IDIOPATHIC PULMONARY FIBROSIS: NEW PHARMACOTHERAPY HORIZONS

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Abstract

Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis is a chronic progressive lethal interstitial lung disease of unknown cause, characterized by excessive proliferation of connective tissue and scarring of lung with subsequent deformation of lung architectonics. Limited choice and inadequate efficacy of recommended antifibrotic medications require a development and introduction into health care practice of new drugs.

This review *aims* to acquaint the physicians of different specialties with possibilities of current pharmacotherapy, state of development and introduction into the market of novel drugs.

Results. Among various molecules with antifibrotic potential, targeting different signaling pathways of connective tissue proliferation, phosphodiesterase 4B inhibitor nerandomilast is about to receive a clinical use authorization. This drug proved its efficacy and safety in two phase 3 clinical trials. Many other drugs with polypotent antifibrotic effects, such as treprostinil, buloxibutib, pamrevlumab, saracatinib, require deeper clinical evaluation.

Conclusion. The analysis of perspective IPF pharmacotherapy options confirms an interest of scientists and physicians in IPF and gives hope for development of new efficacious antifibrotic drugs.

Key words: antifibrotic of drugs, idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis, pharmacotherapy.

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