Duane 20mg Injection (Hyaluronic Acid)

Product Overview

Hyalgan Sodium Hyaluronate Injection is used to relieve knee pain caused by osteoarthritis, especially when exercise, physiotherapy and simple painkillers have not given enough relief. Each 2 mL dose contains 20 mg of purified sodium hyaluronate. This is a form of hyaluronic acid, the substance that keeps joint fluid thick and slippery. Injected directly into the knee, it boosts the joint's natural lubrication and cushioning, helping it move more smoothly. Treatment is a short course of weekly injections, usually three to five, and the benefit builds gradually over that time. Many patients find the relief lasts for several months. Because Hyalgan acts only inside the knee, it avoids the body-wide effects of anti-inflammatory tablets.

What Is Inside the Syringe

Each pre-filled syringe holds 20 mg of hyaluronic acid in a clear gel. Hyaluronic acid is not a foreign substance. The body already makes it, and in a healthy joint it gives synovial fluid its slippery, shock-absorbing quality. Osteoarthritis thins that fluid out. The joint surfaces then move with less protection, and pain follows.

Durolane is made using a process called NASHA, short for non-animal stabilised hyaluronic acid. Two details matter here. First, the hyaluronic acid is produced by bacterial fermentation rather than taken from rooster combs, so it contains no animal protein. Second, the gel is lightly stabilised so that it breaks down slowly. That slow breakdown is why one injection can be enough, where older products often need three to five weekly visits.

Product Details

- **Brand:** Durolane
- **Active ingredient:** Hyaluronic acid (NASHA), 20 mg
- **Form:** Pre-filled syringe for injection into the joint

Who It Is Meant For

Durolane 20mg is used for mild to moderate osteoarthritis. The lower volume suits smaller joints: the ankle, the wrist, the joint at the base of the thumb, and the small joints of the fingers and toes. Suitability is usually assessed through a clinical examination and, in many cases, an X-ray or ultrasound.

It is typically considered when painkillers or anti-inflammatory tablets have not given enough relief, or are a poor option because of stomach, kidney or heart concerns. It is also chosen

when exercise and physiotherapy have helped, but not enough, and when a patient would like to put off more invasive treatment.

It is not a cure, and it does not regrow cartilage. What it can do, for many people, is make the joint more comfortable to use.

How the Injection Is Given

The injection is given in a clinic by a clinician trained in joint injections. The skin is cleaned thoroughly. If the joint holds excess fluid, some may be drawn off first. The gel is then injected in one go. For small joints, ultrasound guidance is common because it helps place the needle accurately. The procedure usually takes only a few minutes.

What to Expect Afterwards

Resting the joint for about 48 hours is standard advice, which means avoiding sport, heavy lifting, or long periods on the feet if the ankle was treated. Most people return to ordinary daily activity straight away.

Relief does not always arrive overnight. Some patients notice a difference within a week or two; for others it takes longer. When the benefit fades after some months, a repeat injection is an option.

Side Effects

Most reactions are local and settle within a few days. The treated joint may feel sore, swollen, warm or stiff for a short time, and some people notice a sense of fullness. Rest and a cold pack usually help.

Marked swelling, a joint that turns red and hot, steadily increasing pain, or a fever are uncommon. They can point to infection or a stronger inflammatory reaction, and they are always assessed promptly.

When Durolane Is Not Used

Durolane is not suitable for anyone who has previously reacted to a hyaluronic acid product, or where there is an infection or skin condition at or near the injection site. It is never injected into an infected joint.

Extra care is taken in people with poor circulation or lymphatic problems in the affected limb, and when the same joint is affected by an inflammatory condition such as rheumatoid arthritis or gout. Safety in pregnancy, during breastfeeding and in children has not been established.

Blood thinners such as warfarin, and antiplatelet medicines such as clopidogrel or aspirin, make bruising or bleeding at the injection site more likely. They do not automatically rule out treatment, but they are taken into account.

