

STUDIES IN DEVELOPING DRUGS FOR THE TREATMENT OF GENITAL HERPES

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Introduction. Nowadays, there are many methods of therapy for genital herpes (GH), but none of them provides the elimination of herpes simplex virus (HSV) from the body. The cells of the nervous system remains a reservoir of HSV, which leads to outbreaks. Modern methods of treatment are aimed primarily at preventing the development or restoration of disturbances caused by its activation in body.

The most commonly used treatments for Herpes simplex virus type I and II are antiviral mono-drugs by synthetic origin, which often leads to both local and systemic allergic reactions. The antiviral therapy has as a rule short-term effect. Therefore the treatment of genital herpes treatment requires an integrated approach. Combined using of antiviral drugs with different chemical structure and fundamentally different mechanism of action leads to increased antiviral effect of additive or synergistic nature and helps reduce the toxic effects of essential drugs by adequate antiviral activity of combinations of lower concentrations compared with using every compound separately. Moreover, the combined using of antivirals with different mechanisms of action could prevent or reduce the probability of appearance of mutant viruses with resistant inhibitors. In Ukraine, most of antiherpetic drugs are mono synthetic drugs with high therapeutic efficacy, which usually have a wide range of toxicological properties. List of drugs of plant origin is very limited, and for the local treatment of herpetic disease - completely missing. But the number of domestic antivirals of combined compound is insufficient, that determines the need for a similar drugs.

Conclusions. That's why the creation of new combined drugs with plant components for the local treatment of herpetic infections and expanding the list of plants that can be used for this purpose is very reasonable. A combination of two or more substances in a single dosage form allows creating a closely new and more effective and harmless drugs of local action on an existing range of pharmacological aids.