

SUMMER INTERNSHIP REPORT

**MARKET RESEARCH: “TO FIND OUT THE ACCEPTANCE AND SCOPE OF
THIOCOLCHICOSIDE & DICLOFENAC INJECTION IN TRAUMA/CRITICAL CARE UNIT”**

UNDER THE GUIDANCE

OF

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I hope I can repose on the experience and knowledge that I even have gained and make a valuable contribution towards the industry in upcoming future.

Raj Singh Rajput

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1. COMPANY PROFILE

DelCure Life Sciences Ltd. is a full-scale pharmaceutical company with an aim to bring differentiated high-quality products through international collaboration with innovator companies from the USA, Switzerland, and European countries. High quality products are assured from the manufacturing partner of high reputation. DLL is one of the fastest growing pharmaceutical companies in India. ensures the health and well-being of people around the country. Every Delcure medicine and service is a testament to its uncompromising quality standards. All products are manufactured in facilities that are approved by the major global regulatory agencies including the USFDA,

The technology backed innovative medicines ISO2009, ANVISA and more. Being a healthcare centric and innovation driven company they valued not only for pharmaceutical product but also for the way to serve patients and healthcare professionals.

The company, founded in 2013 by Mr.Prashant kumar Pathak under the leadership of Mr.Akshay Kumar Mahapatra (CEO), Delcure has evolved into a multidivisional company with products ranging from oral solids, oral liquids, topical to injectables.

Robust portfolio, therapy coverage, certified manufacturing partner and an energetic team have been the catalyst for their impressive recognition in pharmaceutical industry.

➤ **Divisions**

- WinSpire

DLL started marketing operations in the field from June 2013. The primary divisions were launched 300 members in Pediatrics, ENT, and Chest Specialties. This division has products with differentiated technology, “Fast Absol” in all tablet range and “KuraFast” in all dispersible tablets, which will lead to faster onset of action and thus faster relief.

The divisions plan to provide support for Pediatrics, ENT & chest fraternity with an innovative marketing activity such as the scientific data support in collaboration with Elsevier, technology-based activities like CME’s and conference participation etc.

- DelVoice
- Delvoice is the second division of DLL launched in August 2013. It is multispecialty division with a focus towards Orthopedics, Gastroenterologists and Consulting Physicians.

DelVoice is credited in bringing new and innovative products which are new to the country and technologically advanced.

DelCure has strong distribution channel, partner stockiest are present at every corner across India. Their partner enables us to ensure accessibility of Delcure medicines to needy patients on time.

Learnings from Internship:

- Data analysis
- Marketing Strategies
- Aim for excellence
- Market research
- Proposal and Report writing

2. INTRODUCTION

Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug are often prescribed worldwide for the treatment of inflammation, mild to moderate pain and fever. It shows anti-inflammatory, analgesic, antipyretic effect and inhibit thrombocyte aggregation [1].

Commonly 70 percent of NSAID are prescribed for pain. Diclofenac are non-selective NSAID which is more prescribed drug compare to others selective NSAID class drug. Diclofenac sodium is a potent drug and widely used compound. It is one of the most powerful and tolerated drug which act by inhibiting cyclooxygenase activity with a reduction in tissue production of prostaglandins such as PgF₂alpha and PgE₂ [2]. Diclofenac and its metabolism are excreted from urine as well as bile. The lack of entero-hepatic recycling in man probably accounts for the reduced gastrointestinal toxicity of this drug hepatic side effects are very rare [3].

In the orthopedic patients, muscle relaxant class drug are the drugs which widely used. These drugs classify under central nervous system class of drugs [4]. Although these drugs help to reduce spasticity but decrease in muscle tone may lead to decrease in mobility of patients. Daily use of muscle relaxant can be effect on daily activities like decrease the daily working capabilities [4]. Development of sedation are found= d the major limiting factor.

Thiocolchicoside is a semi-synthetic derivative of colchicine, a natural glycoside of *Superba gloriosa* [5]. It's in-vitro profile shows affinity for the inhibitory glycine and GABAA receptors and therefore the compound is endowed with glycomimetic activity and is being used in rheumatology and orthopaedic field for its myorelaxant property [6], [7]. From the reports it has found that thiocolchicoside produce muscle relaxant ,anti-inflammatory and analgesic effect without any sedative side effects [7].

The current study is followed up with an objective to ensure the acceptance and scope of Thiocolchicoside + Diclofenac injections in the Trauma/critical care unit. Thiocolchicoside +Diclofenac are used for the treatment of pain due to muscle-spasm.

Thiocolchicoside produce muscle relaxant with analgesic effects and anti-inflammatory. It works on the centers in the brain and the spinal cord to alleviate muscle stiffness or spasm and enhance the motion of muscles. Thiocolchicoside has the selective and powerful affinity for GABA-A and acts on muscular contractions by triggering the GABA inhibitory pathways thereby performing as a powerful muscle relaxant. Diclofenac is a NSAID which works by blocking the release of prostaglandins through the inhibition of cyclooxygenase (COX-1 and COX-2) enzymes that cause pain and inflammation. The inhibition of prostaglandin synthesis is responsible for the analgesic effect of diclofenac. Diclofenac also shows antipyretic effects.

This study aimed towards the prescription for the combination of Thiocolchicoside + Diclofenac injection in the critical care unit, within the community Doctors.

A general scenario of the research determines the market potential of Diclofenac + Thiocolchicoside combination within the area. This study focuses on Finding the acceptance and scope of Thiocolchicoside+ Diclofenac in the trauma/critical care unit.

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

[Gautham, R (2013)] From the research it has found that 73% prescribe NSAID. Among them 80% prefer diclofenac followed by 12% Aceclofenac and 8% others. Thiocolchicoside is prescribed in about 50% of patients. The effectiveness in pain reduction was evaluated in 2 groups of patients treated with diclofenac alone and the diclofenac +Thiocolchicoside combination. The seriousness of pain was recorded using a pain evaluation scale in 2VAS (Visual Analog scale), at three phases during the hospital stay. The mean pain scores are reduced in the two groups when compared at admittance and a discharge. the reduction in pain score was more obvious with Thiocolchicoside +diclofenac group than the diclofenac group individually. The combination of the usage of muscle relaxants +NSAIDs shows the better result in pain stiffness and physical function of the orthopaedic patient then the NSAIDs alone in Decreasing Pain.

