

Image

HIV vaccines for Covid 19 treatment

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INTRODUCTION

Early predictions of antiretroviral drugs being successful against COVID-19 could be. Some researchers tested the influence of a combination of lopinavir / ritonavir in around half of COVID-19 advanced-illness patients. The medications have not changed how long it took patients to achieve clinical progress nor have they had any effect on death rates. The researchers who conducted the study say that further trials of patients with less advanced illness may be needed. However, for now these data indicate that the combination of lopinavir / ritonavir is not useful for the treatment of advanced COVID disease.

Drugs that delay or destroy the novel coronavirus, called severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), could save the lives of critically ill patients, but could also be provided prophylactically to protect healthcare workers and those at high risk of infection. Treatments will also common patients' time spent in intensive care units and free critical hospital beds. Following its use against Extreme Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Middle Eastern Respiratory Syndrome (MERS), both also caused by coronaviruses, the protease inhibitor lopinavir / ritonavir was the first antiretroviral to be proposed as a possible treatment for COVID-19. The evidence base for their use against SARS and MERS is, however, extremely poor. Chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine anti-malaria medications do have immune modulatory effects, and thus have been known as COVID-19 therapies. Previous research using them to treat viral infections such as HIV and chikungunya have reported harm associated with their use.

