Conclusions: This study showed that immunotherapy and antiviral agents are effective in the treatment of Ebola virus infection in non-human primates. As a result, the drug (ZMapp) was used to treat a limited numbers of humans who were infected by Ebola and they survived. As the outbreak continues to spread there is no time to conduct traditional clinical efficacy and safety trials before use in human subjects. Moreover, the efficacy of drugs can’t be accurately judged due to the heterogeneity of participants. Further clinical trials are essential as a prophylactic measure against any future outbreaks.

Aims: To examine the efficacy and safety of current immunotherapy and antiviral agents against Ebola outbreak.

Methods: Systematic reviews of the current literature were carried out from November 2004 to November 2014 through the use of Wiley Online Library, PubMed Central PMC, CINHAL, Cochrane Library, Biomed Central, Medline, and Science Direct.

Results: Three papers have been identified in this current systematic review. The results showed that several immunotherapy and antiviral agents have been tested including BCX4430, ZMapp and TKM-Ebola. These agents can provide effective protection in non-human primates and in limited numbers of human patients.

References