

## 症 例 報 告

# 小児の扁桃腺摘出後の鎮痛鎮静における抑肝散の効果

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**要旨：**小児の扁桃腺摘出術後の鎮痛鎮静には従来オピオイド、非ステロイド抗炎症薬を用いることが多かった。しかしこれらには呼吸抑制、過鎮静、低体温などの副作用がある。抑肝散は元来小児の夜泣き、精神不安に用いられてきた漢方薬で近年神経障害性疼痛への有効性も報告されている。今回、われわれは小児の全身麻酔中に抑肝散座薬を投与し、全身麻酔後の鎮痛鎮静効果を後方視的に検討した。その結果、抑肝散座薬を使用した群（T群）非使用群（C群）に比べ術中オピオイド使用量は有意に少なかった。この理由としては抑肝散がセロトニン神経系を介して疼痛抑制に働いた可能性が考えられた。

**索引用語：**抑肝散、術後鎮静、術後鎮痛

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### Painkilling and sedative effect of yokukansan in child after tonsillectomy

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**Abstract:** For perioperative pain after tonsillectomy in child opioids and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are used usually. But opioids and NSAIDs have adverse effect such as respiratory depression and over sedation. Yokukansan (TJ-54) is usually administered to infant who cries at night. Recently it was reported that TJ-54 was administered to patients with neuropathic pain and it successfully reduced the pain. Therefore, yokukansan suppository was administered during general anesthesia of a child operated, and the post anesthetic painkilling and sedative effect was retrospectively examined. When the dose of fentanyl ( $\mu\text{g}$ ) during surgery was compared in two groups, only fentanyl administered group and combination of fentanyl and yokukansan suppository administered group, the dose of fentanyl decreased in child who was given yokukansan suppository.

It was suggested that yokukansan should be effective for pain through serotonin nervous system.

**Key words:** yokukansan, emergence delirium, emergence agitation

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