

症 例 報 告

当科における舌痛症患者に対する加味逍遙散の
治療効果に関する後方視的臨床観察松本成雄^{*1} 宮澤広樹^{*1} 加藤広禄^{*2} 川尻秀一^{*2}

要旨：舌痛症は歯科心身症の代表的疾患である。今回、舌痛を主訴として受診した男性57名、女性259名に対する漢方療法に関して検討したところ、初回処方では加味逍遙散が最も多く選択されていた。加味逍遙散の有効率は男性で87.5%、女性で74.6%であった。加味逍遙散使用後も変化がなかった症例に関しては、二次治療として抑肝散、アミトリプチリン、引き続き加味逍遙散を選択することが多かった。抑肝散有効例は男性50%、女性67%であった。アミトリプチリンと選択的セロトニン再取り込み阻害薬(SSRI)は男性での処方はなく、女性有効例はアミトリプチリン78%でSSRI 67%であった。

索引用語：舌痛症、加味逍遙散、痛覚変調性疼痛

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Retrospective Clinical Observation of the Therapeutic Effect of Kamishoyosan
in Patients with Glossodynia at Our DepartmentNario MATSUMOTO^{*1}, Hiroki MIYAZAWA^{*1}, Koroku KATO^{*2},
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Abstract: Glossodynia is a typical dental psychosomatic disorder. In the present study, 57 males and 259 females with a chief complaint of tongue pain were treated with Japanese traditional medicines (Kampo medicine). Kamishoyosan was the most frequently selected treatment. The efficacy rate of kamishoyosan was 87.5% in males and 74.6% in females. For patients with inadequate response to kamishoyosan, yokukansan and amitriptyline and continued use of kamishoyosan were often selected as second-line treatments. The efficacy rate of yokukansan was 50% in males and 67% in females. Amitriptyline and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) were not prescribed for male patients, and amitriptyline was effective in 78% of female patients and SSRIs in 67%.

Key words: glossodynia, kamishoyosan, nociplastic pain

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