

Role of Protease Inhibitors to Treat HIV

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DESCRIPTION

The basic and primary therapy for Human Immunodeficiency Virus is a class of medications called antiretroviral. The drugs and medications that are used in the treatment of Human Immunodeficiency Virus are known as Protease inhibitors. These are antiretroviral drugs. The target of these meds is to diminish the proportion of HIV contamination in the body (called the viral weight) to levels that are vague. This moves back the development of HIV and helps treat appearances. Protease is a compound in the body that is huge for HIV replication. Protease inhibitor drugs block the action of protease compounds. This holds protease impetuses back from doing their part in allowing HIV to copy, interfering with the HIV life cycle consequently. This can keep the disease from expanding. Antiretroviral drugs are planned to treat HIV. Different meds have different instruments of movement. Protease inhibitors work by blocking the activity of HIV protease, which is an impetus that HIV needs to increment.

A procedure called HAART (Highly Active Antiretroviral Therapy) is a convincing and for the most part recognized treatment system for HIV and AIDS. The feasibility of the HAART system relies upon the use of no less than three remedies meanwhile to treat HIV. The prescriptions it relies upon most seriously are protease inhibitors, close by various medicines. But the HAART strategy for treating HIV is strong in nature; it has a shown history in the evasion of HIV-related passing. It has even endeavored to decrease HIV viral weights to impalpable levels.

Right when HIV enters a person's body, it makes copies of itself by embedding's its contamination DNA into unequivocal safe system cells, called CD4 cells. CD4 cells coordinate the safe system, directing

it to battle off sicknesses. Right when HIV places itself inside the CD4 cells, they lose their ability to work. HIV then trains the CD4 cells to make new HIV proteins and HIV inherited material, which it uses to make more diseases that, can target more CD4 cells. After some time, this damages the invulnerable structure by diminishing the amount of working CD4 cells in the body, making an individual more vulnerable to ailments and infections.

Protease inhibitors intrude with HIV's ability to make new contaminations inside the CD4 cells. Specifically, they block an impetus known as protease. Protease isolates HIV proteins, using those more unobtrusive particles to make new contaminations that can create and spread. Antiretroviral medications can cause Immune Reconstitution Inflammatory Syndrome (IRIS), which may happen as the insusceptible structure builds up. IRIS can cause an emit of a sickness that an individual didn't understand they had.

Protease inhibitors were the substandard of antiretroviral drugs made. The essential people from this class, saquinavir, ritonavir and indinavir were upheld in late 1995-1996. Inside 2 years, yearly passing from AIDS in the United States tumbled from more than 50,000 to about 18,000. Prior to this the yearly death rate had been growing by around 20% consistently. They can cause a state of lipodystrophy, hyperlipidemia, diabetes mellitus type 2, and kidney stones. This lipodystrophy is conversationally known as "Crix stomach", after indinavir (Crixivan). It may moreover make an overactive safe response a past tainting. This means that a person's immune system is recovering. IRIS can be delicate or genuine.

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