



COVID-19 and Medical Solutions

Why in News

According to the [World Health Organization \(WHO\)](#) the virus **SARS-CoV-2**, has caused the world's largest pandemic infecting nearly six lakh people globally.

- Considering the grave scenario the **discovery of vaccine and the licensed use of a drug** has been **ruled out as an immediate solution** noting that even if the process is fast-tracked, a process would **take over 18 months to be ready for use**.
- Hence, WHO and other health agencies are re-looking the efficacy of **known therapies** such as **convalescent plasma therapy and drugs** to treat [COVID-19](#).
 - The known drugs include a **combination of two HIV drugs- lopinavir and ritonavir, anti-malaria medications- chloroquine and hydroxychloroquine, and antiviral compound namely, remdesivir.**

Efficacy of Known Drugs

- **Anti-Malaria Medications : Chloroquine and Hydroxychloroquine**
 - The [Indian Council of Medical Research \(ICMR\)](#), has suggested the use of [hydroxy-chloroquine](#) to contain the spread of SARS-CoV-2 (Coronavirus) for restricted populations.
 - Also, the small study conducted in **France** found that it led to a **significant reduction in viral load in COVID-19 patients**.
 - However, Hydroxychloroquine is known to have a **variety of side-effects**, and can in some cases damage the organs like the heart.
- **HIV Drugs- Lopinavir and Ritonavir**
 - The combination drug, ritonavir/lopinavir was introduced **to treat HIV infections**.
 - It was experimented in **China** with COVID-19 patients but there was **no significant difference observed among them**.
 - Although the drug is generally safe, it **may interact with other drugs** usually given to severely ill patients with other diseases.
 - The drug could cause significant **liver damage**.
- **Antiviral Compound-Remdesivir**
 - The drug, remdesivir is developed to **treat Ebola and related viruses**, is being tested to find out whether it can be used on COVID-19 patients.
 - According to WHO, the drug helps to **prevent COVID-19 viral replication**.
 - It has the best potential and **can be used in high doses without causing toxicities**.

Convalescent Plasma Therapy

- **Basis of the Therapy:**
 - The convalescent plasma therapy seeks to make **use of the antibodies developed in**

the recovered patient against the coronavirus.

- The **whole blood or plasma** from such people is taken, and the plasma is then injected in critically ill patients so that the **antibodies are transferred** and boost their fight against the virus.

▪ **Time Period for Infusion:**

- A study in The Lancet Infectious Diseases stated that a COVID-19 patient usually **develops primary immunity against the virus in 10-14 days**.
- Therefore, if the plasma is **injected at an early stage**, it can possibly help fight the virus and prevent severe illness.

▪ **Infusion into COVID-19 Patients:**

- The plasma can be infused into two kinds of COVID-19 patients— those with **a severe illness, or individuals at a higher risk of getting the virus**.
- However, while plasma transfers immunity from one person to another, it is **not known if it can save lives** in COVID-19 infection.
- The treatment could be **effective for patients in the age group 40-60**, but may be **less effective for people aged beyond 60 years**.

▪ **Previous Application of the Convalescent Plasma Therapy:**

- The **United States** used plasma of recovered patients to treat patients of [Spanish flu \(1918-1920\)](#).
- **Hong Kong** used it to treat [SARS \(Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome\)](#) patients in **2005**.
- In **2009**, the [swine flu \(H1N1\)](#) patients were treated with plasma.
 - A study in Oxford University's journal Clinical Infectious Diseases found that "convalescent plasma reduced respiratory tract viral load, serum cytokine response, and mortality" in H1N1 patients.

▪ **WHO Guidelines (2014):**

- WHO guidelines in 2014 mandate a **donor's permission before extracting plasma**.
- Plasma from **only recovered patients must be taken**, and donation must be done from people not infected with HIV, hepatitis, syphilis, or any infectious disease.
- If whole blood is collected, the plasma is separated by sedimentation or centrifugation, then injected in the patient.
- If plasma needs to be collected again from the same person, it must be done after 12 weeks of the first donation for males and 16 weeks for females.

▪ **Application in India:**

- Currently, India **has facilities for removing 500 ml of plasma** from a donor.
- For this experimental therapy, the Drug Controller General of India will first have to grant blood banks approval for removal of plasma from recovered COVID-19 patients.
- In India, the **special care of the risk of infection during transfusion** needs to be taken care of.

Relapse in Patients Recovered from COVID-19

- Patients who test positive for COVID-19 develop protective antibodies. Theoretically, **there can be a relapse even in patients who have antibodies**. There are various reasons for such relapsing of COVID-19, some of them are:
 - **Mutation of the Virus:**
 - The **probable mutations**, is one of the major reasons for making an individual vulnerable to reacquire the COVID-19 infection.
 - **Unknown Behaviour of the Virus:**
 - Since the exact behaviour of the novel coronavirus is still being studied, **immunity**

against it is not fully understood.

- At this stage, it is not fully understood as to **how long the antibodies provide protection** against the viral infection.
- Also, in the **absence of any vaccination**, it is not known whether the **immunity acquired by the persons is permanent.**
- **False RT-PCR test (Reverse Transcription Polymerase Chain Reaction) Test:**
 - It has been observed that a “false negative” **RTPCR test** — the RNA test being conducted to diagnose COVID-19 infection — can lead to a patient testing positive a second time after testing negative in between.

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