



Antiviral resistance





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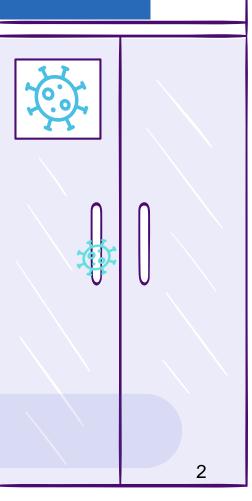
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Objective

- Structure of the viruse.
- Virus replication.
- Antiviral and development of drug resistance.
- Medically important viruses

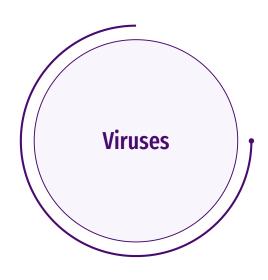


Introduction

- The rise in antiviral resistance is considered one of the greatest problem to global health.
- Better knowledge and increased aweareness are essential to be able to control emerging antiviral drug resistance, and surveillance will be a key tool for management.



STRUCTURE OF THE VIRUS

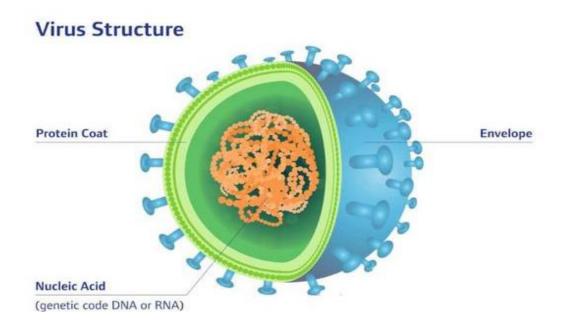


 Viruses are a unique group of pathogens with simple structure and distinct pattern of multiplication.

• Even with their simple structure they cause major diseases.

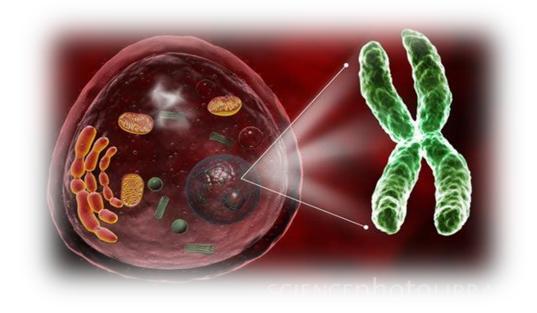
Structure of viruses

- Virus is mainly made up of three components
- Capsed
- ❖ Nucleic acid
- Envelope



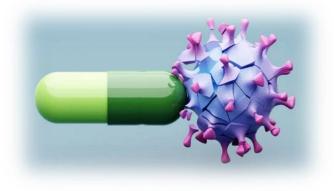
Replication of the viruses

1.infection — 2.Replication — 3.Assembly — 4.Release



Antiviral drugs

- Highly potent drugs are now available against
- Herpes virus
- > HIV
- Hepatitis B virus
- Influenza virus



- Antiviral drug don,t kill the virus.
- Antiviral drugs stop one step of the viral life cycle like

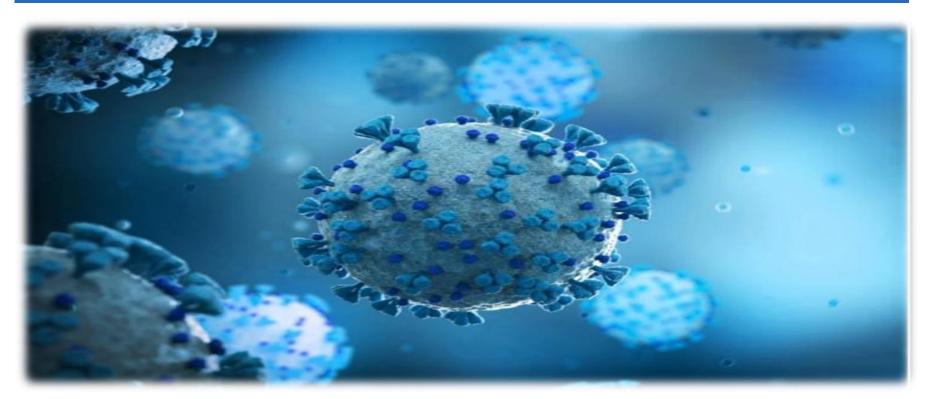


Drug resistance

> it is a reduced susceptibility of the virus to adrug in laboratory culture because of the altered viral protein which is the target.



Medically important viruses.



HSV

- The drug of choice is acyclovir (penciclovir)
- Acyclovir Triphosphate inhibit viral DNA synthesis
- Acyclovir resistant HSV can cause:
- > Meningitis
- Oesophagitis
- Pneomonia



Another option, In case with acyclovir resistance we have (Foscarnet).

influenza

- The Drug of choice for the treatment of influenza A are amantadine and rimantadine
- Both of these drug target the viral M2 protein.

The mutant are not associated with clinical deterioration but may have

slightly prolonged illness.

HIV

- The drug of choice in HIV-infection Is (zidovudine)
- It is targeting the viral reverse transcriptase.



 Despite treatment with potent medicine, some HIV drugs resistance is expected to emarge.



SARS_COV_2

- There is currently no direct acting antiviral.
- Remdisvir have been used in treatmen of SARS, but still not decomented.
- only one mutation associated with remdesivire treatment has been identified
- There is no document about this mutation.



conclusions

- With increased utilization of antiviral agent, antiviral resistance has moved on.
- Currently, resistance viruses are isolated primarily from immunocompromised patient taking antiviral drugs for prolonged periods of time.
- So,we have to focus on development of new antiviral drugs, with rapid techniques to detect resistant cases, and isolate to be available to clinician.

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