



FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF ACECLOFENAC TOPICAL EMULGELS

*¹Varsha Singh and ²Sangeeta Singh

¹Research Scholar, Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research, Lucknow (UP) IN.

²Associate Professor, Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences and Research, Lucknow (UP) IN.

Table with 2 columns: Metadata (Received on, Revised on, Accepted on, Corresponding Author) and Abstract (Summary of the study, including formulation and evaluation details).

INTRODUCTION

Aceclofenac is a new non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAIDs) having a remarkable analgesic, anti-inflammatory and anti-pyretic potential. Chemically it is named as (2-[(2,6- dichlorophenyl) amine] or phenylacetoxya acetic acid (Grau et al. 1991).

Aceclofenac (100 mg) displays a supported barricade of COX-2 in-vivo however shows just a minor restraint of COX-1, contrasted and 75 mg diclofenac. Some controlled clinical preliminaries have shown that aceclofenac is viable and very much endured in patients with Osteoarthritis, rheumatoid joint pain (RA), and spondylitis (anky-losing). Aceclofenac is quite possibly the most ordinarily utilized NSAIDs all through the Spain (Gualda et al. 2007). Both Etoricoxib and Aceclofenac are similarly powerful in diminishing the torment force and working on the useful capacity in intense low back torment. Notwithstanding, cost-viability examination demonstrated Etoricoxib to be a more financially savvy intercession when contrasted and Aceclofenac. Henceforth, both Etoricoxib and Aceclofenac are powerful analgesics in intense low back torment, in any case Etoricoxib was assessed to be a savvy mediation (Jagannathan et al. 2020).

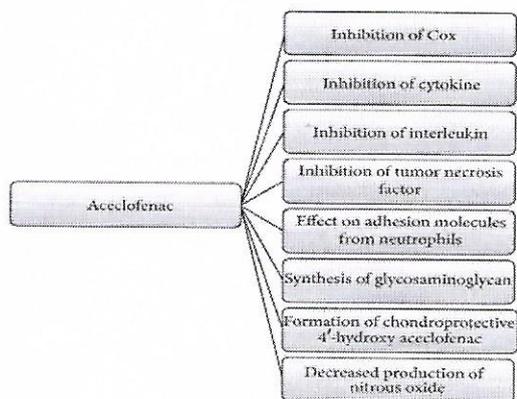


Fig. 1: Impacts of Aceclofenac on body system (Raza et al. 2014).

The structure of aceclofenac is depicted below-