

Review of Favipiravir drug

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Abstract:

Favipiravir is antiviral drug are use in treatment for Ebola, Lassa and the COVID-19 used to treat influenza in Japan. Mechanism action in of Favipiravir is active against a broad range of influenza viruses include in follow virus A(H1N1)

Rout of administration is (day 1: 1200mg twice a day) (day 2-4 800mg twice a day) pharmacology of Favipiravir is (T-705)

Keywords: Antiviral; SARV_COV_2, (T-705)

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I. Introduction:

Favipiravir drug are used in the treatment of the covid _19. Like MERS (Middle East respiratory syndrome) COV and SARS (severe acute respiratory syndrome) _cov, SARS-COV-2 is an enveloped positive strand RNA virus.

Favipiravir is a well - known influenza medicine that is now being investigated Favipiravir is (Trade name : Avigan) was developed in the licenced Japan and China by Fujifilm Toyama chemical company. The single molecule of Favipiravir terminates the elongation of the viral RNA. In 2014, Favipiravir was approved in Japan for use in the event of an outbreak of novel or re-emerging influenza antiviral drug are either not or insufficiently effective. EMBASE and MEDLINE databases are in the search supplemented with there relevant literature and clinical. Trails. gov. The use of Favipiravir in humans by 27 March 2020 by all studies about it. Also included in specific AES of interested highlighted in early phase studies including gastrointestinal AES and hyperuricaemia, were also examined.

Mechanism of Action:

Favipiravir (T-705, 6-Fluoro-3-hydroxy-2-pyrazinecarboxamide) It is an antiviral drug. It is RNA dependent or RNA Polymerase of influenza viruses A(H1N1) pdmog, A(H5N1) and it is recently emerged A(H7N9). A phase III clinical evaluation of Favipiravir for influenza therapy completed in Japan. and phase II studies have been completed in United states.

Rout of administration:

We evaluated the inhibitory effects of drugs on SARS-COV-2 replication in a hamster infection model and in vitro assay. It is not effective to the co-administration of Favipiravir and GS-441524 a metabolite of remdesivir.

When Favipiravir was administered orally

(day 1: 1200 mg twice a day;

day 2-4 : 800 mg twice a day)

Pharmacology

Favipiravir (T-705) is a synthetic prodrug. Favipiravir is first discovered while assaying the antiviral activity of chemical agent active against the influenza virus in chemical library. To Toyama chemicals. A lead compound, A/PR/8/34, later designed as T-1105, and its derivatives were found to have antiviral activities.

Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics:

The antiretroviral drug Favipiravir (FAV) inhibits RNA-dependent RNA polymerase. 39 patient enrolled in the study : 33 were administered Favipiravir 1600mg in the twice daily (b.i.d) and 6 were administered FPV 1800 mg (b.i.d) on firstly day is follow by 600 mg or 800 mg b.i.d. The median age was 68 years (ranges, 27-89 years), 31 (79.5, %). Patients were men, median body surface area (BSA) was 1.72m.

FAVIPIRAVIR

Brand name - Fabiflu

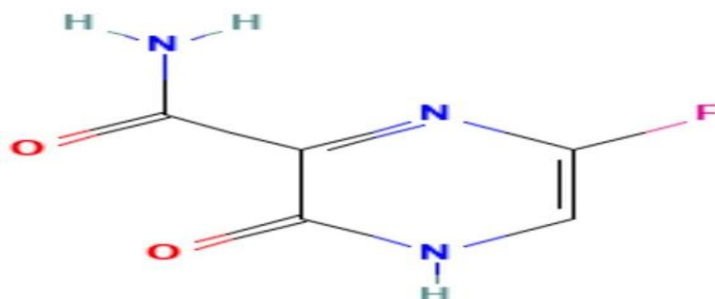
API -Favipiravir

Packaging - 1*34 Tablets

Strength -200 mg

Manufacturer Name -Glenmark

Chemical structure of Favipiravir (FVR) :

**Synthesis of Favipiravir:**

Favipiravir (1) was first synthesized in 2000 by a route consisting of seven steps. The starting material was 3-aminopyrazine-2-carboxylic acid (2). The fluorination step was catalyzed by a costly (S)-(-)-2,2-bis(diphenylphosphino)-1,1'-binaphthyl (s-BINAP), and fluorination requires using the highly corrosive reagent, while the overall reaction yield was approximately 0.44% (Scheme 1). Improved methodologies for (1) have been reported in recent years.

Potential drug-drug interaction in Pharmacokinetics:

Adverse Drug Reaction (ADR) potential drugs are used in many neurological ADRs, of COVID-19 pneumonia management.

The common central nervous system (CNS) and peripheral nervous system (PNS) adverse effects of drugs used in COVID-19 management.

Sample size consideration:

In US316 the original sample size of 660 subjects was designed to provide >90% power at a 0.05 level of significance to detect at least a 24-hour difference in median time to alleviation between Favipiravir and the placebo, assuming a 50% confirmed influenza infection rate.

II. Conclusion :

Favipiravir viral clearance by 7 days or Favipiravir contributes to clinical improvement within 14 days. The results indicated for treating COVID-19. Favipiravir is safe or control in the duration of shortening of viral shedding in SARS-CoV-2 RNA recurrent positive after discharge.

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