

症 例 報 告

漢方薬が神経筋疾患の筋緊張に対して有用であった 1 症例

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要旨：神経筋疾患を合併した大腸がん患者の緩和ケアにおいて抑肝散が有用であったので報告する。症例は30歳代女性で大腸がん、肝転移、パントテン酸キナーゼ関連神経変性症のため幼児期より筋緊張が高く入退院を繰り返し、近年は在宅療養中であった。呼吸不全で入院時に大腸がんが判明し、手術や抗がん剤治療の適応なく緩和ケア病棟入院となった。ミダゾラムを持続投与、輸液減量、オキシコドン注持続投与を行い、症状の安定を図った。その後、発熱をきっかけに筋緊張が亢進し、解熱剤・抗痙攣薬を増量したが、筋緊張亢進が続いたため抑肝散（TJ-54）7.5g 分3/日を開始した。解熱とともに筋緊張も収まり、抑肝散を中止した。その後、痙攣は落ち着き、入院40日目、永眠した。興奮すると筋緊張の高くなった本症例では抑肝散は有用であった。

索引用語：緩和ケア、抑肝散、筋緊張、パントテン酸キナーゼ関連神経変性症

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A case of intractable myotony of neuromuscular disease successfully treated with
Kampo medicine
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Abstract: I herein report a colonic cancer patient with a neuromuscular disease, who showed an efficacy of a Japanese traditional medicine on intractable myotony. A woman in her thirties with pantothenate kinase-associated neurodegeneration (PKAN) was admitted to our hospital due to advanced respiratory distress and was diagnosed with a colon cancer and liver metastasis. She had been suffering from myotony caused by PKAN since childhood. Her cancer was not considered to be treatable with anticancer therapy, including surgery and medicine, so she was moved to our palliative care ward. Pain management was mainly conducted with a continuous oxycodone injection. She showed sever myotony due to excitement after high fever on the 10th day. Infusion and medical therapies, including antipyretics and anticonvulsants, were not effective. Yokukansan (TJ-54) 7.5g/day TID was given via her gastrostoma to reduce excitement on the 11th day until the 13th day, which was effective enough to ameliorate her myotony. After a short period of respite, she died on the 40th day. Yokukansan is considered to be effective for a symptom, such as sever myotony caused by excitement.

Key words: pantothenate kinase-associated neurodegeneration (PKAN); yokukansan; myotony, excitement; palliative care

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