

原 著

## 脳神経外科外来における頭痛の漢方治療

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**要旨：**頭痛を訴えて当科外来を受診した患者に漢方薬による治療を試みた。

対象は脳血管障害 113例, 片頭痛 27例, 緊張型頭痛 47例, 頭部神経痛 38例, 頭部外傷 31例である。漢方薬は呉茱萸湯, 黄連解毒湯, 釣藤散, 五苓散, 加味逍遙散, 柴苓湯のいずれかを主に証, 一部は病名によって選択した。なお, この中には西洋薬を併用したものも含まれる。8週間投与後の判定で [やや有効] 以上の効果はそれぞれ頭痛に対して 80例 (70.8%), 15 (55.6%), 31 (66.0%), 18 (47.4%), 14 (45.2) に認められた。

脳血管障害には効果的で, 特にクモ膜下出血では呉茱萸湯での有効例が多かった。片頭痛や頭部神経痛などの強い頭痛では無効例が多く, 心因性の要因が強い緊張型頭痛や頭部外傷でも漢方薬単独での治療は困難であった。

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## PAIN AND KAMPO MEDICINE Vol.11 (2001)

**Kampo therapy for neurosurgical outpatient with headache**  
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**Abstract:** Kampo medicines were administered to outpatients with headache. 256 cases were examined: 113 patients of cerebrovascular disease, 27 patients of migraine, 47 cases of tension-type headache, 38 cases of pain of cranial nerve origin, 31 cases of headache associated with head trauma. Kampo medicines used are Goshuyu-to (TJ-31), Oren-gedoku-to (TJ-15), Choto-san (TJ-47), Gorei-san (TJ-17), Kami-shoyo-san (TJ-24) and Sairei-to (TJ-114). Observation after 8 weeks of treatment concluded that Kampo was relatively effective for 80 cases (70.8%) of cerebrovascular disease, 15 cases (55.6%) of migraine, 31 cases (66.0%) of tension-type headache, 18 cases (47.4%) of pain of cranial nerve origin, and 14 cases (45.2%) of headache associated with head trauma. Kampo treatment was effective for cerebrovascular disease, in particular, for subarachnoid hemorrhage. On the other hand, Kampo treatment was not effective for severe headache such as migraine or pain of cranial nerve origin. Cases with mental factors such as tension-type headache or headache associated with head trauma were difficult to treat by Kampo alone.

**Key words:** headache, Kampo medicine, sho