CLINICAL INSIGHTS

EXCEL Division of Blue Cross Laboratories

DOLOSTAT-SP TABLETS **Issue VI, No.17, 2026**

Effectiveness and Safety of Aceclofenac–Paracetamol–Serratiopeptidase Combination in Pain Management: Real-World Retrospective Analysis

Madkholkar et.al; Int. J Med. Pharm. Res., 7 (2): 1770-1773, 2026.

- Effective pain management remains a key clinical priority across a wide range of acute conditions. The combination of aceclofenac, paracetamol, and serratiopeptidase is commonly prescribed for its synergistic analgesic and anti-inflammatory effects. However, real-world evidence supporting its effectiveness and safety is limited.
- This multicenter, retrospective, real-world study analyzed data from 2,543 patients treated for various painful conditions. Demographic details, indications, duration of illness, clinical outcomes, and adverse events were assessed.
- The most common indication was injury/trauma (54.2%), followed by post-operative pain (31.1%), while other indications included dental pain (4.9%), generalized pain (4.6%), joint pain (3.4%) and low back pain (2.5%). The mean duration of illness prior to treatment was 7.2 ± 5.3 days.
- A marked improvement in pain intensity was observed, with the proportion of patients achieving complete pain resolution increasing to 79%, while moderate and severe pain decreased to 5% and 2%, respectively, indicating significant clinical effectiveness.
- Adverse events were infrequent and mild, with nausea (1.8%) being the most commonly reported, followed by abdominal pain (0.7%), gastritis (0.6%), and vomiting, heartburn, and diarrhea (0.4% each).

The combination of aceclofenac, paracetamol, and serratiopeptidase demonstrated effective pain relief with a favorable safety profile in real-world clinical settings. These findings support its use as a reliable therapeutic option for the management of acute pain conditions.

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