Antiviral Research publishes research reports, short communications, review articles and commentaries on the control of viral infections in humans and animals. Its scope encompasses:

antiviral drugs, antibodies and host-response modifiers, including their synthesis, in vitro and in vivo testing and mechanisms of action.

Notice: Antiviral Research may choose not to publish certain COVID-19 papers.

The COVID-19 pandemic has focused attention on the possibility that patients infected with SARS-CoV-2 might benefit from treatment with certain licensed drugs approved for conditions other than viral infection. Reports that various medications inhibit the replication of the virus in vitro have been widely publicized in news articles and on medical websites, giving the impression that compounds still in the earliest stage of evaluation may be used to prevent or treat COVID-19. Such misunderstanding may result in the inappropriate use of a drug by physicians and to self-treatment by people who obtain it from other sources, with a risk of toxicity. This may be a particular problem when a medication is available without prescription as a veterinary product. Hoarding or inappropriate use of a drug intended to treat another disease may also make it unavailable to patients with that disease. The editors of Antiviral Research may therefore choose not to publish certain COVID-19 manuscripts, when in our judgment publication is likely to result in harm, without clear evidence of benefit.

new or improved vaccines against viral infections of humans; assessments of drug and vaccine safety; evolution of drug- or vaccine-resistant viruses and the development of effective countermeasures; identification and validation of new drug targets; laboratory animal models of viral diseases; pathogenesis of viral diseases and mechanisms of viral evasion of host immune responses.

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Virologists, clinicians, veterinarians, medicinal chemists, researchers in the pharmaceutical industry and members of regulatory authorities.

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• It cleaves the HCV genome and binds to the essential domain IIId of the IRES region.
• We analyse the anti-HCV potential of the RNA molecule HH363-24.
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