

Antiviral therapy: Resistance, immunomodulation, innovation.

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Introduction

The continuous evolution of viral pathogens necessitates ongoing research into antiviral therapies, immunomodulation, and strategies to combat drug resistance. This compilation of recent scientific literature sheds light on critical advancements and persistent challenges in managing diverse viral infections, spanning from emergent threats like monkeypox and SARS-CoV-2 to established viruses such as influenza, Hepatitis B, and herpes simplex. The papers collectively emphasize the multifaceted approaches being developed to enhance therapeutic efficacy and ensure long-term treatment success.

This review delves into the pharmacological properties of existing and emerging therapeutic agents for monkeypox, offering a detailed analysis of their mechanisms, efficacy, and potential for drug resistance. It highlights key antiviral compounds and immunomodulators in the context of outbreak management[1].

This comprehensive review explores the immunopharmacological aspects of SARS-CoV-2 infection, examining the host immune response and the development of new antiviral and immunomodulatory therapies. It addresses current treatment strategies and highlights potential future directions, including challenges related to viral variants and drug resistance[2].

This review provides a detailed overview of the current understanding of antiviral drug resistance mechanisms in influenza viruses. It covers genetic mutations, evolutionary pathways, and strategies to overcome resistance, emphasizing the importance of novel drug development and combination therapies to maintain efficacy[3].

This article explores various strategies for effectively combating antiviral drug resistance across different viral infections. It discusses mechanisms of resistance development and highlights innovative approaches, including combination therapies, novel drug targets, and host-directed therapies, to maintain the effectiveness of antiviral treatments[4].

This review focuses on the emerging field of targeting host factors as a strategy for antiviral therapy. It outlines how modulating host cellular pathways can inhibit viral replication, reduce im-

mune pathology, and potentially circumvent issues of viral drug resistance, offering a broad-spectrum approach to treatment[5].

This review explores the multifaceted ways in which antiviral drugs can exert immunomodulatory effects beyond their direct antiviral action. It discusses how certain antivirals influence host immune responses, potentially enhancing viral clearance or mitigating immune-mediated pathology, thereby impacting overall therapeutic outcomes[6].

This article investigates the antiviral and immunomodulatory properties of various natural compounds against common respiratory viruses. It explores their mechanisms of action, highlighting potential therapeutic applications and how these compounds can enhance host immunity or directly inhibit viral replication, offering new avenues for treatment[7].

This article addresses the growing concern of antiviral drug resistance in SARS-CoV-2, detailing the mechanisms by which the virus develops resistance to current therapies. It discusses the clinical implications for treatment strategies and emphasizes the need for continuous surveillance and the development of new, resistance-evading antiviral agents[8].

This review provides an in-depth look at the evolution of antiviral therapies for Hepatitis B virus (HBV) infection, including current treatment regimens and future prospects. It covers advancements in drug development, strategies to overcome drug resistance, and the goal of achieving functional cures for chronic HBV[9].

This article details the molecular mechanisms underlying antiviral drug resistance in herpes simplex virus (HSV). It examines how mutations in viral genes lead to reduced drug susceptibility, impacting treatment efficacy, and discusses the clinical management of resistant HSV infections, including alternative therapeutic approaches[10].

These studies collectively underscore the dynamic nature of viral infections and the persistent global health challenge they present. The research highlights the ongoing efforts required to develop and maintain effective therapeutic strategies, encompassing direct antiviral action, host-directed approaches, immunomodulation, and

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Received: 05-May-2025, Manuscript No. AAJPTR-25-210; Editor assigned: 07-May-2025, Pre QC No. AAJPTR-25-210 (PQ); Reviewed: 27-May-2025, QC No. AAJPTR-25-210; Revised: 05-Jun-2025, Manuscript No. AAJPTR-25-210 (R); Published: 16-Jun-2025, DOI: 10.35841/aajp-tr-9.3.210

crucial measures to overcome drug resistance across a spectrum of viral pathogens. A holistic understanding of these mechanisms is vital for future outbreak preparedness and clinical management.

Conclusion

This collection of research comprehensively addresses the intricate challenges in antiviral therapy, immunomodulation, and combating drug resistance across a spectrum of viral infections. Several papers delve into the pharmacological properties of existing and emerging agents for monkeypox and the immunopharmacological aspects of SARS-CoV-2, detailing their mechanisms, efficacy, and the critical challenges posed by viral variants and resistance development. A significant focus is placed on understanding and overcoming antiviral drug resistance in pathogens like influenza, SARS-CoV-2, and herpes simplex virus, through meticulous analysis of genetic mutations, evolutionary pathways, and the implementation of innovative strategies such as combination therapies, novel drug targets, and continuous surveillance. The research also explores broader therapeutic innovations, including the promising field of targeting host factors for broad-spectrum antiviral effects and harnessing natural compounds with immunomodulatory properties against respiratory viruses. Moreover, the evolution of treatments for chronic conditions, such as Hepatitis B virus infection, is examined, highlighting advancements and the pursuit of functional cures. This body of work collectively emphasizes the critical need for diversified, adaptive, and proactive approaches in antiviral drug development and patient management to effectively counteract viral resistance and significantly enhance overall therapeutic outcomes.

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Citation: Lefevre M. Antiviral therapy: Resistance, immunomodulation, innovation. *J Pharmacol Ther Res.* 2025;09(03):210.