[Akhtar, N (2017)] This study was conducted at the Orthopaedics Out-patient Division, Aziz Bhatti Shaheed Hospital, Gujrat from August 2016 TO August 2017. The study was carried out to decide that diclofenac sodium and Thiocolchicoside combinations are much more effective than individually or not. An adult patient with acute and sub-acute LBP was employed for the study and was randomly assigned into two groups. Sample of 288 patients divided into group A (144) and group B (144). 144 patients in every therapy group have been gathered by the purposive sampling technique. At the end of the study, it proved that diclofenac sodium and

thiocolchicoside combinations shows the greater potency and effectiveness than Diclofenac sodium individually for symptomatic treatment of LBP.

Irianni et al., 2016: In this study, the invention relates to a stable injectable aqueous solution containing diclofenac and thiocolchicoside that are used for the treatment of painful and inflammation in the rheumatic or traumatic circumstances of the joints, muscles, tendons and ligaments. It demonstrates that diclofenac is a substance containing a mixture of propylene glycol and polyethylene glycol. While preparing a liquid composition containing diclofenac and thiocolchicoside, it has been found that it is necessary to overcome a number of technological difficulties, the most important requirement is to prevent the degradation of one or both of the active ingredients when formulated in a single unit dose solution

Bairy KL et al., 2015: The study was conducted to assess the effectiveness of the different classes of drugs in the therapy of LBP. A prospective observational research has been conducted over a period of 12 months in which the total number of 300 patients with LBP were enrolled and be divided equally into three groups: group 1 (NSAIDs), group 2 (muscle relaxant ± NSAIDs) and group 3 (muscle relaxant ± NSAIDs ± neurotropic drugs). There was a male majority here in this research population with a mean age of 39.76 ± 9.40 years. Mean percentage decrease in the physically challenged index was the highest in group 2 (54.66 ± 9.85), followed by group 3 (51.33 ± 6.95) and group 1 (46.78 ± 10.12). A substantial inter group disparity was found. NSAIDs with muscle relaxants are more efficacious for low back pain as compared to other combinations.

Egidio Sproviro et al., 2018: This research was focused on efficacy and tolerability of the 4 ml volume diclofenac + thiocolchicoside FDC for IM injection in comparison with the distinct injection of the two elements, in patient with moderate severe acute LBP. The management of acute LBP is instructed to get the soon and the maximum relief of a local and regional pain, and to enhance agility and bodily function. Five-calendar day treatment with IM diclofenac + thiocolchicoside fixed dose combination in 4 ml volume was an effective and well-accepted as a distinct injection of the two elements in an improvement in pain symptoms associated with acute mild-severe lower back pain. The new diclofenac + thiocolchicoside FDC formulations allows treating efficiently severe lower back pain while lowering the quantity of injections and improved compliance and reduced risk of local adverse reactions.

4. The objective of the study

Following are the key objectives of proposal research: -

- To find out whether the Thiocolchicoside with diclofenac will be preferred.
- To find out the utilization of Thiocolchicoside injection and diclofenac injection per month.

5. Research Methodology

➤ **Type of research:** - Descriptive

- **Data collection:** - Primary data was received by the respondents during questionnaire and secondary data collected from published journals, literature, and reference books, besides this statistical information will also be accessed in the research study.
- **Duration:** - 2 Months
- **Sample size:** - 200
- **Location:** - Madhya Pradesh
- **Data Analysis:** - The data analysis in the present study was done by using statistical tools like frequencies, percentages, average, etc. which used as per the requirement of the data. In this study, Appropriate statistical tool is EXCEL.

5.1 INCLUSION AND EXCLUSION

- **Inclusion:** - All respondents i.e. Doctors (Orthopedics) who understand English and Hindi language are eligible to participate and included in the study. Primary Data was collected thorough Questionnaire and secondary data collected from published journals, literature, and reference books.
- **Exclusion:** - Articles published in languages other than English. Doctors other than Orthopedics.

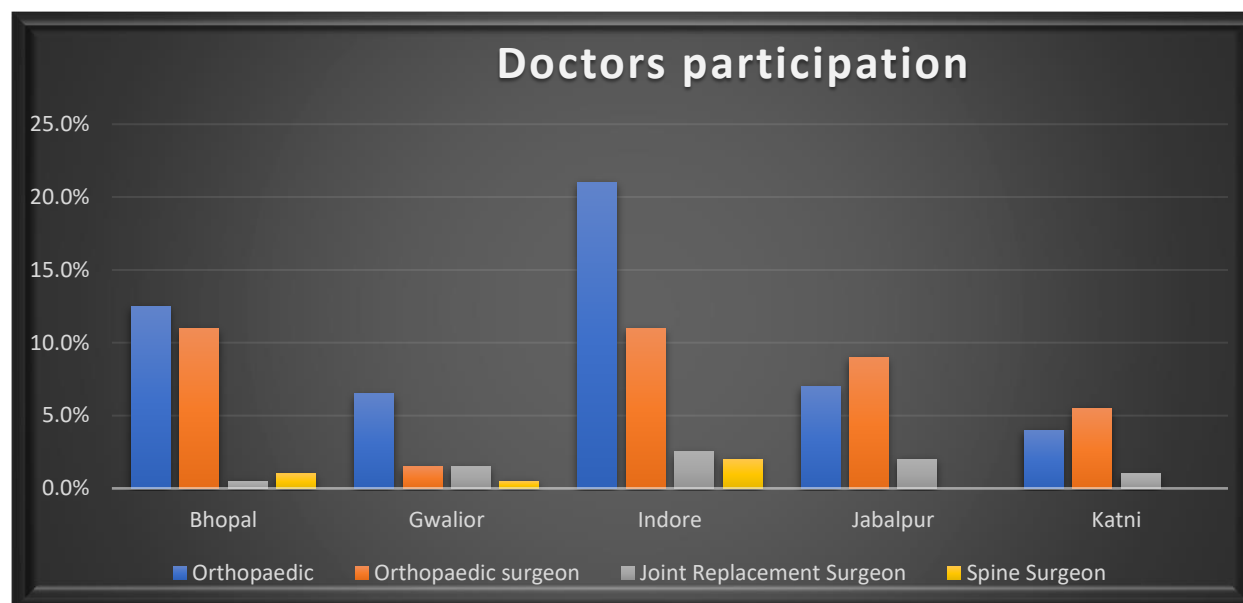
6. Ethical Consideration

The research has been completed with proper research guidelines. Enough time has been given to the respondent of the study so that they can depict their true views about research questions. Consent from the respondent has been taken and appropriate permission was similarly ensured for the usage of their data. The revealing of respondent identity has been based on their permission where if they are willing to reveal the identity, their identity was exhibited. The information on the use of secondary data from a source was acknowledged with proper reference.

