

## Antiviral Drugs are Relatively Safe Drugs

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### Description

The development of highly effective, broad-spectrum antiviral agents is a common goal of the fields of virology and pharmacology. Antiviral drug development has focused on countering viral entry and replication and modulating cellular defence systems. High-throughput screening of molecules, genetic engineering of peptides, and functional screening of drugs have identified promising candidates for the development of optimal broad-spectrum antiviral drugs to intervene in viral infections and control viral epidemics. This review article describes current knowledge, future applications, opportunities, and challenges in the development of broad-spectrum antivirals. Antiviral flu drugs are prescription medications (tablets, liquids, dry inhalers, or drops) that fight the flu virus in your body. Influenza antiviral drugs are only effective in treating influenza. Antiviral drugs are different from antiviral drugs used to treat other infectious diseases like COVID-19. Antiviral drugs prescribed to treat COVID-19 are not approved or licensed to treat influenza. Antiviral drugs can reduce fever and flu symptoms and shorten the illness by about a day if treatment is started within 2 days of the onset of flu symptoms. Early treatment with antiviral drugs may result in milder rather than more serious conditions requiring hospitalization. Several studies have reported that antiviral agents can be used to prevent, suppress, preventive therapy, or treat overt disease. Two important factors that may limit the usefulness of antiviral drugs are toxicity and the development of antiviral resistance by viruses. In addition, host phenotypic responses to antiviral agents can limit individual antiviral efficacy, either through genomic or epigenetic factors. This article summarizes the key pharmacological and clinical properties of current antiviral agents and targets for novel antiviral agents. Combinations of antiviral agents with different mechanisms of action are used to prevent or mitigate the development of drug resistance. Viral isolates from treated patients are either genetically heterogeneous in terms of mixtures of susceptible and resistant viruses, or combinations of antiviral agents provide a broader spectrum of activity than single agents. I can see it. It can carry viruses with different resistance mutations. Combination antiviral therapy is the standard of care for HIV and hepatitis C virus infections and is increasingly used for other viral infections. Combinations of antiviral agents may also offer the advantage of enhancing antiviral activity and reducing drug dosage that may be associated with toxicity. Individual drugs in combination therapy may preferentially act on different cell types or different tissues to enhance antiviral efficacy. However, combinations of antiviral agents can also lead to increased toxicity, as is the case with the combination of interferon and ribavirin. The most common are those that occur in the respiratory tract, one of the most common being the influenza virus and the other, more serious, being AIDS or hepatitis. For antifungals, these are prescribed to treat fungal infections. Although many of them can cause infections in the human body, they can live there without causing problems. In addition, parasites can cause infections, which are common and even fatal in some parts of the world. These diseases are now being found worldwide as patients may become infected while traveling to countries where the pathogen is present.

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None.

### Conflict of Interest

None.

