BÖLÜM
8

COVID-19 TEDAVİSİ İLAÇLARI VE PSİKOFARMAKOLOJİ-3

Evren ŞAVLI[1]

Giriş

COVID-19 Tedavisi İlaçları ve Psikofarmakoloji'nin III. Bölümünde Şiddetli Akut Solunum Sendromu İlişkili Koronavirüs -2'nin [**S**evere **A**cute **R**espiratory **S**yndrome related **Co**ronavirus-**2**, (SARS-CoV-2)] yaşam siklusuna etkili ve Yeni Korona Virüs Hastalığı -19 'un (COVID-19) farklı klinik safhalarında kullanılan, yeniden konumlandırılmış (repurposed) **favipiravir, remdesivir, tosilizumab, interferon beta (İFN-beta), immün plazma tedavisi ve azitromisine** yer verilmiştir. Nöropsikiyatrik yan etkileri, psikotrop ilaçlar ile etkileşimleri değerlendirilmeye çalışılmış ve konuya ilişkin Liverpool Universitesi Liverpool Drug Interaction Group'a ait tablo (Tablo1) (1) II.Bölümün sonuna eklenmiştir.

COVID-19 Tedavisi İlaçları ve Psikofarmakoloji

Viral replikasyon- işlenme üzerine etkili ilaçlar

Favipiravir

T-705 olarak da bilinen, 6-fluoro-3-hidroksi-2-pirazin karboksamiddir, pirazinekarboksamid türevidir. Bir pürin analoğudur (2-4). İnfluenza A, B, C virüs enfeksiyonlarının tedavisinde kullanılmaktadır (3,4). Favipiravir ribonükleik asit (RNA) bağımlı RNA polimeraz (RdRp) inhibitörüdür (2-4). Favipiravir bir ön ilaçtır. Hücre içerisinde aktif formu olan ve bir pürin analoğu gibi davranarak viral RNA sentezini inhibe eden favipiravir-ribofuranosil- 5'-trifosfat'a (favipiravir-RTP) dönüştürülür (2-4). Memeli hücresinde T-705'in aktif T-705-RTP'ye metabolik dönüşümünün ilk basamağında hipoksantin guanin fosforiboziltransferazın (HGPRT) rol aldığı belirtilmektedir (4). Viral replikasyon için gerekli influenza RNA polimerazını inhibe eder. SARS-CoV- 2 virüsü de genom replikasyonu için viral RNA polimerazı kullanmakta olduğundan (5,6) COVID- 19 tedavisinde yeniden konumlandırılarak tedavi etkinliği ve güvenliliği araştırılmaktadır (5,7). Başlıca hidroksile form olarak ve küçük bir miktarı ise değişmeden idrar ile atılmaktadır (2,3,6).

Favipiravir ile psikotrop ilaç etkileşimleri için II.Bölümün sonunda yer alan Tablo1 (1)'i inceleyiniz.

Gebelikte kullanılmamalıdır; teratojeniktir. Pharmaceuticals and Medical Devices Agency (PMDA) [İlaç ve Tıbbi Cihaz Kurumu (PMDA),

[1] Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Evren ŞAVLI, Ordu Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Tıbbi Farmakoloji AD. evsavli@yahoo.com

Antiviral ve İmmünmodülasyona Etkili İlaçlar

Azitromisin

Antibakteriyel bir ilaç olan azitromisin Yeni Korona Virüs Hastalığı-19 (COVID- 19) tedavisi için yeniden konumlandırılmıştır. Hem virüs girişini azaltarak hem de virüse immün yanıtı artırarak etki gösterebileceği ileri sürülmektedir (61,62).

Azitromisin ile psikotrop ilaç etkileşimleri için II.Bölümün sonuna eklenen Tablo1(1)'i inceleyiniz**.**

Karaciğerde aktif olmayan metabolitlerine metabolize edilir. Başlıca safra ile atılır, %6'dan düşük bir oranda ise idrar ile atılır. P-gp'yi inhibisyonunun klinik önemi tam olarak bilinmemektedir (63). Karaciğer sitokrom P450 dizgesi ile belirgin etkileşim göstermez (63,64). Hepatotoksisite riskini artırır (65,66). Doz ve konsantrasyon bağımlı bir şekilde QTc'de artışa neden olabilir. Uzamış kardiyak repolarizasyonda ve QT aralığında uzamaya bağlı kardiyak aritmi ve Torsades de pointes (TdP) geliştirme riski bulunmaktadır (63). Azitromisin ve ritonavir özellikle QTc uzamasına katkı sağlayan ilaçlardır (67). QT uzamasına neden olmasına bağlı, benzer yan etkili psikotrop ilaçlar ile eş zamanlı kullanımından kaçınılmalıdır (66). QT uzaması riskinde artışa neden olan psikotrop ilaçlardan iyi bilinen örnekler olarak sitalopram, essitalopram, venlafaksin, tioridazin, loksapin, haloperidol (intravenöz uygulama özellikle), iloperidon, ziprasidon ve pimozid sayılabilir (67,68). Psikotik depresyon, agresyon (saldırganlık), kaygı, baş dönmesi, baş ağrısı, somnolans (uyku hali), katatoni(donakalım) ve deliryum gibi nöropsikiyatrik etkiler gözlenebilir (63,69).

SONUÇ

COVID-19'lu hastaların psikotrop ilaçlar ile tedavilerini tasarlarken SARS-CoV-2'nin sistemler üzerindeki tutulumları ve tedavisinde kullanılan deneysel ilaçların etkileşimleri göz önünde tutulmalıdır.

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