

症 例 報 告

急性散在性脳脊髄炎 (ADEM) 後に続いた 舌痛症, 味覚障害に対して麦門冬湯が奏効した 1 例

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要旨: 急性散在性脳脊髄炎は, 急性に発症し単相性の経過をとる脳脊髄の炎症性散在性白質病変により神経症候を呈する疾患と定義されている. 急性散在性脳脊髄炎後に続いた舌痛症, 味覚障害に対して麦門冬湯 (TJ-29) が有効であった 1 例を報告する. 患者は 70 歳の女性. 咽頭の違和感, 顔面を含む左上下肢の感覚鈍麻およびしびれ感で急性散在性脳脊髄炎を発症し症状のほとんどは 2 ヶ月で改善したが, 舌左半分のしびれと味覚障害は半年以上残存した. 口腔内乾燥感も著明であった. 麦門冬湯を処方し, 2 ヶ月の内服で舌の左半分のしびれと味覚障害の改善を認めた. 乾燥感を伴う舌痛症, 味覚障害が持続する症例では, 麦門冬湯の投与を考慮してもよいと考えられた.

索引用語: 麦門冬湯, 舌痛症, 味覚障害, 急性散在性脳脊髄炎 (ADEM), 漢方治療

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Bakumondoto effective for glossodynia and dysgeusia following a bout of acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM)

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Abstract: Acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM) shows neurogenic symptoms and is characterized by acute onset and monophasic course. We report a case of 70-year-old woman with glossodynia and dysgeusia that followed a bout of ADEM. She was treated with bakumondoto. Her ADEM began with dull feeling in the pharynxes, hypesthesia and numbness in the left face, arm and leg. Almost all symptoms were improved in two months, but glossodynia and dysgeusia with xerostomia were persisted for over six months. About two-month administration of bakumondoto improved glossodynia and dysgeusia. Based on the experience in this case, we think that bakumondoto may be a useful option for the treatment of glossodynia and dysgeusia with xerostomia.

Key words: bakumondoto, glossodynia, dysgeusia, acute disseminated encephalomyelitis (ADEM), Kampo-therapy

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