

**Drug Name: Muscoflex**

**Generic (Active Ingredient): Thiocolchicoside**

**Drug Class: Muscle Relaxant (centrally acting)**

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## **Uses**

Muscoflex is commonly prescribed for:

- **Acute muscle spasms**
- **Lower back pain**
- **Neck stiffness (torticollis)**
- **Muscle tension from injury or strain**
- **Post-traumatic or post-surgery muscle spasm**

It works by relaxing skeletal muscles and reducing involuntary contractions.

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## **Common Side Effects**

- Drowsiness
  - Dizziness
  - Stomach discomfort
  - Diarrhea
  - Muscle weakness
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## **Serious Side Effects**

Seek medical attention if you experience:

- Severe allergic reactions (swelling, rash, breathing difficulty)
  - Convulsions or seizures (rare)
  - Severe diarrhea
  - Unusual tiredness or weakness
  - Signs of liver problems (dark urine, yellowing of skin or eyes)
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## Warnings

- May cause **drowsiness** — avoid driving or operating machinery.
  - Not recommended during pregnancy or breastfeeding.
  - Avoid use if you have epilepsy or seizure disorders.
  - Must be used **short term**; long-term use is discouraged.
  - Use with caution in elderly patients (increased risk of falls).
  - Keep dosage within recommended limits — high doses increase risk of side effects.
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## Drug Interactions

Muscoflex may interact with:

- **Alcohol** (increases drowsiness)
- **Benzodiazepines** (Xanax, Ativan, etc.)
- **Sleeping pills**
- **Opioid painkillers**
- **Strong sedatives**
- **Muscle relaxants** (increases weakness/drowsiness)

Combining sedative medications can be dangerous due to excessive CNS depression.

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## When Should Muscoflex Be Taken?

**Best time: Evening or nighttime**

Because Muscoflex can cause:

- Drowsiness
- Relaxation
- Reduced alertness

Taking it at night reduces the impact on daily activities.

**Can also be taken during the day**

**IF** your doctor prescribes twice daily — but you must avoid driving.

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## **What Should Muscoflex NOT Be Taken With?**

### **Alcohol**

- Strongly increases dizziness and sedation
- Dangerous when combined

### **Benzodiazepines (Xanax, Valium, etc.)**

- Double sedation and increased fall risk

### **Sleeping pills (Ambien, etc.)**

- Extreme drowsiness, confusion, memory issues

### **Opioids (Tramadol, Codeine, Oxycodone)**

- Increased risk of respiratory depression

### **Other muscle relaxants**

- Too much muscle weakness and coordination loss

### **Antihistamines (cold/allergy meds like Benadryl)**

- Adds to sedation

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### **Disclaimer:**

This information is for educational purposes only and is **not** medical advice.