

Mirako Pain Relief Cream

Active Ingredients: Menthol 5.91%w/w,
Methyl Salicylate 12.8%w/w

Preservative: Chlorocresol 0.2%w/w

Product Description: White colour, smooth application, sticky cream with characteristic odour.

Indication: For symptomatic relief of muscular aches, pains and stiffness including backache, lumbago and fibrositis.

Direction of Use: Gently massage a sufficient amount of the cream onto affected area, not more than 3-4 times daily.

Route of Administration: Topical

Pharmacodynamics:

Menthol

Menthol dilates the blood vessels causing a sensation of coldness, followed by an analgesic effect. Menthol also acts as a penetration enhancer, increasing the penetration of drugs when applied on the skin, to give a faster onset of action.

Methyl salicylate

Methyl salicylate is a salicylic acid derivative. Salicylates inhibit cyclooxygenase, thereby reducing the formation of prostaglandins and cause platelet dysfunction. Methyl salicylate is used topically as a counterirritant. Upon application, it is absorbed through the skin and is applied for the relief of pain in rheumatic conditions and painful muscles or joints.

Pharmacokinetics:

Menthol

After absorption, menthol is excreted in the urine and bile as a glucuronide.

Methyl salicylate

Methyl salicylate may be absorbed through intact skin. The absorption of topical salicylates is proportional to the surface area involved, duration of exposure, concentration, and skin integrity. Absorption characteristics of salicylates vary with the dose, formulation, and route of administration. Percutaneous absorption is enhanced by exercise, heat, occlusion, or disruption of the integrity of the skin or application to large areas of skin. Both the rate and extent of absorption increase after repeated application, increasing the bioavailability. Methyl salicylate is extensively metabolized to salicylic acid in the dermal and subcutaneous tissues after topical application. At therapeutic levels, the half-life of salicylates is 2-4 hours. As salicylate level increases into the toxic range, the half-life can be greater than 18 hours.

Contraindications:

Do not use in patients with aspirin or salicylate idiosyncrasy. Patients with known hypersensitivity to any of the ingredients in the product.

Warnings and Precautions:

This product contains methyl salicylate and when applied or rubbed on to the skin, can be absorbed through the skin into the blood. For patients taking warfarin, excessive application to the skin for muscle or joint pains may increase the chances of bleeding. Initially apply a small amount to a limited skin area and observe whether there is discomfort or itch before applying it to larger skin area.

Discontinue use if irritation develops. Do not apply to open wounds or damaged skin. Avoid excessive use during pregnancy and lactation. Do not apply over large areas of the body or bandage or use with heating pads. If symptoms persist or in children under 12 years old, consult your doctor.

For external use only.

Keep out of reach of children.

Effects on Ability to Drive and Use Machines: Not known

Interactions with Other Medicaments: Warfarin

Pregnancy & Lactation:

Safety for use in pregnancy has not been established; therefore, the potential benefit of the product should be weighed against the possible risks to the mother and child.

Adverse Effects / Undesirable Effects:

Skin irritation, contact dermatitis, rash, itching, redness or swelling, burning or stinging sensation may occur. May cause hypersensitivity/ allergic reactions in some individuals with sensitive skin.

Symptoms and Treatment of Overdose:

Symptoms of methyl salicylate overdose

Salicylate intoxication can occur after ingestion or topical application of methyl salicylate. Mild chronic salicylate intoxication or salicylism usually occurs only after repeated use of large doses. Salicylism can also occur following excessive topical application of salicylates.

Symptoms include dizziness, tinnitus, deafness, sweating, nausea and vomiting, headache and confusion and may be controlled by reducing the dosage.

Symptoms of more severe intoxication or of acute poisoning following overdose include hyperventilation, fever, restlessness, ketosis and respiratory alkalosis and metabolic acidosis. Depression of the CNS may lead to coma; cardiovascular collapse and respiratory failure may also occur.

Symptoms of menthol overdose

Ingestion of significant quantities is reported to cause symptoms: severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, vertigo, ataxia, drowsiness, and coma; instant collapse in infants after the local application of menthol to their nostrils.

Treatment

The stomach should be emptied by gastric lavage or administration of oral activated charcoal. Fluid and electrolyte management is the mainstay of treatment with the immediate aim of correction of acidosis, hyperpyrexia, hypokalaemia and dehydration if present. Any convulsion must be controlled first through supportive care including anticonvulsant therapy

Dosage Form: Cream

Packing Size: 30g and 50g in aluminium tube

Storage Conditions: Store below 30°C. Protect from light

Shelf Life: Please refer to the packaging. Do not use beyond the expiry date.

The information contained in this leaflet is limited. For further information, please consult your doctor or pharmacist.