7. ANALYSIS/DATA INTERPRETATION

7.1 The no. of doctors participated in the survey.

Speciality	Bhopal	Gwalior	Indore	Jabalpur	Katni	Grand Total
Orthopaedic	12.5%	6.5%	21.0%	7.0%	4.0%	51.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	11.0%	1.5%	11.0%	9.0%	5.5%	38.0%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	0.5%	1.5%	2.5%	2.0%	1.0%	7.5%
Spine Surgeon	1.0%	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	0.0%	3.5%
Grand Total	25.0%	10.0%	36.5%	18.0%	10.5%	100.0%

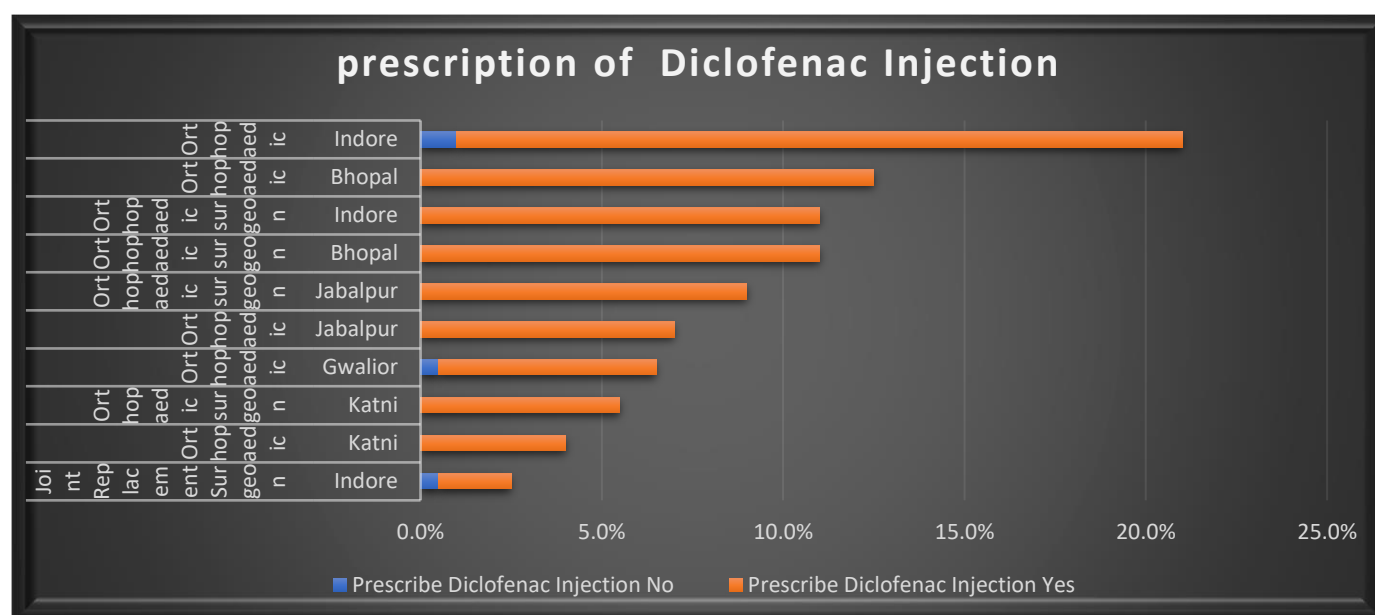


The graph illustrates the percentage value of doctors who responded to survey conducted on the scope and acceptance of thiocolchicoside + diclofenac injection in trauma/critical care unit. Of the 51% were orthopaedic, 38% were orthopaedic surgeon, and rest of 11% were joint replacement and spine surgeon in targeted location (Madhya Pradesh).

7.2 Analysis of prescription of the Diclofenac Injection.

Specialty	Place	No	Yes	Grand Total
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Bhopal	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Spine Surgeon	Gwalior	0.0%	0.5%	0.5%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Katni	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Spine Surgeon	Bhopal	0.0%	1.0%	1.0%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Gwalior	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%

