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Development of New Strategic Pathways for Antiviral Therapy: A Focused Analysis on HIV

Dr Simon Raymond MPH

ABSTRACT

With respect to viral infections, a situation analysis is performed with identification of 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 were analysed and the only two significant pathways identified: **1)** virus replication; **2)** enhancement of immune function. Given the lack of success 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 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 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.

In conclusion, 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).

Biographical Notes

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 Australia and Number 33 in the World). The above stated researcher has acted as a reviewer for the respected medical journals and has acted as the principle researcher in the highest powered form of medical trial—Randomised Controlled Trial (RCT).