

Prevalent Medication Side Effects in the Treatment of COVID-19

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DESCRIPTION

To maximize success in the treatment of COVID-19, several pharmacological indications have been provided and some clinical studies have been shared in the literature. Some attempts have been made to combine some of these medications. However, combining more than one drug, on the other hand, can have substantial negative effects on individuals. Therefore, it is important to identify the drug-drug interactions of the drugs used in the treatment of COVID-19. In this study, the interactions of the 8 drugs used to treat COVID-19 were designed to predict a wide variety of drugs and possible side effects. The hematological and cardiovascular systems were discovered to be more susceptible to negative effects than other organs as a consequence of the trials. Heparin and Atazanavir are the medications that produce the most adverse events among the targeted drugs. Furthermore, because some of these different medicines are known to be used in combination with COVID-19 treatment, the side effects of using these drugs together are shared. It seeks to use the experimental data to make drug selection easier and increase the effectiveness of COVID-19 therapy for the target patient.

One of the things to think about before prescribing a prescription to a patient and afterward is the drug's side effects. Polypharmacy (the use of numerous medications) has been studied to considerably increase pharmacological adverse effects. Polypharmacy is more likely to occur as individuals get older studies, on the other hand, clearly reveal that as the number of pharmaceuticals used grows, so does the number of side effects seen in patients. As a result, assessing Drug-to-Drug Interactions (DDI) and Adverse Drug Reactions (ADR) for medications used to treat a condition is critical. Knowing the side effects of medications prescribed for the treatment of COVID-19 and DDI can be crucial to the procedure's success. During disease treatment, medication interactions for various treatments and disease groups were investigated. For instance, before using Ritonavir and Lopinavir in patients who have had a kidney transplant, it is suggested that the risks be carefully assessed. It also emphasized the importance of developing guidelines on the subject. Another research examined into the prospective impacts of pharmaceuticals based on the heart beat pictures of patients.

The negative effects of hydroxychloroquine and azithromycin in combination with COVID-19 treatment have shown during medication.

The organ systems most frequently harmed by drug side effects reflect the most prevalent drug adverse effects. It's reasonable to infer that heparin has more cardiovascular side effects than other medications, and that chloroquine has greater immune system side effects. These are necessary for the creation of a simple medication interaction forecast. The most prevalent side effects of medicines are hematopoietic and cardiovascular illnesses. As a consequence, patients with a positive COVID-19 test and patients with any of these disease groups require extra attention during treatment. The most hazardous medicines when used with ribavirin the most prevalent negative effects were seen in the other medicines used in the test with ribavirin. When the medications methotrexate, prednisolone, folate, omeprazole, and lisinopril are administered together with chloroquine, these drugs with the fastest frequency of side effects showed the greatest rate of adverse drug responses. The medicine was judged to have the highest rate of adverse effects with clozapine as a result of the examinations. Excessive psychological effects associated with the use of these medications necessitate a greater focus on their use. Because clozapine is used to treat schizophrenia and other mental illnesses.

CONCLUSION

As above stated, DDI estimates for several medicines used in the treatment of COVID-19 have been generated. Infrastructure and previous study results were employed in this approach. Within the scope of the study, the systems and disorders in which each drug had the most side effects were discovered in order to customize drug treatment to the patient. A prediction is furnished for growing opportunity medicines or processes in the remedy of human beings affected by or liable to growing positive diseases. Other medicines with the highest likelihood of side effects were also calculated. The hematopoietic system has been identified as the most vulnerable organ system against DDI with the medications studied as a consequence of the research undertaken. The cardiovascular system is the second most impacted system. It has been confirmed that different

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medications have induced significant side effects in both organ systems. According to the findings, the most prevalent disorders induced by multiple drug usage are dizziness, headache, and thrombocytopenia. Among the medications examined, heparin had the largest number of adverse effects. Ritonavir, on the

other hand, has extremely few harmful interactions with other medications. Furthermore, when Atazanavir and Ritonavir are taken together, it is thought that substantial adverse effects may emerge.