How Durolane Compares with Other Options

Oral anti-inflammatory medicines act throughout the body, which is why their side effects can involve the stomach, kidneys and heart. Durolane acts only inside the joint where it is placed.

Steroid injections are another common choice. They often work faster, but their effect tends to be shorter, and the number of steroid injections a joint can receive is usually limited. Hyaluronic acid works differently: it supplements the joint fluid rather than suppressing inflammation.

Compared with hyaluronic acid products given as a course, the main practical advantage of Durolane is that the whole treatment takes one visit.

Frequently Asked Questions

- **Is Durolane a steroid?**

No. It contains hyaluronic acid only, a substance naturally present in joints.

- **Does it contain animal ingredients?**

No. Its hyaluronic acid is made by fermentation, so it is free of animal protein.

- **How long does the effect last?**

It varies, but many patients report benefit for several months after a single injection.

Storage

The syringe is kept in its original box at up to 25°C, protected from freezing and direct sunlight. Each syringe is for single use, and a syringe with damaged packaging is not used.

Generic Ibuprofen

Meta Title: Generic Ibuprofen 200mg, 400mg & 600mg | Highstreetpharma

Meta Description: Generic ibuprofen in 200mg, 400mg and 600mg for joint pain, back ache, headaches, dental pain and fever. Choose the strength that fits the job. 30–90 pills.

Short Description: Generic Ibuprofen is a familiar, well-tested anti-inflammatory painkiller for everyday pain and inflammation. The 200 mg strength suits headaches, minor aches and fever, while 400 mg and 600 mg are used for stronger pain and for arthritis. It starts working within an hour for most people and is supplied in packs of 30, 60 and 90.

Few medicines are as familiar as ibuprofen. It has been in use since the 1960s and is now found in most household medicine cabinets. That familiarity is earned: it relieves pain, reduces swelling and brings down a temperature, and at sensible doses for short periods it is well tolerated by most adults. It is also easy to underestimate, which is why it is worth understanding properly.

Same Medicine, Lower Price

Generic Ibuprofen contains exactly the same active ingredient as the leading branded products, at the same strengths. Generic medicines have to meet the same standards for quality, safety and effectiveness as the originals. The difference is the absence of a brand name and its price premium.

How It Works

When the body is injured or inflamed, it produces prostaglandins. These cause swelling and tenderness, make nerves more sensitive to pain, and, by acting on the brain's temperature control centre, raise body temperature. Ibuprofen temporarily blocks the COX-1 and COX-2 enzymes that make prostaglandins, so all three effects ease.

It is absorbed quickly. Most people feel it begin to work within 30 to 60 minutes, and a dose lasts roughly four to eight hours.

What It Is Used For

Ibuprofen is a general-purpose painkiller. It is used for headaches and migraine, toothache and pain after dental work, period pain, back and neck pain, muscle aches, sprains and sports injuries, and the aches and fever that come with colds and flu. It also helps the pain and stiffness of osteoarthritis and rheumatoid arthritis.

Which Strength Suits Which Need

This product is available in three strengths, each in packs of 30, 60 and 90.

The **200 mg** strength is the everyday dose for mild pain and fever. Adults usually take one or two pills, at least four hours apart, with a self-care limit of 1,200 mg in 24 hours.

The **400 mg** strength is commonly used for moderate pain and for muscle and joint problems.

The **600 mg** strength is a higher dose used mainly for inflammatory joint conditions. For arthritis, total daily doses of up to 3,200 mg, split into several doses, are used under regular review.

For short-term self-care, ibuprofen is typically used for no longer than ten days for pain or three days for fever.

Getting the Best from Ibuprofen

Taking ibuprofen with or after food, or with a glass of milk, helps protect the stomach. Pills are swallowed whole with water. It should not be combined with other products containing ibuprofen or another NSAID, and many cold and flu remedies contain one, so labels are worth checking. Increasing the dose beyond the limits does not add much relief, but it does add risk.

