relaxation drugs to prevent ventilator-related lung

injury associated with human-machine

incoordination (122). The result obtained from a

clinical study of four patients infected with COVID-

19 claimed that combination therapy using

lopinavir/ritonavir, arbidol, and Shufeng Jiedu

capsules (traditional Chinese medicine) was found to

be effective in managing COVID-19 pneumonia

(193). It is difficult to evaluate the therapeutic

potential of a drug or a combination of drugs for

managing a disease based on such a limited sample

size. Before choosing the ideal therapeutic agent for

the management of COVID-19, randomized clinical

control studies should be performed with a sufficient

study population.

Antiviral Drugs

Several classes of routinely used antiviral drugs,

like oseltamivir (neuraminidase inhibitor), acyclovir,

ganciclovir, and ribavirin, do not have any effect on

COVID-19 and, hence, are not recommended (187).

Oseltamivir, a neuraminidase inhibitor, has been

explored in Chinese hospitals for treating suspected

COVID-19 cases, although proven efficacy against

SARS-CoV-2 is still lacking for this drug (7). The in

vitro antiviral potential of FAD-approved drugs, viz.,