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• 中文關鍵字	嗎啡；實證醫學；疼痛評估；中藥；非類固醇類消炎藥物；；；		
• 英文關鍵字	morphine；analgesic effect evaluated,,；evidence-based medicine,；Chunese Medicine；non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug；；；		
• 中文摘要	麻醉性止痛藥仍是目前最有效之止痛劑，但其伴隨之副作用與成癮性是極需改善之課題。而目前臨床上普遍與非類固醇類消炎藥物、三環類抗憂鬱劑(tricyclic antidepressant)、抗焦慮劑(anxiolytics)、抗癲癇劑(anticonvulsants)、口服局部麻醉劑(oral local anesthetics)、類固醇(corticosteroids)、抗痙攣劑(antispasmodics)等藥物合併使用，以期增強止痛效果，但目前臨床上，尚無一定有效之治療療程。但基礎麻醉性止痛藥與西藥合併使用之止痛作用評估之臨床及基礎文獻很多，因此本研究將利用實證醫學之研究方法，針對嗎啡（Morphine）與西藥合併使用之止痛作用進行評估，結果顯示：抗癲癇劑、類固醇及非類固醇抗發炎藥與嗎啡併用有增加止痛的功能；局部麻醉劑、抗憂鬱劑、抗焦慮劑因評讀樣本數過少，故難以了解其與嗎啡併用之療效。另一方面，利用嗎啡（Morphine）與分別與五種中藥合併使用（解熱劑的麻黃 <i>Casuarina equisetifolia</i> ,瀉下劑的大黃 <i>Rheum officinale</i> ,利尿劑的 茯苓 <i>Smilax Glabra</i> that transforms dampness (diuretic),止痛劑的延胡索 <i>Corydalis ambigua</i> 及芍藥 <i>Paeonia lactiflora</i> ）探討是否可以有效降低嗎啡使用量。結果顯示：延胡索、大黃、芍藥與嗎啡併用能抑制輻射熱源引起的中樞神經疼痛之效果；單獨使用茯苓、延胡索、大黃、芍藥、麻黃有抑制醋酸誘導扭體引發周邊神經疼痛之效果，而麻黃併用嗎啡能更加顯著抑制周邊神經疼痛之效果。		
• 英文摘要	Morphine is an important and powerful analgesic that has been widely used to alleviate various types of pain, including acute perioperative and chronic cancer pain. However, its clinical usefulness is limited by the development of antinociceptive tolerance, which is a decreased effect of morphine with repeated administration. And morphine also has some side effects such as constipation, anxiety, peripheral edema and		

depression...etc. In clinical, morphine was increased treatment of pain added with NSAID, tricyclic antidepressant, anxiolytics, anticonvulsants, oral local anesthetics, corticosteroids, and antispasmodics. However, the analgesic effects of the treatment procedure are not significantly enhancement in clinical. Recently, there were several clinical and base researches about opioids usage procedure. Therefore, we used the method of evidence-based medicine to evaluate the analgesic effect of morphine added with other drugs. In according to the results, the analgesic effect was significantly increased when morphine added with anticonvulsants, corticosteroids, or NSAID. It was difficult decision the effects of oral local anesthetics, anxiolytics, and anticonvulsants because the lectures review is few. In the other hand, we tried to explore the possibility of increasing the analgesic effect and decreasing the side effects of morphine by five Traditional Chinese Medicinal herbs, i.e. *Casuarina equisetifolia* that releases the exterior (antipyretic) , *Rheum officinale* that drains downwards (purgative), *Smilax Glabra* that transforms dampness (diuretic), *Corydalis ambigua*, and *Paeonia lactiflora* that include that regulate the blood (analgesic agent). We combined a low dose of Traditional Chinese Medicine (250 mg/kg, p.o.) with a low dose of morphine (1 mg/kg, s.c.) to observe the synergistic analgesic effect by Thermal nociceptive test. The results showed that *Rheum officinale*, *Corydalis ambigua* and *Paeonia lactiflora* combined with low dose morphine can increase the analgesic effect by plantar test. *Smilax Glabra*, *Rheum officinale*, *Corydalis ambigua*, *Casuarina equisetifolia* and *Paeonia lactiflora* have analgesic effects in acetic acid-induced pain model, but only *Casuarina equisetifolia* increase the analgesic effect when combined with low dose morphine.