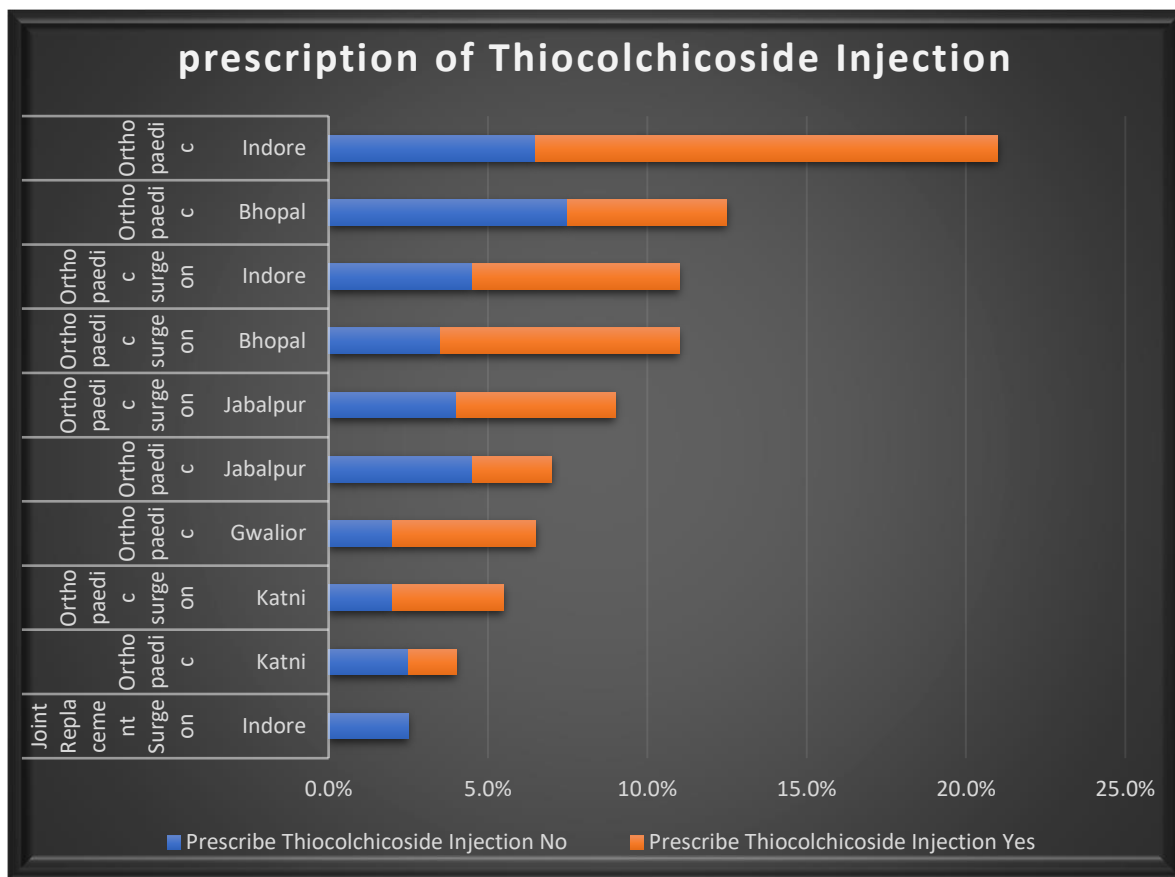
Orthopaedic surgeon	Gwalior	0.0%	1.5%	1.5%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Jabalpur	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Spine Surgeon	Indore	0.0%	2.0%	2.0%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Indore	0.5%	2.0%	2.5%
Orthopaedic	Katni	0.0%	4.0%	4.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Katni	0.0%	5.5%	5.5%
Orthopaedic	Gwalior	0.5%	6.0%	6.5%
Orthopaedic	Jabalpur	0.0%	7.0%	7.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Jabalpur	0.0%	9.0%	9.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Bhopal	0.0%	11.0%	11.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Indore	0.0%	11.0%	11.0%
Orthopaedic	Bhopal	0.0%	12.5%	12.5%
Orthopaedic	Indore	1.0%	20.0%	21.0%
	Grand Total	2.0%	98.0%	100.0%



The above graph represents the percentage of prescription of diclofenac injection. It was found that 98% of the doctors prescribed the diclofenac injection with the maximum in Indore city while the rest 2% doctors do not, due to the side effects like GIT rash and Allergy.

7.3 Analysis of prescription of the Thiocolchicoside Injection.

Specialty	Place	No	Yes	Grand Total
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Bhopal	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Spine Surgeon	Gwalior	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Katni	0.5%	0.5%	1.0%
Spine Surgeon	Bhopal	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Gwalior	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Gwalior	0.5%	1.0%	1.5%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Jabalpur	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Spine Surgeon	Indore	1.0%	1.0%	2.0%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Indore	2.5%	0.0%	2.5%
Orthopaedic	Katni	2.5%	1.5%	4.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Katni	2.0%	3.5%	5.5%
Orthopaedic	Gwalior	2.0%	4.5%	6.5%
Orthopaedic	Jabalpur	4.5%	2.5%	7.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Jabalpur	4.0%	5.0%	9.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Bhopal	3.5%	7.5%	11.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Indore	4.5%	6.5%	11.0%
Orthopaedic	Bhopal	7.5%	5.0%	12.5%
Orthopaedic	Indore	6.5%	14.5%	21.0%
	Grand Total	47.0%	53.0%	100.0%

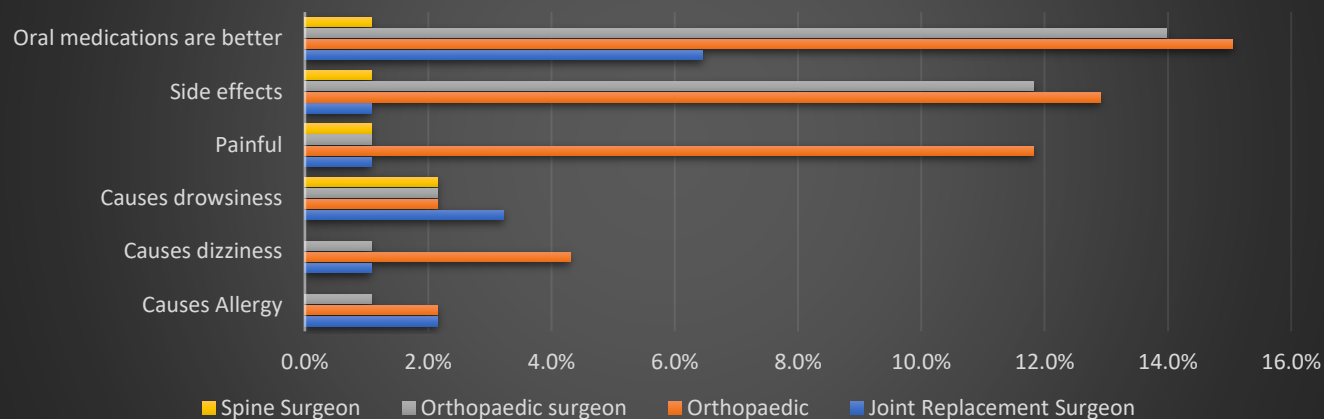


The chart shows that 53% of the doctors prescribed the thiocolchicoside injection in their practice while 47% of the doctors did not. In the survey it was found that the maximum use of thiocolchicoside injection by the orthopaedic doctors was in Indore city with 14.5% and 7.5%, 6.5% of orthopaedic surgeon from respectively Indore, Bhopal.

