

症 例 報 告

排膿散及湯により腐骨分離を認めた
薬剤関連顎骨壊死(MRONJ)の2 症例

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要旨：薬剤関連顎骨壊死(MRONJ)とはビスホスホネート(BP)製剤やデノスマブ(Dmab)製剤などの薬剤の副作用で顎骨が壊死する疾患である。当科ではMRONJ症例には術前、術後に排膿散及湯の内服治療を行っており、そのうち病態を改善できた2症例を提示する。

症例1：86歳女性。右側下顎6抜歯後下顎骨髓炎症例（顎骨壊死検討委員会によるポジションペーパー^{1,2)} stage 1) に対して内服治療開始したところ、2カ月後より病変潰瘍形成部が上皮化し閉鎖創となり、腐骨の早期分離を得て腐骨除去術を施行し病態を改善した。

症例2：76歳、男性の右側上顎臼歯部骨髓炎(stage 2)、上顎洞炎に対して、外科的治療困難であること、基礎疾患の狭心症を考慮して排膿散及湯の内服を開始した。その後、歯肉瘻孔より腐骨小骨片が排出されて上顎洞粘膜の肥厚が改善し、骨のリモデリングが認められたので内服を中止したところ、現在まで再発はない。

これらの症例では、排膿散及湯の内服治療はMRONJに効果があることを示唆している。

索引用語：薬剤関連顎骨壊死、排膿散及湯、腐骨分離

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**Two Cases of Medication-Related Osteonecrosis of The Jaw (MRONJ) Showing
Sequestration of Necrotic Bone Separation after Oral Administration of
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Abstract: Drug-related osteonecrosis of the jaw (MRONJ) is a disease in which the jaw bone becomes necrotic as an adverse effect of drugs such as bisphosphonates (BPs) or denosumab (Dmab). In our department, we treat MRONJ cases by administering hainosankyuto orally both before and after surgery. We report two cases in which oral administration of hainosankyuto improved the necrotic bone, resulting in sequestration. Case 1: An 86-year-old woman with mandibular osteomyelitis (stage 1) following the extraction of the right mandibular tooth. After the oral administration of hainosankyuto, the ulceration of oral mucosa became epithelialized. The sequestrum separated early, and the surgical removal of the separated sequestrum was performed, leading to a good prognosis. Case 2: A 76-year-old man with osteomyelitis of the right maxillary molar (stage 2) and maxillary sinusitis. Considering that surgical treatment was difficult for the conditions and that the patient had underlying disease of angina pectoris, we selected the conservative therapy by using oral administration of hainosankyuto. Small pieces of sequestrum were discharged from the gingival fistula, the mucosal thickening of the maxillary sinus improved, and bone remodeling was observed. These cases suggest that oral administration of hainosankyuto may be effective in the treatment of MRONJ.

Key words: medication-related osteonecrosis of the jaw (MRONJ), hainosankyuto, sequestration of necrotic bone

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