Side Effects

At standard doses used for a short time, most people have no problems. When side effects do occur, they are usually mild: indigestion, nausea, stomach pain, wind, diarrhoea or constipation, headache or dizziness.

Black or bloody stools, vomiting blood, severe stomach pain, unexplained bruising, passing much less urine, chest pain, wheezing or breathlessness, and swelling of the face, lips or tongue are serious effects that mean ibuprofen should be stopped and urgent care sought. Blistering or peeling skin is rare but also serious.

Who Should Avoid Ibuprofen

Ibuprofen is not suitable for people allergic to it, to aspirin or to another NSAID, including anyone whose asthma has been triggered by these medicines. It is also avoided by people who have, or have had, a stomach ulcer or bleeding, people with severe heart, kidney or liver failure, and in the last three months of pregnancy.

Extra caution applies to older adults and to people with asthma, high blood pressure, heart disease, a history of stroke, kidney or liver problems, lupus, or Crohn's disease or ulcerative colitis. Long-term use at high doses can raise the risk of heart attack, stroke and stomach complications.

Other Medicines

Ibuprofen can interact with blood thinners such as warfarin, low-dose aspirin taken to protect the heart, steroid tablets, SSRI antidepressants, lithium, methotrexate, blood pressure medicines and water tablets. Taken at the wrong time, ibuprofen can reduce the heart-protecting effect of daily low-dose aspirin, so the two are usually spaced apart.

Ibuprofen or Paracetamol?

Both relieve pain and fever, but they work differently. Ibuprofen also reduces inflammation, which makes it more useful for sprains, dental pain, period pain and arthritis. Paracetamol has no real anti-inflammatory effect but is gentler on the stomach and is often preferred for people who cannot take NSAIDs. The two are sometimes used together for stronger pain.

Frequently Asked Questions

How long does one dose last? Typically four to eight hours, depending on the dose and the individual.

Is generic ibuprofen as effective as branded ibuprofen? Yes. The active ingredient and strength are the same.

Storage

Ibuprofen is stored below 25°C in a dry place, in its original packaging, out of the sight and reach of children.

Product Details

- **Active ingredient:** Ibuprofen
- **Strengths:** 200 mg, 400 mg and 600 mg
- **Pack sizes:** 30, 60 and 90
- **Medicine class:** Non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug (NSAID)

Generic Neoral (Cyclosporine)

Meta Title: Generic Neoral Cyclosporine 25mg/100mg | Highstreetpharma

Meta Description: Generic Neoral cyclosporine 25mg and 100mg calms an overactive immune system in severe rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and after organ transplant.

Short Description: Generic Neoral contains cyclosporine in a modified microemulsion form, a medicine that dampens the immune response behind severe rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis, and that helps prevent rejection after an organ transplant. Treatment involves regular blood tests and blood pressure checks. Available in 25 mg and 100 mg strengths, in packs of 10 to 60.

In rheumatoid arthritis, the pain and swelling are only the visible part of the problem. Underneath, the immune system is attacking the lining of the joints, and over time that attack

can wear away cartilage and bone. Painkillers and anti-inflammatories ease the symptoms, but they do not stop the process. When the disease remains active despite methotrexate, cyclosporine is one of the options that acts on the immune system itself.

What Cyclosporine Is

Cyclosporine (also spelled ciclosporin) is an immunosuppressant, a medicine that calms an overactive immune system. Generic Neoral contains it in a modified microemulsion formulation. This form was developed because older cyclosporine products were absorbed unpredictably; the microemulsion gives more consistent levels from dose to dose.

How It Works

Cyclosporine targets T-cells, the white blood cells that coordinate much of the immune attack in rheumatoid arthritis and psoriasis. Inside these cells, it binds to a protein called cyclophilin. Together they block an enzyme, calcineurin, that T-cells need to switch on. Without it, the cells cannot produce interleukin-2 and the other signals they use to multiply and recruit more immune cells.

