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Development of new strategic pathways for antiviral therapy: A focused analysis on HIV

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This report identifies significant issues: A) The lack of successful antiviral drugs (therapies) despite many years of pursuit; B) No cure for HIV despite many years of exploration. The pathways to combat HIV and other viruses to date: 1) virus replication; 2) enhancement of immune function. Given the lack of success achieved by these two pathways, it would seem reasonable to direct focus at development of a new strategic pathway. This report presents the development of the new strategic pathway for antiviral therapies represented by "site attachment inhibition (or, negation of cellular attachment by viruses)." Further to this, HIV is used in case analysis with strategic measures detailed including prenatal genetic therapy focusing on mutagenesis and knock out, targeted at genes (receptors; and, surface proteins) including CCR5 and CXCR4, as a means of achieving innate resistance (immunity) similar to the commonly known CCR5-Δ32 mutation, in addition to treatment strategy following established infection designed to block attachment of the virus to CCR5 and CXCR4, including blockade of the receptors (analogous to beta blockade), stem cell therapy, radiation, and targeted therapy designed to attack the mechanisms of the virus in its attachment ability to the given receptors (CCR5, CXCR4) and any other relevant. Support for site attachment inhibition strategy was further consolidated through consideration with respect to advanced information technology in which one key mechanism for virus removal is represented by negation of site attachment. Other strategies and the concept of low-level virus consciousness are presented, in addition to reinforcing new understanding contributed to current medical knowledge. Subsequent research by the author of this report has also conceptualised site attachment inhibition for other infective agents including bacteria. In conclusion, this research presents the development of the new strategic pathway for combatting infective agents represented by site attachment inhibition (or, negation of cellular attachment by infective agents). This is particularly important in the current context of antibiotic resistance and deficiencies in effective antiviral drugs (therapies).

Biography

The author (researcher) of the current report, Dr. Simon Raymond MPH, is a consultant (specialising in medical and scientific research) and an Alumni of Melbourne University (Rank of Number 1 in Australia and Number 33 in the World). The above stated researcher has acted as a reviewer for the respected Medical Journal of Australia, has received invitations internationally to review from prestigious medical journals including JAMA (Journal of American Medical Association) Network, received award in recognition of his research by Royal Australasian College of Surgeons (PSC, 2006) and invited to conferences internationally as an official delegate and researcher, including that in USA and China. Dr. Simon Raymond has acted as the principle researcher in the highest powered form of medical trial—Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT). The above stated researcher is also a member of the Golden Key International Society for honoured and outstanding academics and has been cited as a notable global leader.

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