7.4 Analysis of reason for not prescribing Thiocolchicoside injection.

If you do not prescribe Thiocolchicoside?	What restricts you to use	Joint Surgeon	Replacement	Orthopaedic	Orthopaedic surgeon	Spine Surgeon	Grand Total
Causes Allergy		2.2%		2.2%	1.1%	0.0%	5.4%
Causes dizziness		1.1%		4.3%	1.1%	0.0%	6.5%
Causes drowsiness		3.2%		2.2%	2.2%	2.2%	9.7%
Painful		1.1%		11.8%	1.1%	1.1%	15.1%
Side effects		1.1%		12.9%	11.8%	1.1%	26.9%
Oral medications are better		6.5%		15.1%	14.0%	1.1%	36.6%
Grand Total		15.1%		48.4%	31.2%	5.4%	100.0%

Reason for not prescribing Thiocolchicoside injection

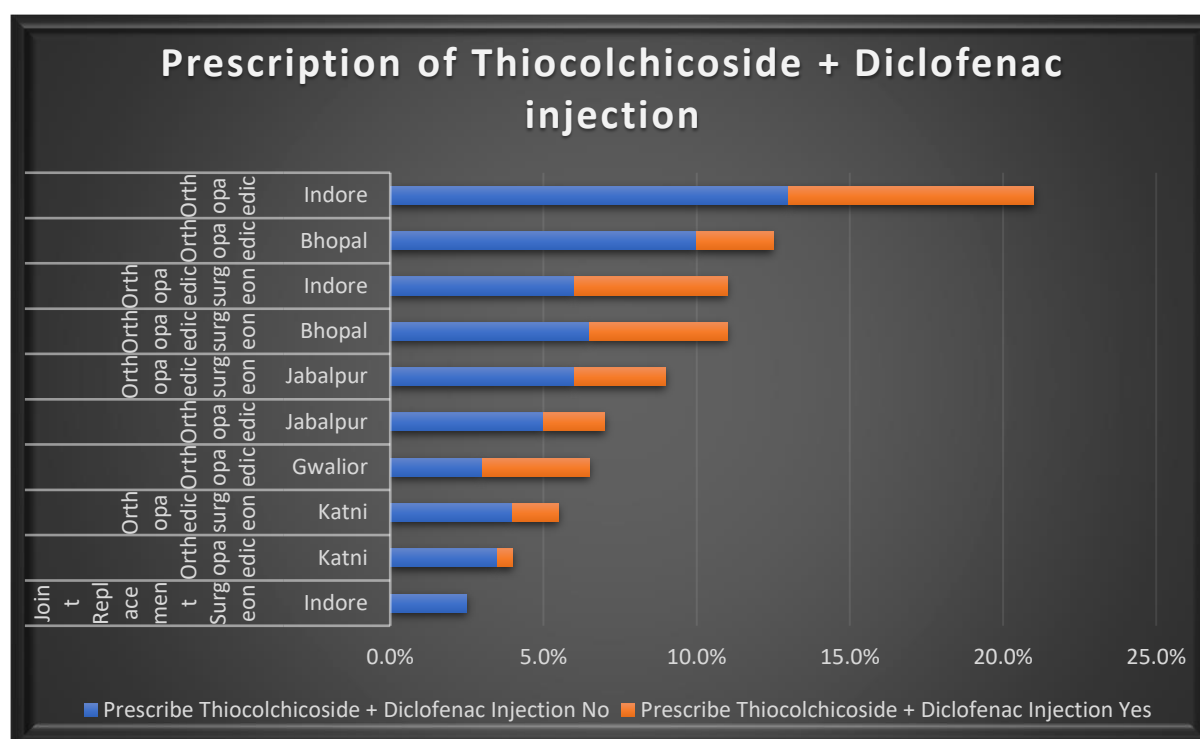


The chart outlines the various parameters of not prescribing Thiocolchicoside injections wherein according to 36% of the Respondents find it oral medications are better while approximately 48% respondent find it Side effects and allergy like drowsiness apart from this 15% respondents said that it's painful.

7.5 Analysis of prescription of the Thiocolchicoside + Diclofenac Injection.

Specialty	Place	No	Yes	Grand Total
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Bhopal	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Spine Surgeon	Gwalior	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Katni	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Spine Surgeon	Bhopal	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Gwalior	1.5%	0.0%	1.5%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Gwalior	1.0%	0.5%	1.5%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Jabalpur	2.0%	0.0%	2.0%
Spine Surgeon	Indore	1.5%	0.5%	2.0%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Indore	2.5%	0.0%	2.5%
Orthopaedic	Katni	3.5%	0.5%	4.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Katni	4.0%	1.5%	5.5%
Orthopaedic	Gwalior	3.0%	3.5%	6.5%
Orthopaedic	Jabalpur	5.0%	2.0%	7.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Jabalpur	6.0%	3.0%	9.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Bhopal	6.5%	4.5%	11.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Indore	6.0%	5.0%	11.0%
Orthopaedic	Bhopal	10.0%	2.5%	12.5%

