原著

柴朴湯によるアスピリン喘息軽減による心的苦痛改善効果

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要旨：アスピリン喘息（AIA）病態病理はCOX活性阻害よるロイロトリエン（LTs）過剰産生と考える．柴朴湯（TJ-96）吸入がAIA患者のlysine-aspirn（LASA）吸入負荷による気道収縮，気管支肺胞洗條液（BALF）中LTC_4，LTD_4産生を遊離抑制するか否か検討した．TJ-96吸入後閾値濃度以上のLASA吸入による気道収縮，気道内LTC_4，LTD_4産生・遊離は抑制された（前値：$P<0.01$，対plocebo：$P<0.01$）．6ヵ月間のTJ-96吸入療法（500μg/回×2回/日）はplocebo を同様吸入時に比較し総合QOL，同各構成項目，VAS-P，Face rating score，各種QOLを吸入前（$P<0.01$）および，Plecebo吸入時（$P<0.01$）に比較して有意に改善した．本結果を慢性内科疾患における慢性疼痛の観点から考察した．

索引用語：柴朴湯，気管支喘息，アスピリン喘息，吸入療法，ロイコトリエン

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Suppressive effect of Kampo medicine, Cai-pu-tang (Japanese name: Saiboku-to, TJ-96) on brochospasms in aspirin-lnduced bronchial asthmatic patientsand decrease of chronic pain, Especially psycological pain

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Abstract: Bronchial overproduction of leukotrienes (LTs) caused by inhibition of COX is the pathogenesis of aspirin-induced asthma (AIA). We investigated whether inhaled Saiboku-to (TJ-96) attenuates the response to bronchial challenge with lysine aspirin (LASA) and the associated increase of LTC_4 and LTD_4 in bronchoalveolar lavarge fluid (BALF) in 32 bronchial asthmatic patients with AIA. Each subject was challanged twice with a single dose of LASA, which caused a 20% or more decrease in $FEV_{1.0}$ in a preliminiry test, immediately after inhalation of various concentrations of (mainly: 1 mg/TJ-96 in 5ml) distilled water or placebos according to a randamized double-blind protocol. $FEV_{1.0}$ was recorded at 30 min intervals for 4h LTC_4 and LTD_4 in BALF, and other arachidonic acid cascades were measured by combined high-performance liquid chromatography and radioimmunoassay. After placebos were given, LASA caused an obstructive reaction in all patients. Both LTC_4 and LTD_4 in BALF increased after the challange. Preinhaled TJ-96 provided almost completed protection of broncho-constriction by challange in all patients. Increase of LTC_4 and LTD_4 in BALF by challange with LASA was also suppressed. These data confirm that preinhalation of TJ-96 is highly effective in preventing AIA and sugggest that this effect is mediated by inhibition of LTs production. Thirty two patients with AIA inhaled with placebo or T-96 for 6 month (TJ-96 : 100μg/ml × 5ml/1time ; 2 times/day) by crossover method (wash-out periods of 4 weeks). Inhalation of TJ-96 significantly improved total-QOL and its components, VAS-P. face rating score and various QOL (vs before: $P<0.01$, vs placebo : $P<0.01$). The improvement of chronic pain and QOL was discussed.

Key words: Saiboku-to, Bronchial asthma, Aspirin-induced broncho-constriction, Leukatrienes, Aerosol therapy