# Article information:

Viruses | Free Full-Text | Antiviral Effects of Hydroxychloroquine and Type I Interferon on In Vitro Fatal Feline Coronavirus Infection  
<https://www.mdpi.com/1999-4915/12/5/576>

# Article summary:

1. Feline infectious peritonitis (FIP) is a fatal viral disease caused by the FIP virus.

2. Hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) and interferon-ω (IFN-ω) have been identified as potential antiviral drugs for FIP.

3. In vitro studies suggest that HCQ in combination with IFN-ω may be effective against type 1 FIPV infection, but further clinical studies are needed to verify its efficacy and safety.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article “Antiviral Effects of Hydroxychloroquine and Type 1 Interferon on In Vitro Fatal Feline Coronavirus Infection” provides an overview of the potential use of hydroxychloroquine (HCQ) and interferon-ω (IFN-ω) as antiviral drugs for feline infectious peritonitis (FIP). The authors present evidence from in vitro studies suggesting that HCQ in combination with IFN-ω may be effective against type 1 FIPV infection, but they acknowledge that further clinical studies are needed to verify its efficacy and safety.

The article is generally well written and provides a comprehensive overview of the current state of research into the use of HCQ and IFN-ω as antiviral drugs for FIP. The authors provide a clear explanation of the background information related to coronaviruses, FCoV, and FIP, which helps to contextualize their findings. They also cite relevant literature throughout the article to support their claims.

However, there are some areas where the article could be improved upon. For example, while the authors note that GS-441524 and GC-364 have demonstrated promise in treating cats with FIP, they do not provide any details about these drugs or discuss why they are not currently used in veterinary medicine. Additionally, while the authors mention that different results have been reported regarding the efficacy of rIFN-ω for FIP, they do not provide any details about these results or discuss why there is room to debate its use for treatment of FIP. Finally, while the authors note that 7a protein of FIPV inhibits the antiviral activity of type 1 IFN, they do not discuss how this might affect their findings or what implications this has for future research into treatments for FIP.

In conclusion, this article provides a comprehensive overview of current research into potential treatments for feline infectious peritonitis using hydroxychloroquine and interferon-ω. While it is generally well written and supported by relevant literature citations, there are some areas where it could be improved upon by providing more detail about certain topics discussed or exploring possible implications further.

# Topics for further research:

* GS-441524 and GC-364 for FIP treatment
* rIFN-ω efficacy for FIP
* 7a protein of FIPV antiviral activity
* FIPV inhibitors of type 1 IFN
* Veterinary medicine use of HCQ and IFN-ω
* Future research into FIP treatments

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/681ede5a6ae4dbed100e2197dc683a0e>