



Physiological impact of some drugs to control COVID-19 pandemic: Literature Review

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Abstract

Coronavirus is the cause of the widely distributed endemic disease COVID-19 that has turned into a global

disaster. Choosing the safe and effective therapy is the most effective problem in treating the disease and reducing the total number of death. The presentation of initial treatment must be reliable with the ethics of medicine. This review study aims to focus on the pharmacokinetic features of Hydroxychloroquine (HCQ), Chloroquine (CQ), and Ivermectin (IVM) to prevent the transmission and development of COVID-19 and lower its mortality rate. HCQ, CQ, and IVM have been used as therapeutics for COVID-19. Chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine share similar chemical structures and mechanisms of action. They are used commonly for anti-parasitic, anti-inflammatory, lysosomotropic properties, antiviral effects, and several chronic diseases such as systemic lupus erythematosus plus rheumatoid arthritis with common adverse effects. These preparations can affect many cellular pathways for the replication and transcription of the biological virus, including enterovirus, Zika Virus, yellow fever, and avian influenza. These remedies are manufactured in tablets form for oral administration. Ivermectin is a class of drug and is commonly used to treat scabies and lice. Hydroxychloroquine and ivermectin were known to act by generating an acidic atmosphere.

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