

## CONCLUSION

In animal studies, DJW possessed analgesic effect not related to the anti-inflammatory effect. Its analgesic effect may be exerted via a direct action on inflamed tissues and an inhibition of both ongoing activity of nociceptors and central sensitization in the central nervous system. The clinical trial of this study demonstrated that DJW was as effective as diclofenac in symptomatic treatment of OA of knee, although the onset of action was somewhat slower than diclofenac. However, DJW had a more sustainable effect than diclofenac after the treatment was stopped. Future study of the potential of DJW in the treatment of OA of knee in large scale of patients is warranted.