Advanced Pharmacology

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**Diagnosis**

The patient is presented with symptoms of nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. HR appears to have some kind of chronic infection based on her medical history and current medication (Nifedipine 30mg daily, Synthroid 100mg daily and prednisone 10mg daily). The patient has also a history of hepatitis C and drug abuse.

**Rationale for Diagnosis**

Hepatitis C is an infection of the liver that is caused by the hepatitis C virus. It is usually transferred from infected person to person contact of bodily fluids and blood, sexual intercourse, and sharing of infected needles that are associated with illicit drug abuse (Sullivan et al., 2018). Synthroid 100 mcg is administered to the patient daily. This medicine has side effects if not taken properly or misused. The side effects associated with this drug include diarrhea, nausea, and vomiting. The patient is also taking prednisone which suppresses the immune system of individual. Therefore, the medical history and current medication shows that the patient is most likely to suffer from gastroenteritis.

**Drug Therapy**

Following the guidelines of the American Association for the Study of Liver Diseases, spontaneous and regular checkups and laboratory monitoring of infectious hepatitis C virus is recommended (Sullivan et al., 2018). It is important to clear persistent infection. Following the history and infection details, the drug therapy that is suggested to patient include a combination of Grazoprevir 100 IU/mL and Elbasvir 50 mg and a combination of Ritonavir (100mg) and Dasabuvir (600mg) daily. Counselling is also recommended for the patient on hydration, nutrition, and the use of hepatotoxic drugs.

**Justification for Drug Therapy**

Hepatitis C is significantly important to be treated at initial stages to stop infection. Initiate treatment as early as possible. Complete regular monitoring is essentially important for acute infection of hepatitis C (Martin, Gonzalez, Vassileva, & Bechara, 2015). Spontaneous clearance of infection of hepatitis is not suggested in this case, therefore, these drugs are recommended (Talal, Thomas, Reynolds, & Khalsa, 2017). Synthroid would be suggested as it is a hormone replacement therapy. The acute gastroenteritis would be treated by administering dimenhydrinate or cyclizine (Alexandraki, Smetana, & Aronson, 2017). An appropriate diet along with plenty of fluid intake would be recommended to treat acute gastroenteritis within 48 hours as this is caused by using drugs (Szajewska et al., 2019). Utilizing these drugs would help the patient to recover from gastroenteritis and hepatitis C.

References

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