Product Registration Holder:

Wen Ken Marketing (M) Sdn Bhd
24, Jalan Lambak, Taman Johor
81200 Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia

Manufactured by:

Syarikat Wen Ken Drug Sdn Bhd
24, Jalan Lambak, Taman Johor
81200 Johor Bahru, Johor, Malaysia

Date of Revision: 5 March 2026

Mirako Pain Relief Cream

活性成分: 薄荷醇 5.91%w/w,
水杨酸甲酯 12.8%w/w

防腐剂: 氯甲酚 0.2%w/w

外观: 白色, 涂感顺滑, 带有特殊气味的粘稠膏膏

主治: 用于缓解肌肉酸痛、疼痛和僵硬的症状, 包括背痛、腰痛和纤维炎

用法说明: 将适量的乳霜轻轻按摩到患处, 每天用量不多于 3-4 次

给药途径: 外用

药效学:

薄荷醇

薄荷醇扩张血管, 引起寒冷感, 随后产生镇痛作用。薄荷醇还可以作为渗透促进剂, 增加药物在皮肤上的渗透, 从而更快地起效

水杨酸甲酯

水杨酸甲酯是一种水杨酸衍生物。水杨酸盐抑制环氧合酶, 从而减少前列腺素的形成, 引起血小板功能障碍。水杨酸甲酯局部用作抗刺激剂。使用后, 它会被皮肤吸收, 用于缓解风湿病引起的疼痛和肌肉或关节疼痛。

药代动力学:

薄荷醇

吸收后, 薄荷醇以葡萄糖醛酸甘的形式从尿液和胆汁中排出

水杨酸甲酯

水杨酸甲酯可通过完整的皮肤吸收。外用水杨酸盐的吸收与涉及的表面积、暴露时间、浓度和皮肤完整性成正比。水杨酸盐的吸收特性会随剂量、配方和给药途径而变化。运动、加热、阻塞、破坏皮肤的完整性或应用于大面积皮肤会增强经皮吸收。重复使用后吸收的速度和程度都会增加, 从而增加生物利用度。局部应用后, 水杨酸甲酯在真皮和皮下组织中广泛代谢为水杨酸。在治疗水平, 水杨酸的半衰期为 2-4 小时。随着水杨酸盐水平增加到毒性范围, 半衰期可大于 18 小时

禁忌:

对阿司匹林或水杨酸盐有异常反应的患者不应使用本产品。已知对产品中的任何成分过敏的患者

警告和注意事项:

本产品含有水杨酸甲酯, 当涂抹或擦在皮肤上时, 可以通过皮肤吸收到血液中。对于服用华法林的患者, 因肌肉或关节疼痛而过度应用于皮肤可能会增加出血的机会。最初少量涂抹于有限的皮肤区域。观察是否有不适或瘙痒, 然后再涂抹到更大的皮肤区域。如果出现刺激, 请停止使用。不适用于开放性伤口或受损皮肤。避免在怀孕和哺乳期间过度使用。请勿在身体或绷带上大面积涂抹, 也不要与加热垫一起使用。如果症状持续或症状出现在 12 岁以下儿童, 请咨询您的医生。

仅限于外用。

请置于儿童难以触及之处。

对驾驶和使用机器能力的影响: 未知

与其他药物的相互作用: 华法林

怀孕和哺乳:

怀孕期间使用的安全性尚未确定; 因此, 应权衡产品的潜在益处和对母婴可能带来的风险。

副作用:

可能会出现皮肤刺激、接触性皮炎、皮疹、瘙痒、发红或肿胀、烧灼感或刺痛感。可能会导致某些皮肤敏感的人出现过敏反应。

过量服用的症状和治疗:

水杨酸甲酯过量的症状

水杨酸中毒可在摄入或局部应用水杨酸甲酯后发生。轻度慢性水杨酸盐中毒或水杨酸中毒, 通常仅在反复大剂量使用后才发生。水杨酸中毒也可能发生在过度局部应用水杨酸盐后。症状包括头晕、耳鸣、耳聋、出汗、恶心和呕吐、头痛和意识模糊, 可以通过减少剂量来控制。更严重的中毒或过量服用后急性中毒的症状包括换气过度、发烧、烦躁不安、酮症和呼吸性碱中毒和代谢性酸中毒。抑制中枢神经系统可能导致昏迷; 也可能发生心血管衰竭和呼吸衰竭。

薄荷醇过量的症状

据报道, 大量摄入会导致以下症状: 严重腹痛、恶心、呕吐、眩晕、共济失调、嗜睡和昏迷; 婴儿在鼻孔局部涂抹薄荷醇后会立即倒下。

治疗

应通过洗胃或口服活性炭来清空胃。液体和电解质管理是治疗的主要支柱, 其直接目的是纠正酸中毒、高热、低钾血症和脱水 (如果存在)。任何惊厥都必须首先通过支持性护理, 包括抗惊厥治疗在内的支持治疗来控制。

剂型: 乳膏

包装: 铝管装, 30克和50克

贮存: 存放于 30°C 以下。避免阳光直射。

有效期: 请参考包装。请勿使用超过有效期。此说明书仅属概述, 预知详情, 请咨询您的医生或药剂师。

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