Orthopaedic	Indore	13.0%	8.0%	21.0%
	Grand Total	68.5%	31.5%	100.0%

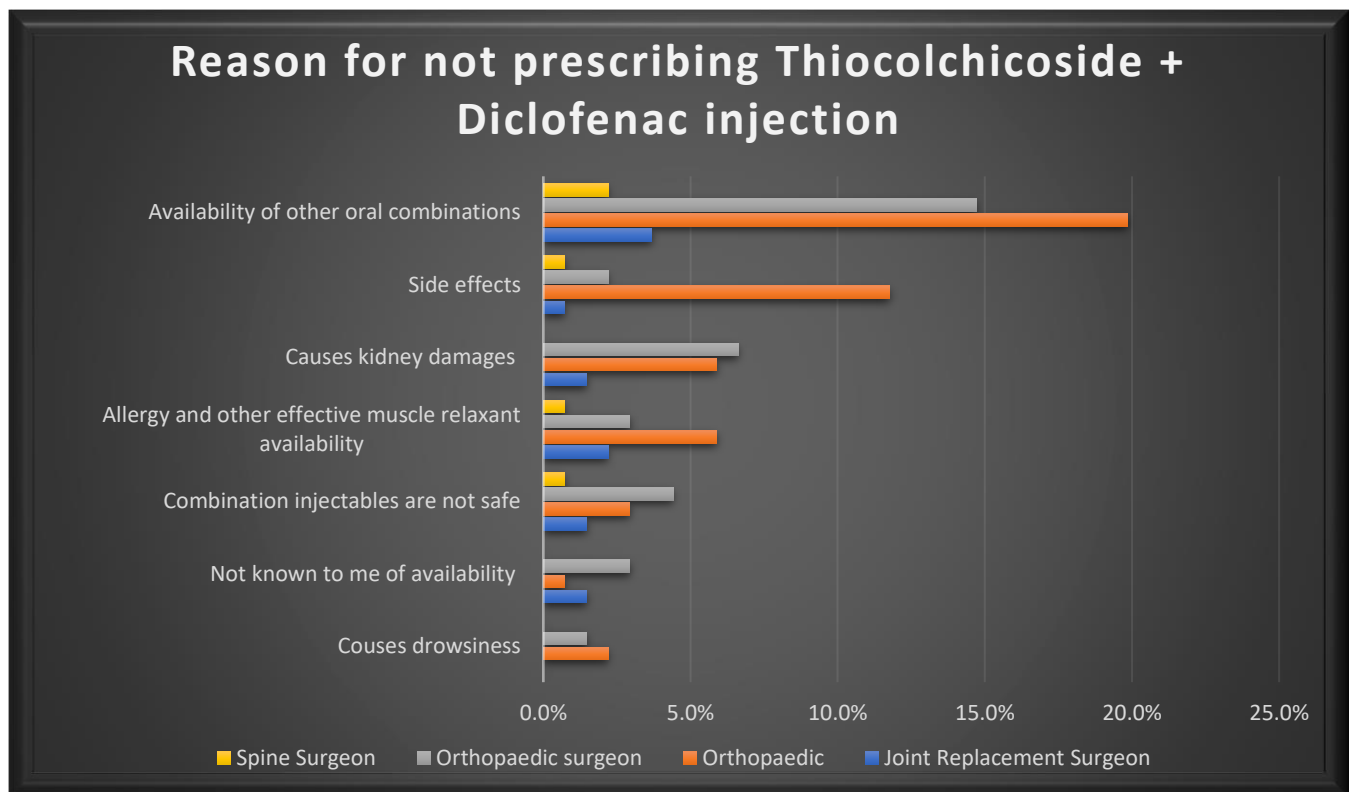


The above chart is the graphical representation of the thiocolchicoside + diclofenac injections where it seen that 68.5% of the respondents prescribe the combination while 31.5% did not. In the survey it was found that the maximum use of thiocolchicoside injection by the orthopaedic and orthopaedic surgeon were in Indore city with 13% and 7% from the Bhopal.

7.6 Analysis of reason for not prescribing Thiocolchicoside + Diclofenac injection.

If no, then what restricts you to use Thiocolchicoside + Diclofenac injection	Joint Replacement Surgeon	Orthopaedic Surgeon	Orthopaedic surgeon	Spine Surgeon	Grand Total
Causes drowsiness	0.0%	2.2%	1.5%	0.0%	3.7%
Not known to me of availability	1.5%	0.7%	2.9%	0.0%	5.1%
Combination injectables are not safe	1.5%	2.9%	4.4%	0.7%	9.6%
Allergy and other effective muscle relaxant availability	2.2%	5.9%	2.9%	0.7%	11.8%

Causes kidney damages	1.5%	5.9%	6.6%	0.0%	14.0%
Side effects	0.7%	11.8%	2.2%	0.7%	15.4%
Availability of other oral combinations	3.7%	19.9%	14.7%	2.2%	40.4%
Grand Total	11.0%	49.3%	35.3%	4.4%	100%

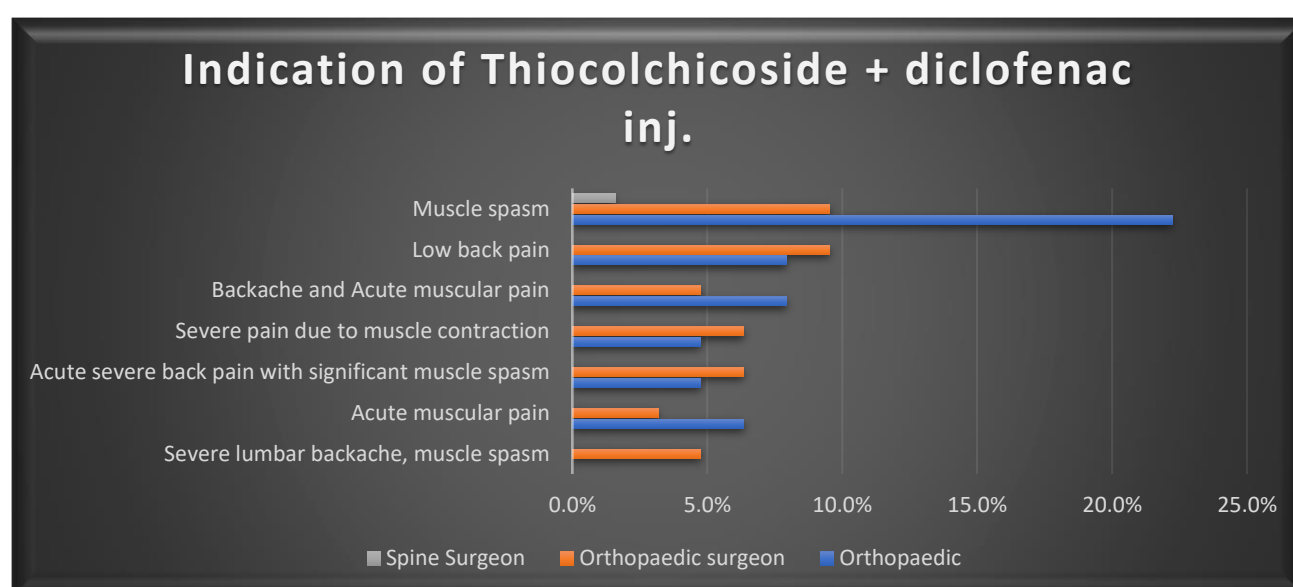


The above tabulation along with the graph illustrates the reason for restricting the use of Thiocolchicoside + diclofenac injection. In the survey it was found that approximately 40% respondents prefer oral combinations. However, 31% doctors find the combination to cause side effects like drowsiness and kidney damages in long term use and 5% doctors said they did not familiar with this type of combinations. 11% of respondents said that they prefer other muscle relaxants to the patient.

