## Clinical Question

How effective are topical analgesics applied to intact skin for the treatment of acute and chronic pain in adults?

## Bottom Line

For strains and sprains, several topical non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) helped reduce pain by at least half over about a week (NNT* 2-5). These were diclofenac Emulgel, ketoprofen gel, piroxicam gel, diclofenac Flector plaster, and diclofenac other plaster. For hand and knee osteoarthritis, topical diclofenac and topical ketoprofen reduced pain by at least half over at least 6 to 12 weeks (NNT* 5-10). For postherpetic neuralgia, a single application of topical high-concentration capsaicin reduced pain by at least half for 8 to 12 weeks (NNT* 12). There was no good evidence to support any other topical analgesic in any other painful condition. Topical low-concentration capsaicin caused local side effects (such as itching or rash) in 40% of patients, and side effects caused withdrawal in just over 8%. Side effects and withdrawal because of side effects were otherwise uncommon or not different from those with a topical placebo. Serious side effects were uncommon.

*NNT = number needed to treat to benefit one individual.

## Caveat

The quality of the evidence ranged from high to very low. The main reason for evidence being very low quality was the small number of participants in some studies, which made it impossible (or unsafe) to estimate benefit or harm.

## Context

Topical analgesic drugs are used for a variety of painful conditions. Some are acute, typically strains or sprains, tendinopathy, or muscle aches. Others are chronic, typically osteoarthritis of the hand or knee, or neuropathic pain.

## Cochrane Systematic Review