naving proven uses against oer viral pathogens Can

be employed for SARS-CoV-2-infected patients.

These possess benefits of easy accessibility and

recognized pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic

activities, stability, doses, and side effects (9).

Repurposed drugs have been studied for treating

CoV infections, like lopinavir/ritonavir, and

interferon-1B revealed in vitro anti-MERS-CoV

action. The in vivo experiment carried out in the

nonhuman primate model of common marmosets

treated with lopinavir/ritonavir and interferon beta

showed superior protective results in treated animals

than in the untreated ones (190). A combination of

these drugs is being evaluated to treat MERS in

humans (MIRACLE trial) (191). These two protease

inhibitors (lopinavir and ritonavir), in combination

with ribavirin, gave encouraging clinical outcomes in

SARS patients, suggesting their therapeutic values

(165). However, in the current scenario, due to the

lack of specific therapeutic agents against SARS-

CoV-2, hospitalized patients confirmed for the

disease are given supportive care, like oxygen and

fluid therapy, along with antibiotic therapy for

managing secondary bacterial infections (192).

Patients with novel coronavirus or COVID-19

pneumonia who are mechanically ventilated often

; ‘ati ,