



Application of Drug Therapy in Patients and its Types

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Description

Pharmacotherapy is a practise of using drugs to treat disease. Medication is used to treat addiction in order to lessen the severity of withdrawal symptoms, less alcohol and other drug cravings. The opposed to therapy by involving surgical therapy, radiation therapy, physical therapy, or other methods are uses in pharmaceutical medications. The use of medication or pharmaceuticals to treat a condition or disease is referred to as drug therapy also known as pharmacotherapy. So using antibiotics to treat an infection is a form of medication therapy.

Drug therapy is involved by giving patients medications to treat or ward off disease. It is used to treat a wide range of conditions, from the treatment of cancer to psychological disorders. Pharmacotherapy is another name for this kind of treatment. The use of medications to cure or prevent disease is known as drug therapy. Combination therapy is the administration of various medications each containing a distinct active component in particular circumstances. This is frequently done in the treatment of diseases like cancer, HIV infection, and diabetes. There are some types of Drug Therapies are such as;

Antimetabolites

Antimetabolites are structural analogues of purine and pyrimidine bases of folate cofactors, which are involved at various levels of biosynthesis. They described as preventing the synthesis of DNA constituents. A metabolite is a different molecule that produced as part of regular metabolism, that can't be used if an antimetabolite is present. Antimetabolites can have toxic effects on cells are such as halting cell growth and cell division, so these substances are used as chemotherapy for cancer. They frequently similar in structure to the metabolite that is interfere with the antifolates that are used in folic acid.

Antitumor antibiotics

Antitumor antibiotics that are produced from Streptomyces bacteria are like bleomycin, anthracyclines, doxorubicin and daunorubicin are also called actinomycin D. These medications interfere with DNA replication and often damage DNA itself, that leading to cell death. Topoisomerase II is selectively inhibited by antitumor drugs. They block DNA and RNA primarily by binding to DNA by intercalation. The enzyme known as aspartate-ammonia ligase, also known as asparagine synthetase that produces asparagine from aspartate. This amidation reaction is comparable to one that glutamine synthetase stimulates.

Asparagine-specific enzymes

An asparaginase enzyme from *E. coli* used as part of treatment regimens for acute lymphoblastic leukemias. An altered version of L-asparagine amidohydrolase is used to treat acute lymphoblastic leukaemia, which requires asparagine from a different source.

Biosimilars

Biosimilars is a highly similar to another approved biological medicine. They approved according to the same standards of pharmaceutical quality, safety and efficacy that apply to all biological medicines.

Bisphosphonates

Bisphosphonates is used to treat disorders are known as osteopenia or osteoporosis, which are linked to thin or weak bones that are more prone to breaking. To treat and prevent osteoporosis are also known as bone thinning. The bones lose calcium and other minerals that keep them strong and compact, that bisphosphonates include risedronate (Actonel), alendronate (Fosamax), ibandronate (Boniva), zoledronic acid (Reclast), and pamidronate (Aredia). A class of drugs are known as Bisphosphonates.