7.7 Major indications in which Thiocolchicoside + Diclofenac Injection if prescribed?

If yes, then major indications in which you prescribe Thiocolchicoside + Diclofenac Injection	Orthopaedic	Orthopaedic surgeon	Spine Surgeon	Grand Total
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Severe lumbar backache, muscle spasm	0.0%	4.8%	0.0%	4.8%
Acute muscular pain	6.3%	3.2%	0.0%	9.5%
Acute severe back pain with significant muscle spasm	4.8%	6.3%	0.0%	11.1%
Severe pain due to muscle contraction	4.8%	6.3%	0.0%	11.1%
Backache and Acute muscular pain	7.9%	4.8%	0.0%	12.7%
Low back pain	7.9%	9.5%	0.0%	17.5%
Muscle spasm	22.2%	9.5%	1.6%	33.3%
Grand Total	54.0%	44.4%	1.6%	100.0%

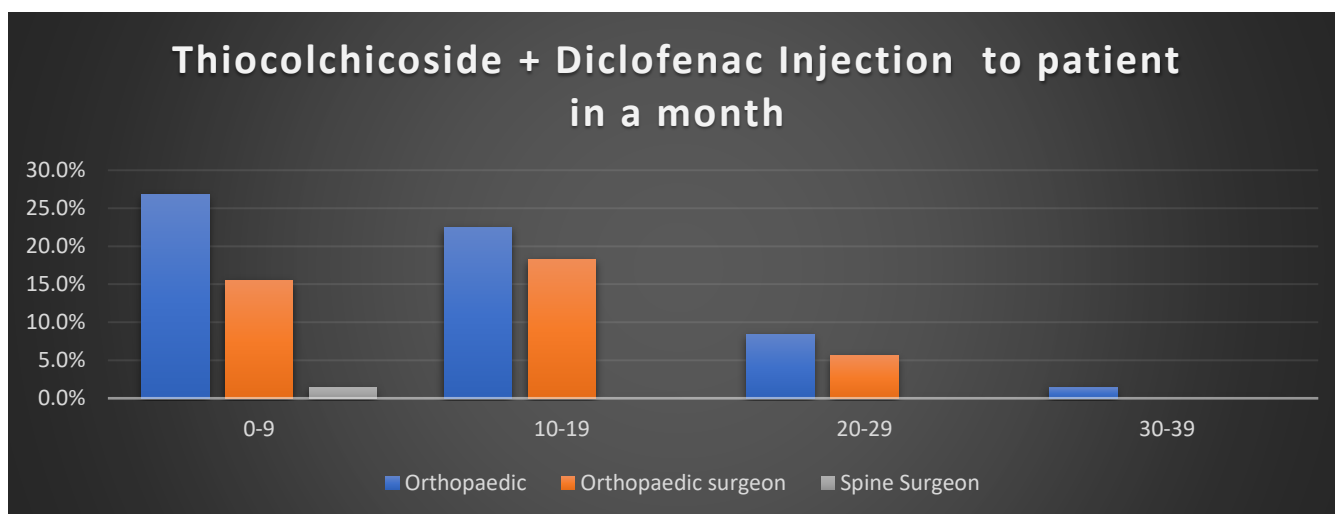


This graph illustrates the indications in which the thiocolchicoside + diclofenac injections are prescribed by the orthopaedic doctors. 33.5% of the doctors prescribed it in Muscle spasm, 17.5% in Low Back Pain, 12.7% in backache and acute muscles pain, 11% in severe pain due muscle contraction.

7.8 Analysis for the prescription of the Thiocolchicoside + Diclofenac Injection to patient in a month.

How many patients do you prescribe Thiocolchicoside + Diclofenac Injection in a month	Orthopaedic	Orthopaedic surgeon	Spine Surgeon	Grand Total
0-9	26.8%	15.5%	1.4%	43.7%

10-19	22.5%	18.3%	0.0%	40.8%
20-29	8.5%	5.6%	0.0%	14.1%
30-39	1.4%	0.0%	0.0%	1.4%
Grand Total	59.2%	39.4%	1.4%	100.0%

