

Treatment of Anosmia and Ageusia in COVID-19 Patients by Using Coffee

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Research Article

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Abstract

Introduction: The sudden onset of smell and taste loss has been reported as a symptom related to COVID-19. There is new evidence for the loss of smell and taste as a symptom of COVID-19 infection.

Objectives: This study aims to examine influence of coffee on smell and taste of patients with Covid-19.

Methods: In order to investigate the effect of coffee consumption on the taste and smell of COVID-19 patients, we attempted to sample in 20 provinces of the country, COVID-19 patients were separated by gender and underlying and non-underlying disease, doses of 15-20 mg for non-underlying patients and 25-30 mg for underlying patients. The reason for determining this amount of coffee is that every coffee we want to prepare needs a scoop of 14 grams of coffee, which we determine. For some people, it was determined 14 grams and for some people 28 grams of coffee was determined due to consumed in two cups of coffee.

Results: Patients with COVID-19 had reversibility on the first and second day. It was clear that there is a small gap between the proportion of recovered patients in the underlying and non-underlying patients, but due to the high volume of observations, this small difference is evident.

Discussion: The effectiveness time of coffee is debatable by prescribing its amount. The time efficiency of improving the sense of smell and taste with coffee consumption was lower in non-background patients than in patients.

Conclusions: Anosmia and Ageusia is more prevalent in COVID-19 patients. Caffeine in coffee reduced the reversibility of the sense of smell and taste of people with COVID-19. It was concluded that the chances of recovery are higher for those who do not have the underlying disease than for the other groups and for those who suffer from all three types of the underlying disease than for the other groups.

Introduction

In December 2019, Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) outbreak occurred in Wuhan, Hubei Province, China and spread rapidly throughout China, and then emerged around the world [1-3]. On February 12, 2020, WHO named the disease caused by the novel coronavirus as COVID-19 [4]. Clinical evidence has shown that severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2) can be transmitted by person-to-person [1]. Since the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, observations and scientific reports have been accumulating rapidly that sudden anosmia and taste disorders are symptoms associated with the COVID-19 infection [5-6]. Recently the World Health Organization has included the loss of smell or taste as a new symptom of COVID-19 infection as have many Health Authorities after a surge of publications and press releases that pointed to anosmia as a potential screening symptom that might contribute to the decision to test suspected cases or guide quarantine instructions. COVID-19 has also been having a major impact on health due to its higher degree of transmissibility, leading to a rapid worldwide dispersion [7]. The main symptoms identified so far are: fever, cough, fatigue, myalgia, arthralgia and dyspnea, which can

result in respiratory failure [8]. Non-respiratory symptoms such as palpitations, abdominal pain, diarrhea, headache and dizziness may precede respiratory symptoms, or come in isolation [9]. It is known that the virus has as target cells that express receptors of the Angiotensin 2 Converting Enzyme (ACE2). ACE2 receptors are expressed predominantly by epithelial cells of the lung, intestine, kidney, heart and blood vessels, the former being the main organ affected by SARS-CoV-2 [10]. However, this does not seem to be the only route of virus entry into the cells, since the liver is quite affected although it doesn't have many ACE2 receptors [11]. The human brain also shows itself as a site with expression of ACE2 receptors, which seems to justify the neurotropism of SARS-CoV-2 by the Central Nervous System (CNS). Studies corroborate the hypothesis of tropism of the coronavirus by the olfactory neuroepithelium and of neurological manifestations in confirmed cases of the disease [12-13]. The increase in cases of sudden loss of the sense of smell (SLoS) noted in medical care during the COVID-19 pandemic motivated the present study. The physiological importance of olfaction in identifying environmental factors and potential threats is so important that the loss of the olfactory sense is related to a reduction in life expectancy, even in individuals without diagnosis of neurodegenerative disease such as Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease [14]. Olfactory disorder is a problem already described in most of the countries affected by COVID-19 [15]. In the absence of any comprehensive analysis of the subject, we reviewed the published literature on COVID-19 associated early dysgeusia and anosmia, finding a total of five studies from the European community, China, Italy, USA, and Iran. These yielded a total of 10,847 COVID-19 patients; 8,816 (81.27%), and 8,119 (74.85%) presented with/developed dysgeusia and/or anosmia, respectively indicating these symptoms in almost three-quarters of COVID-19 patients. In developing countries like Brazil, COVID-19 testing is restricted to a small portion of patients due to the lack of availability of tests for the entire population. Thus, mild and even moderate cases are not being reported through positive laboratory evidence [5-13]. However, there are knowledge gaps.

The objective of this systematic review was to examine effect of coffee on Anosmia and Ageusia in COVID-19 Patients. The main reason for choosing coffee as a laboratory material in the present study is that due to its caffeine content, coffee can affect the sense of smell and taste of COVID-19 patients. But substances such as caffeinated beverages have not been selected because they can be harmful to people with diabetes.

Methods

It takes at least 30 to 45 days for reversibility of the sense of smell and taste. In the present study, according to experiments, caffeine of coffee in different groups has had significant effects. In order to investigate the effect of coffee consumption on the taste and smell of COVID-19 patients, we attempted to sample in 20 provinces of the country, COVID-19 patients were separated by gender and underlying and non-underlying disease, doses of 15-20 mg for non-underlying patients and 25-30 mg for underlying patients. In this study, field patients are divided into the following 4 groups: (1) Diabetes and hypertension; (2) Heart disease and hypertension; (3) Heart disease and diabetes; Heart disease, hypertension and diabetes. The Consort flow diagram is also shown in Fig 1.