The result is a quieter immune response: less joint inflammation in rheumatoid arthritis, fewer skin plaques in psoriasis, and, after a transplant, a lower chance that the body will reject the new organ. In rheumatoid arthritis the benefit builds slowly, and it is usually judged over several weeks to months.

When It Is Used

Generic Neoral has three main uses. In severe active rheumatoid arthritis, it is used in adults when methotrexate alone has not controlled the disease, either on its own or together with methotrexate. In severe plaque psoriasis, it is used in adults for whom other systemic treatments have not worked or are unsuitable. And in kidney, liver and heart transplant recipients, it helps prevent organ rejection, usually alongside other immunosuppressants.

In some countries it is also used for severe atopic eczema and certain kidney conditions. Treatment is usually managed through specialist clinics because of the monitoring involved.

Dosing

This product is available in 25 mg and 100 mg strengths, in packs of 10, 20, 30 and 60. Doses are calculated from body weight, the condition being treated, blood test results and individual response.

In rheumatoid arthritis, treatment typically begins at around 2.5 mg per kilogram of body weight per day, split into two doses. If the response is not enough after several weeks, the dose may be raised gradually, up to a usual maximum of about 4 mg per kilogram per day. If there is still no

adequate response after around 16 weeks at the highest tolerated dose, treatment is normally stopped.

The capsules are taken at the same times each day, keeping a consistent pattern with meals, and swallowed whole. One point matters a great deal: different brands and formulations of cyclosporine are not necessarily interchangeable. Switching between them can change blood levels and usually requires dose checks and extra blood tests.

Monitoring

Cyclosporine needs close supervision. Before and throughout treatment, blood pressure is checked, since it can rise, and kidney function is followed through regular creatinine blood tests. Liver function, potassium, magnesium and cholesterol are also monitored, and blood cyclosporine levels are measured, particularly after a transplant. If kidney function falls or blood pressure becomes hard to control, the dose is reduced or treatment stopped.

Side Effects

Common side effects include high blood pressure, reduced kidney function, tremor, headache, extra hair growth, swollen or overgrown gums, nausea, stomach discomfort, tingling in the hands and feet, and raised cholesterol. Good dental hygiene helps limit gum problems.

Because cyclosporine suppresses the immune system, infections are more likely, and the risk of some cancers rises, especially skin cancer and lymphoma. Sun protection with clothing and sunscreen is strongly advised, and signs of infection, such as a fever or a sore throat that will not settle, are treated promptly.

Who Should Not Take It

In rheumatoid arthritis, Generic Neoral is not suitable for patients with abnormal kidney function, uncontrolled high blood pressure or an active cancer. Live vaccines are avoided during treatment. Use in pregnancy or while breastfeeding requires careful assessment of risks and benefits.

Interactions

Cyclosporine interacts with a long list of medicines. Many antifungals, macrolide antibiotics and calcium channel blockers can push its levels up; rifampicin, several anticonvulsants and St John's wort can bring them down. Grapefruit and grapefruit juice must be avoided completely. Combining cyclosporine with NSAIDs, potassium-sparing diuretics or other medicines that affect the kidneys requires close monitoring.

Frequently Asked Questions

How long does cyclosporine take to work in rheumatoid arthritis? Improvement usually appears over several weeks, and the full effect may take two to three months.

Why is grapefruit a problem? Grapefruit blocks the enzymes that break cyclosporine down, which can push blood levels dangerously high.

Is the smell of the capsules normal? Yes. A distinctive odour on opening the blister is expected.

Storage

The capsules are stored below 25°C in the original blister pack and left in the blister until needed.

Product Details

- **Brand reference:** Neoral
- **Active ingredient:** Cyclosporine (modified, microemulsion)
- **Strengths:** 25 mg and 100 mg
- **Pack sizes:** 10, 20, 30 and 60