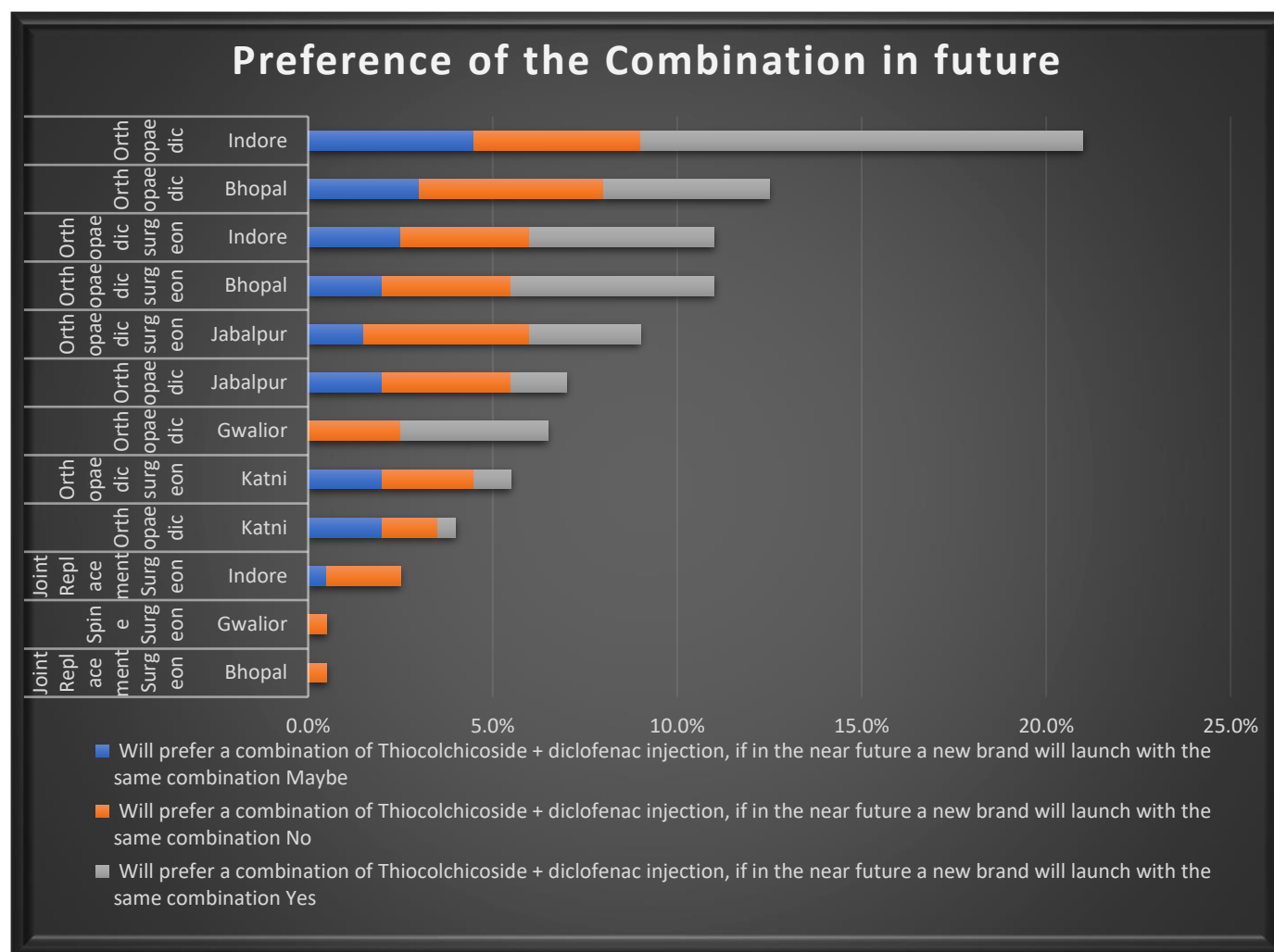


This graph gives the numeric value of patients to which thiocolchicoside + diclofenac injection was prescribed in a month. It was found that 43.7% of the doctors prescribed it to 0-9 patient while 40.8% prescribed it to 10-19 patients and 14.1% prescribed it to 20-29 patient in a month.

7.9 Preference of the Combination by the doctors in future.

Specialty	Place	Maybe	No	Yes	Grand Total
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Bhopal	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Spine Surgeon	Gwalior	0.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Katni	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Spine Surgeon	Bhopal	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%	1.0%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Gwalior	0.5%	1.0%	0.0%	1.5%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Gwalior	0.5%	0.5%	0.5%	1.5%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Jabalpur	0.5%	1.5%	0.0%	2.0%
Spine Surgeon	Indore	0.0%	1.5%	0.5%	2.0%
Joint Replacement Surgeon	Indore	0.5%	2.0%	0.0%	2.5%
Orthopaedic	Katni	2.0%	1.5%	0.5%	4.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Katni	2.0%	2.5%	1.0%	5.5%
Orthopaedic	Gwalior	0.0%	2.5%	4.0%	6.5%
Orthopaedic	Jabalpur	2.0%	3.5%	1.5%	7.0%

Orthopaedic surgeon	Jabalpur	1.5%	4.5%	3.0%	9.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Bhopal	2.0%	3.5%	5.5%	11.0%
Orthopaedic surgeon	Indore	2.5%	3.5%	5.0%	11.0%
Orthopaedic	Bhopal	3.0%	5.0%	4.5%	12.5%
Orthopaedic	Indore	4.5%	4.5%	12.0%	21.0%
	Grand Total	21.5%	40.5%	38.0%	100.0%



This graphical representation is of the orthopaedic doctors who in near future may prescribe the same combination if launched by some of the other brand. 38% of the doctors agreed to use the combinations while 40.5% of the doctors disagreed and 21.5% of the doctors in dilemma.

8. Conclusion

As the completion of the market research it was found that the combination of thiocolchicoside + diclofenac injections in trauma/critical care unit prescribed by orthopaedic doctors were less in number while the use of individual injection was high in preference.

9. LIMITATION

- Resources constraints also posed a great limitation with and busy schedule therefore the researcher having limited time to carry out the research.
- The research received minimal co-operation from some respondents. Therefore, The availability of records was limited hence limiting the readiness of more information that would have permit elaborate more research.

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11.ANNEXURE

FINDOUT ACCEPTANCE AND SCOPE OF THIOCOLCHICOSIDE + DICLOFENAC INJECTION IN TRAUMA/CRITICAL CARE UNIT

Dr Name.....Speciality

Qualification..... Contact.....

Place.....Date.....

Questions:

1. Do you prescribe Diclofenac Injection? Yes ☐ No ☐

If No – Reason

2. Do you prescribe Thiocolchicoside Injection? Yes ☐ No ☐

If no- Reason

3. Do you prescribe Thiocolchicoside + Diclofenac Injection?

Yes ☐ No ☐

If no- Question 4 & 8, If Yes- Question 5.

4. What restricts you to use Thiocolchicoside + Diclofenac injection?

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5. What are the major indications in which you prescribe Thiocolchicoside + Diclofenac Injection?

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6. How many patients do you prescribe Thiocolchicoside + Diclofenac Injection in a month?

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7. Will you prefer combination of Thiocolchicoside + diclofenac injection, if in near future a new brand will launch with same combination?

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8. Any other comments/suggestions:

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