Periodic Graphics

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A SHORT HISTORY OF ANTIVIRAL DRUGS Approximately 90 antiviral drugs have been approved worldwide since the 1960s; medicines to treat COVID-19 are the most recent. Here we look at how antivirals work and some key drugs. Note: All dates are for US Food and Drug First systemic antiviral Administration approvals. 1960 Vidarabine is approved for the systemic treatment of herpes virus infections. 1963 First approved antiviral Idoxuridine is approved as a topical treatment for keratitis caused by the herpes simplex virus. 1970 1981 First highly selective antiviral **HOW ANTIVIRALS WORK Acyclovir** treats herpes virus 1980 Antiviral drugs can target features infections and has few side effects. of viruses themselves or pathways First protease inhibitor inside host cells that viruses exploit. Saquinavir treats HIV and is the first Preventing infection of new cells approved protease inhibitor antiviral. 1990 Some antivirals target viral proteins 1987 First antiviral for HIV or host-cell mechanisms to stop viruses from entering our cells. Azidothymidine is approved as the first antiviral targeting HIV. 2000 Blocking viral genome copying Some antivirals mimic the bases that make up viral genomes and cause Antivirals for influenza viruses to introduce errors when copying their genetic material. 2020 2010 First antiviral for COVID-19 Oseltamivir (Tamiflu) and zanamivir are approved to treat influenza. Remdesivir is approved to treat Stopping viral protein activation COVID-19 in hospitalized patients. Protease inhibitors stop the production of new virus particles by 2020 interfering with enzymes that make functional viral proteins. PERIODIC © C&EN 2022 Created by Andy Brunning for Chemical & Engineering News GRAPHICS