

症 例 報 告

腹診を重視した大柴胡湯の疼痛に対する有効性

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要旨：柴胡剤の証には腹診，特に胸脇苦満と腹力が重要といわれている。今回，腹診で大柴胡湯の証を認めた患者に対し，大柴胡湯を投与したところ種々の疼痛に対して有効であったので，これを報告する。患者は腹診で大柴胡湯の証を認めた4例。男性2名，女性2名であり，年齢は44～80歳であった。1例は肋間神経痛，1例は腰痛，1例は腰痛と背部痛，1例は緊張型頭痛であった。腹診では3例は腹力は強く，1例は中等度であったが，いずれの症例でも強い胸脇苦満を認めた。大柴胡湯を投与したところ，1日から1カ月半の内服でいずれの疼痛も著明に改善した。副作用は認められなかった。大柴胡湯の投与には腹診が重要であり，腹証を考慮して投与すれば様々な疼痛に対して効果がある可能性が示唆された。

索引用語：大柴胡湯，疼痛，腹診，漢方治療

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Importance of abdominal diagnosis by palpation (Fukushin) for the therapy using Saikozai and the effect of Daisaikoto on pain

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Abstract: The presence of fullness, tenderness, or discomfort of the hypochondrium (Kyokyokuman) and abdominal resistance (Fukuryoku) are important in the abdominal diagnosis by palpation, when "Sho" (the set holistic pattern of a patient's symptoms that indicates the appropriate Kampo medicine) of Saikozai (Kampo medicine containing Saiko as a crude drug) is diagnosed. Four cases of pain with "Sho" of Daisaikoto judging from the physical examination mentioned above were reported. Patients were 44- to 80-years old. Two of them were male, and others were female. All patients suffered from pain. Case 1 had an intercostal neuralgia, case 2 had a low back pain, case 3 had a back pain, and case 4 had a tension-type headache. All patients showed severe fullness, tenderness, or discomfort of the hypochondrium. Among them, 3 patients had severe abdominal resistance.

By the treatment of Daisaikoto their pains were markedly improved, and the therapy finished within a month and a half. In most effective case the therapy need only one day. There was no harmful effect.

These results suggest that "Sho" is an important factor for the therapy by Kampo medicine. The treatment of Daisaikoto according to the "Sho" diagnosis is useful for some painful diseases.

Key words: Daisaikoto, pain, abdominal diagnosis by palpation, Kampo medicine

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