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InlaFlex™



Targeting your source of pain

Topical pain medications allow practitioners to combine multiple medications in one cream, which significantly simplifies pain regimens. It is thought that a multi-modal approach to pain treatment where multiple agents with different mechanisms of action are utilized can increase efficacy and lower adverse effects.

InflaFlex™ Ketoprofen 7% Diclofenac 3% Amitriptyline 3% Baclofen 10% Lidocaine 4% Menthol 0.15% Camphor 0.15%.

InflaFlex™ is a Transdermal multi-modal and novel pain relieving cream.

InflaFlex™ is a combination of Anti-Inflammatory, Local Anaesthetic, TCA, and Na⁺, K⁺ Channel regulators specifically formulated to target pain in acute and chronic Musculoskeletal Conditions.

InflaFlex™ consists of COX I and COX II inhibitors, Ketoprofen and Diclofenac respectively, to target acute and chronic type of pain. It also decreases inflammation.

InflaFlex™ cream is compounded in our proprietary advanced base formulated with a highly penetrating transdermal delivery emulsion that demonstrates high local absorption of active ingredients within 4 hours of application, and long stability.

InflaFlex™ works locally where the pain is for better pain management.

InflaFlex™ is pre-packaged in 200gm Pump that dispense 0.5gm per actuation. Patient may apply 4-6 pumps per site of application up to three times per day.

May use hairdryer on cool setting to dry cream after application.

InflaFlex™ is typically prescribed by healthcare providers for treatments of:

**Sprains • Arthritis Pain • Tendonitis
Back Pain • Tennis Elbow • Knee Pain**

We accept prescriptions from prescribers as follow:

InflaFlex™ Cream X 200 Gm Pre-Packaged Pump
Ketoprofen 7% Diclofenac 3% Amitriptyline 3%
Baclofen 10% Lidocaine 4% Menthol 0.15% Camphor 0.15%.

Ingredients

Ketoprofen/ Diclofenac

Cox I + Cox II for
Acute and Chronic
inflammation.

Lidocaine

Suppresses the
activity of peripheral
sodium channels
within the afferent
pain transmission.

Baclofen

Topically acts as
potassium
channel opening
agent.

Amitriptyline

acts as an inhibitor
of voltage gated
sodium channels in
the peripheral
nerves.



Mechanism of Action

Amitriptyline, already recommended as first line treatment for some kind of pain act on sodium channels. Amitriptyline acts as an inhibitor of voltage gated sodium channels in the peripheral nerves and was found to be a more potent anesthetic than bupivacaine. Topical agents containing amitriptyline have shown clinical efficacy.

Baclofen appears to have peripheral analgesic properties. Although a GABAergic agent orally, its topical mechanism of action is related to its potassium channel opening property. Chronic pain is associated with abnormal excitability of the somatosensory system and remains poorly treated in primary practice. Potassium (K⁺) channels are crucial determinants of neuronal activity throughout the nervous system. Opening of these channels facilitates a hyperpolarizing K⁺ efflux across the plasma membrane that counteracts inward ion conductance and therefore limits neuronal excitability.

Local analgesic agents such as Lidocaine suppress the activity of peripheral sodium channels within sensory afferents and subsequent pain transmission.

Evidence is available for topical Ketoprofen and Diclofenac in reducing pain and inflammation as majority of patients find topical NSAIDs effective with minimal systemic adverse effect.