

피부과계 부작용을 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

: ; ; ;

가 .

가

가 가 .

가 . 1980 가

가 “ ”

30

, 가 ,

, 가 가 가

(1).

“ ”

(Systemic Contact Dermatitis)

“ ”

(2, 3).

(4)

2.1%가

7.6%가

? 가 ?

? ” (5).

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

(5).

(lacquer) (rhus)

(生漆汁) (oleoresin) urushiol

가 pentadecylcatechol (5,

6).

“ ”

, 가

	가 3. (Lacquer)
가	(生漆) Urushiol 가 50~80% 210~222 ℃ cate- chol (pentadecylcatechol) laccase
1. 2255 BC 453 (6) 가 , 가 , , , , ,	가 (乾漆) (9~13). 4. (10~12) (瘀血)
2. (Lacquer Tree) (Anacardiaceae) 70 600 (<i>Rhus Linne</i>) 150 , 1 6 (7). 6 (, <i>Rhus verniciflua</i> Stokes, Japanese lacquer tree), (<i>R. succedanea</i> Linne), (<i>R.</i> <i>sylvestris</i> Sieb. et Zucc.), (, <i>R. tri-</i> <i>chocarpa</i> Miquel), (, <i>R. javanica</i> Linne) (<i>R. ambigua</i> La- vallee; 2000. 8. 23 KBS 10 “ ”)가 , (7). 가 가 (8).	15~30g (漆樹木心) 가 (溫中) 5. 가 (水陰 體質) (水陽) (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)
10%, 가 3%, 가
가 가 가 (39%), , , 2% .
7)
3)
36.7
가 (41%). 30 7 .
34% 가 59% 가 .
17%, 10%, 가
1 . (20%) 8)
가 .
(13%) (9%), ,
가 , 가
가 .
(29%), (15%), , 가 , ,
4)
(71%) .

9) , (4)

3 4
(5).
3가 , 5.3~13.1% (18),
, , 1 18.3% , 가
63.3% (19). (8)
가

10) ,

가 70% , 가 (>5%)
29% . 9% .
*

11) 가 (18),
가
76% , 5 (2~21) . 가 가 가 가
, , , , ,
(PUVA) 가 , (20).

,
(17). * (Buttercup)
(*Ranunculus* Linnè)

12) 400 13
“ (21). 17

” 가 (22). , ,

. , , , , , ,
2005 ,
(22, 23).

, ,
(*Ranunculus scleratus*, 石龍芮)

(*Clematis* Linnè) (*C. apiifolia* , (36, 37).
A.P.DC.) protoanemonin
가 (24~27). , anemonin
protoanemonium 가 . 20
anemonin (28). 가 가 (38).
* (Aloe)
furo- 300 *Aloe*
coumarin *barbadensis*, *Aloe vera*, *Aloe ferrox*, *Aloe perryi*가
(29). (39). Liliaceae
2000 ,
(29). (30), , , ,
가 가 . , 가 ,
* (39~41). ,
dial- 가 (39). 49 가
lyl disulfide allylpropyl disulfide, allyl-
mercaptan, allicin (31). 가 (42).
*
虎標萬金油 (Tiger balm)
가 (32~34). , ,
가 가 . 가 .
(clove oil) (caje-
put oil) (43).
* (白頭翁, *Pulsatilla Koreana* Nakai ex Mori) (44).
30 , 4 가 (35).
가 , ,
* 40

가	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 東洋醫藥科學大典Ⅰ : , 2003: 8 - 9 2. CMC 가 , 2005 3. 1 : , 2005
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