

# 新冠肺炎药物

## | 指 | 导 | 手 | 册 |

*Guide Manual on Pharmacological Management of  
Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19)*

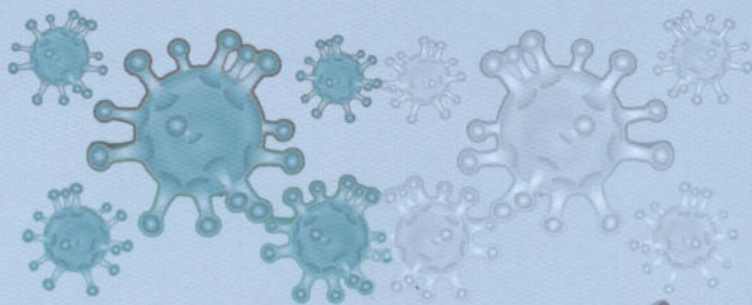
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phil, and elevates liver transaminase.

### Drug Interactions

The combination of favipiravir and pyrazinamide may increase the blood level of uric acid, and the combination of favipiravir and repaglinide may increase the blood concentration of repaglinide.

## Remdesivir

Remdesivir is a prodrug of nucleoside analog with antiviral activity, belonging to the RNA-dependent RNA polymerase inhibitor.

### Pharmacologic Effects and Mechanism

Remdesivir competes with ATP through a three-step conversion to the activated form of the triphosphate metabolite NTP and terminates the viral RNA transcription and amplification process after entering the cell in the form of prodrug. Preclinical studies have shown that remdesivir can suppress the replication and reproduction of the Ebola virus by inhibiting the RdRP protein of virus. Animal experiments have shown that remdesivir has pharmacological activity against MERS-CoV and SARS-CoV.

### Clinical Uses

MERS, SARS, Ebola virus infection, and COVID-19.

### Adverse Effects

This product has not been approved for marketing, and its safety and effectiveness have yet to be confirmed.

## Triazavirin

The main active component of triazavirin is a synthetic ana-

logue of purine nucleoside (guanine) base and has a wide range of antiviral effects on RNA containing viruses.

### Pharmacologic Effects and Mechanism

Triazavirin can inhibit the synthesis and replication of viral RNA. The phase II clinical trial showed that triazavirin can shorten the duration of the main clinical symptoms (poisoning, fever, respiratory symptoms), decrease the incidence of influenza related complications, and reduce the administration of symptomatic drugs. Triazavirin can be used to treat many other viral diseases, including tick-borne encephalitis. In addition, other studies showed that triazavirin has potential anti-Ebola effect. Recently, the clinical trial hosted by Yang Baofeng showed that triazavirin has a protective effect on COVID-19 patients, which can improve the clinical remission rate, shorten the course of treatment, promote the absorption of lung inflammation, increase the negative conversion rate of nucleic acid, and reduce the conversion rate of severe diseases. Triazavirin can improve the inflammatory reaction and hypercoagulability of the COVID-19 patients, reduce the incidence of complications in the course of treatment, and reduce the combination rate of drugs such as glucocorticoid usage and oxygen inhalation.

### Clinical Uses

Influenza, Tick-borne encephalitis, Ebola virus infection, and COVID-19.

### Adverse Effects

1. Allergy.
2. Gastrointestinal response: Bloating, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, etc.