

피부과계 부작용을 보이는 생약재 기공을 보이는 생약재

Herb Medicine - induced Adverse Effects in Dermatological Field

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Abstract

Herb or folk medicine has readily been assumed to have a little or no adverse effects because people have taken or applied it for a long time. However, such an assumption can be dangerous. Generally herb medicine has a shorter time of action both in terms of its pharmacological efficacy and toxic effects than occidental medicine because its ingredient is less potent. Therefore herb medicine does not induce adverse reactions in a short time, but the frequency of its side effects increases along with the accumulation of medicinal substances when taken for a long time. Many doctors of Oriental medicine claim that the development of skin eruption is not a side effect of herb medicine. Rather they argue that it is a result of emission of heat or toxic materials from inside the body. Sometimes the author experience patients who suffer from drug eruptions caused by herb medicine, but usually the patients have little idea what herb medicine they have taken. This article will introduce some cases of herb medicine - induced adverse effects reported in dermatology journals, written in Korean or in English. Most cases are systemic contact dermatitis caused by ingestion of chicken boiled with lacquer, which has been used as a folk medicine and a healthy food. I will introduce what the *Rhus* lacquer is and discuss its adverse reactions. Lastly, I will report the cases of contact dermatitis caused either by applying crushed insect and medicinal herbs such as buttercup, fig leaf, garlic, pasqueflower, aloe and herbal ointment or by practicing bee sting therapy for treatment of neuralgia, arthralgia, tinea pedis, facial paralysis, pruritus and paresthesia.

Keywords : Herb medicine; Adverse effects; Dermatological field;
Rhus lacquer

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가 .

가
가 가 .
가 . 1980

가

가

30

“

”

, 가 ,
, 가 가 가

(1).

“

”

(Systemic Contact Dermatitis)

“

(2, 3).

, ,

(4)

2.1%가

”

(5).

7.6%가

(,), (penicillin, neomycin, sulfonamide, streptomycin), (, phenothiazine), 가 , nickel -

? 가 ?

(5).

?

(lacquer)

(rhus)

가

(生漆汁)

(oleoresin) urushiol

(1),

가 pentadecylcatechol (5,

?

6).

“

”

,

가

가

3. (Lacquer)

가

(生漆)

Urushiol

가

50~80%

210~222 °C

4가 cate-

chol

(pentadecylcatechol)

laccase

1.

가

(乾漆) (9~13).

2255

BC 453 (6)

4.

(10~12)

가 ,

가 ,

(瘀血)

2. (Lacquer Tree)

(Anacardiaceae)

15~30g

70 600

(漆樹木心)

가

(*Rhus Linne*)

150 ,

1 6 (7). 6 (,

Rhus verniciflua Stokes, Japanese lacquer tree),

(*R. succedanea* Linne),

(*R.* ())

sylvestris Sieb. et Zucc.), (,

chocarpa Miquel), (,

R. javanica

가 (溫中)

Linne)

(*R. ambigua* La-

() .

valiee; 2000. 8. 23 KBS 10

“ ”)가 . ,

5.

(7). 가

가 (水陰 體質) (水陽)

가

()

(8).

(土陰) (土陽)

(2, 3). (小陽人) (10%),
((7%) , , ,
, 2001. 5. 21. 38).
가 ?
5)
(1988~2003) 59 가 (14), (16) 32%
(15) (16) , 가
1.6
1)
(1.4:1) 가 가 6)
가 3가 -
20 50 (68%), (37%), (24%) -
30~50 가 (10%), , ,
가 1~5가
가 37.6%, 가 48%, 가
2)
가 가 가 (39%), , , , 2% .
7)
3)
가 (41%). 30 7
가 59% 가 .
34%
17%, 10%, 가
1 (20%) 8)
가 가
(13%) (9%), ,
가 가
가
(29%), (15%), , 가 , , ,
4)
(71%) .

가

(45).

(45)

가

CO2 laser

(46)가

*

(*Paederus fuscipes*)

Paederus

pederin 가

61

가

가 (47).

()

가



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