



Adverse Effects caused by Telbivudine Drugs in Chronic Hepatitis B Infectious Patients

Patrick Foster*

Department of Medicine, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong

ABOUT THE STUDY

Telbivudine is used to treat long-term hepatitis B infection and is also known as Tyzeka. Hepatitis B is an infection of the liver caused by the hepatitis B virus. Persistent infection can lead to liver damage, rarely liver cancer, and liver failure. Telbivudine helps to reduce the amount of hepatitis B virus in the body. It is an antiviral agent that belongs to a class of drugs known as hepatitis B virus nucleoside reverse transcriptase inhibitors, sharing used needles, etc.). This drug is not available without a prescription. The risks and benefits of taking a drug must be weighed when deciding to use it, this is a decision doctors may suggest.

Telbivudine can cause serious or life-threatening liver damage and a condition called lactic acidosis (accumulation of acid in the blood). While using Telbivudine Drugs, a person who consumes large amount of alcohol, or taking any street drugs and suffering from any liver diseases apart from hepatitis B infection, it is very important to consult a doctor immediately right away before it shows a major impact on the health. Before taking a proper treatment, it is important to convey the doctor if a person is taking any of the following drugs like acetaminophen (Tylenol, others), cholesterol-lowering medications (statins), iron products, isoniazid (INH, Nydrazid), medications to treat Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) or Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS), methotrexate (Rheumatrex), niacin (nicotinic acid), and rifampin (Rifadin, Rimactane). While using this medicine, patients may experience, yellowish skin or eyes, dark-colored urine, light-colored bowel movements, difficulty breathing, stomach pain, or swelling, nausea, vomiting, unusual muscle pain, loss of appetite for at least several days, lack of energy, extreme weakness or tiredness, feeling cold, especially in

the arms or legs, dizziness or lightheadedness, and fast or irregular heartbeat.

Tyzeka belongs to a class of drugs called Antivirals, Antiretrovirals, and hepatitis B drugs. It is not known if Tyzeka is safe and effective in children. Telbivudine is a white to slightly yellow powder. Telbivudine is sparingly soluble in water (more than 20 mg per ml) and practically insoluble in absolute ethanol (0.7 mg per ml) and n-octanol (0.1 mg per ml). Tyzeka Oral Solution can be administered orally at a concentration of 100 mg per 5 ml. Tyzeka Oral Solution contains the following excipients, Citric Acid, Benzoic Acid, Passion Fruit Flavor, Sodium Saccharin, Sodium Hydroxide, and Purified Water. 600 mg (30 ml) of Tyzeka Oral Solution contains approximately 47 mg of sodium.

Telbivudine persists in the urine for 3-5 days and in the blood for 10-12 hours. Telbivudine is a synthetic thymidine nucleoside analog approved as a pregnancy category B drug for the treatment of chronic hepatitis B. Many studies have reported that the administration of telbivudine during the second and third trimesters of pregnancy is very safe in effectively blocking the mother-to-child transmission of HBV.

Adults and Adolescents 16 years and older should consume 600 milligrams (mg) or 30 milliliters (ml) once daily. Children's dosage will be determined by the doctor. Two rare but serious reactions to this drug are lactic acidosis (too much acid in the blood) and liver toxicity, including liver enlargement these complications, are most commonly seen in females, obese people, or taking anti-HIV medications for a long time. Do not take other medications unless discussed with the doctor. This includes prescription or nonprescription (over-the-counter) medications and herbal or vitamin supplements.

Correspondence to: Patrick Foster, Department of Medicine, University of Hong Kong, Pokfulam Road, Hong Kong, E-mail: patricfos@yahoo.com

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