

症 例 報 告

脳脊髄液減少症に対して漢方治療が有効であった 2 例

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要旨：脳脊髄液減少症の症例に対して自己血硬膜外注入を施行した。しかし自己血硬膜外注入を施行するも症状が残存することもしばしばある。

今回残存した症状に対し漢方薬を使用し症状が軽快した 2 症例を報告する。

1 症例目の残存症状は起立性頭痛、全身倦怠感であり川芎茶調散、呉茱萸湯、補中益気湯を使用した。2 症例目の残存症状は肩こりであり芍薬甘草湯を使用した。

実際、脳脊髄液減少症の病態はまだ解明されておらず、これからも研究が必要である。

漢方治療は実際の病態を把握できない時でも症状、証を評価することで使用可能であり有効な治療であると示唆される。

索引用語：漢方治療、脳脊髄液減少症、自己血硬膜外注入（ブラッドパッチ）

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The Administration of Japanese Traditional Herbal Medicines (Kampo) to the Patients Diagnosed with Cerebrospinal Fluid Hypovolemia Syndrome

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Abstract: It is quite common in Japan for patients suffering from cerebrospinal fluid hypovolemia syndrome to undergo blood patch therapy. However, there are several reports that, despite treatment, the patients are prone to retain symptoms that could be related to the syndrome.

Blood patch therapy was performed for two patients diagnosed with the syndrome. In fact, the two patients retained the symptoms that could be related to cerebrospinal fluid hypovolemia syndrome. Therefore, Japanese traditional herbal medicines (Kampo) were administered to the two patients. The remaining symptoms of those patients disappeared significantly with Kampo.

Case 1: senkyuchachosan (TJ-124), goshuyuto (TJ-31), and hochuekkito (TJ-41) were administered to a patient with chronic fatigue and orthostatic disregulation (headache).

Case 2: shakuyakukanzoto (TJ-68) was administered to a patient with severe shoulder stiffness.

It is assumed that etiology for cerebrospinal fluid hypovolemia syndrome has not been fully clarified so that further research needs to be done. These two cases could indicate that Kampo would be effective for patients who cannot be fully pronounced their medical conditions related to cerebrospinal fluid hypovolemia syndrome, such as etiological aspects of clinical diagnosis.

Key words: Kampo, cerebrospinal fluid hypovolemia syndrome, blood patch therapy

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