

アレルギー性薬疹における掻痒感の検討

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Study on Itching in Allergic Drug Eruption

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ABSTRACT: We researched the appearance of itching in 310 patients suspected of allergic drug eruption. Furthermore, we studied the incidence of itching for 221 leukocyte migration test (LMT) -positive patients, broken down into some categories. The incidence of itching was 75.1% in LMT-positives and 64.0% in LMT- negatives. LMT-positives had a significantly higher itching than LMT-negatives ($p<0.05$, χ^2 -test). In the LMT-positives, there was negative correlation between the incidence of itching and aging (correlation coefficient; $r=-0.78$, $p<0.01$). According to the latent period, the incidence of itching were 65.0% in less than 3 days and 83.0% in more than 4 days, and therefore there was a significant difference between both latent periods ($p<0.05$, χ^2 -test). According to leukocyte migration factor (LMF), the incidence of itching was 82.2% in leukocyte migration activating factor (LMAF) and 69.2% in leukocyte migration inhibitory factor (LMIF), and therefore there was a significant difference between both leukocyte migration factors ($p<0.05$, χ^2 -test). According to the causative drugs, the incidence of itching was 80.2% in antibacterial drugs and 62.5% in non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs), and therefore there was a significant difference between both drug groups ($p<0.03$, χ^2 -test). LMAF was detected significantly higher than LMIF in the antibacterial drugs ($p<0.05$, χ^2 -test), but LMIF was detected significantly higher than LMAF in the NSAIDs ($p<0.00001$, χ^2 -test). Our findings indicate that the itching may takes part in allergic reaction of drug eruption and develops in 3/4 of allergic drug eruption. And it may decrease by aging and be influenced by latent period, causative drug and LMF.

抄録 薬疹疑診患者 310 例における掻痒感の発現を調査し、さらに白血球遊走試験 (LMT) で陽性を示したアレルギー性薬疹患者 221 例に対して、多角的な点から掻痒感の発現率について検討した。LMT 陽性患者は 75.1% に掻痒感を伴い、LMT 陰性患者の 64.0% より有意 ($p<0.05$, χ^2 -test) に高く掻痒感を発現した。LMT 陽性患者では、掻痒感の発現と加齢に負の相関を認めた (相関係数 $r=-0.78$, 危険率 $p<0.01$)。潜伏期間では、掻痒感の発現は 3 日以内が 65%、4 日以上が 83% で、両者に有意差を認めた ($p<0.05$, χ^2 -test)。白血球遊走因子 (LMF) では、掻痒感の発現は白血球遊走促進因子 (LMAF) が 82.2%、白血球遊走阻止因子 (LMIF) が 69.2% で、LMAF が LMIF より有意 ($p<0.05$,

χ^2 -test)に高かった。原因薬剤では、抗菌薬が80.2%、非ステロイド性抗炎症剤(NSAIDs)が62.5%で、両者に有意差を認めた ($p<0.02$, χ^2 -test)。また、抗菌薬では、LMIFよりLMAFを有意 ($p<0.05$, χ^2 -test)に高く検出し、NSAIDsでは、LMAFよりLMIFを有意 ($p<0.00001$, χ^2 -test)に高く検出した。以上の結果から、掻痒感は、薬疹のアレルギー反応に関与し、アレルギー性薬疹患者では4人中3人に掻痒感を発現すると考えられる。また、アレルギー性薬疹の掻痒感の発現は加齢と伴に低下し、潜伏期間、原因薬剤およびLMFに影響されると考えられる。

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