Finally, it was investigated the issue of patients' recovery or non-recovery according to their recovery time and the results were recorded. In the following, it will examine the observations in descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. To describe the observations, first, we plotted the bar graphs of the number of recovered and non-recovered people by those who consumed coffee and those who did not consume coffee (Fig. 2).

Figure 2 indicated that how coffee consumption have influence on improving people. However, in order to provide a further distinction, in reporting the number of recoveries, it was also used the type of underlying and without underlying disease (Fig. 3). Again, like figure 2, we observed that how much coffee consumption plays a role in improving people. Also, people without non-underlying diseases are more common than other people.

Diabetes and hypertension are also the most common underlying diseases. Among them, patients that have been affected by all three types of underlying diseases have the lowest frequency. In order to make better use of the information in these graphs, in the following table, it was extracted the total number of patients and the proportion of recoveries for people who drank coffee separately into groups of underlying and without underlying patients.

The smallest rate of recovery is 0.966 and is related to patients who have all three underlying diseases; also the highest rate is related to people who do not have underlying diseases. The ratio of those who have not consumed coffee is equal to 0.014 and is related to people who have all three underlying diseases. In the first step, we examined the effectiveness of coffee consumption in improving the sense of smell and taste by group of underlying and without underlying patients. The findings are shown in Table 2. It should be noted that we examined the gender factor separately in all of the following inferences.

In Table 2, it uses chi-squared tests such as Pearson Chi-Square, Likelihood Ratio, Fisher's Exact Test, and Linear-by-Linear Association for contingency tables. By using two columns on the right that show significance, the initial assumption can be judged. It has been calculated significant values in these two columns by using two methods of asymptote and Monte Carlo. Here, we observed that the significance is equal to 0.000 in all cases. Therefore, for all test methods, in all groups of underlying and non-underlying patients, we reject the initial assumption at the level of $\alpha = 0.01$ and we accept the alternative assumption based on the effectiveness of coffee consumption in improving patients.

The last line of this table was marked by Total, it examines the positive effect of coffee consumption on the recovery of patients, regardless of whether the patient is a underlying and non-underlying. In this line, we also observed the effectiveness of coffee consumption in improving patients.

We also examined whether underlying and non-underlying disease are effective in the recovery of individuals or not, for this reason, it was extracted Table 3. In this Table, we observed that the type of underlying disease is effective in improving patients. Although in Table 1, there is a small gap between the proportion of recovered patients in the underlying and non-underlying patients, but due to the high

volume of observations, this small difference is evident. Carefully in Table 1, we find that the chances of recovery are higher for those who do not have the underlying disease than for the other groups and for those who suffer from all three types of the underlying disease than for the other groups.

Discussion

The effectiveness of coffee in this article has been reported for 5 to 7 hours for non-field patients and between 2 to 4 days for underlying patients depending on the type of disease. Outpatients in this trial have a better recovery process, but all efforts were made for outpatients to ensure the recovery process. It was difficult for them to suffer from the disease, except for Corona, and with coffee, the process of healing their sense of smell and taste returned dramatically. Coffee has a specific amount of consumption, which is 15-20 mg of coffee for non-field patients and 20-30 mg for underlying patients. All results showed that the recovery of non-background patients was higher than the underlying patients, although the underlying patients also had less treatment.

Conclusion

In the treatment of people with COVID-19, the last step that is reversible is the sense of smell and taste. These patients tend to get a sense of taste and smell as soon as possible. The results of the present experiment indicated that caffeine in coffee reduced the reversibility of the sense of smell and taste of people with COVID-19. The smallest rate of recovery is 0.966 and is related to patients who have all three underlying diseases; also the highest rate is related to people who do not have underlying diseases. The ratio of those who have not consumed coffee is equal to 0.014 and is related to people who have all three underlying diseases. Also, we concluded that the alternative assumption based on the effectiveness of coffee consumption in improving patients. We also observed the effectiveness of coffee consumption in improving patients. There is little difference between the proportion of improved patients in underlying and non-underlying patients, but due to the high volume of observations, this small difference is evident. So, we understood that the chances of recovery are higher for those who do not have the underlying disease than for the other groups and for those who suffer from all three types of the underlying disease than for the other groups. The effectiveness of coffee has been reported to be 5 to 7 hours for outpatients and between 2 and 4 days for underlying patients, depending on the type of disease.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethics committee approval for a case report was considered. The patient gave her written informed consent to the medical procedures used for treatment purposes

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Acknowledgement

This study was conducted by a team of four people who came together to develop anticancer devices before the outbreak of coronary heart disease. They were building this device initially by ultrasound waves under the supervision of Eng. Mr. Mirmehdi. But after outbreak of this disease, their goal and attention was concentrated on how to this disease. The authors would like to thank all Iranian health workers, Eng. Mr. Mehdi Zarei, Ph.D. student of natural resources in American Michigan University, for the efforts and sacrifices they are making during this serious health crisis. Also, authors wish to thank patients for their participation and kind cooperation.

Research Limitations

One of the limitations of this study is that it had not tendency to participate a group of older patients. It was also difficult for them to accept that their sense of smell and taste was recovered by consuming coffee, which they achieved after consuming this important event. Finding patients with an underlying disease was difficult in months of effort. Spending a lot of time consuming coffee and training it to prepare and type of consumption at some ages, which were generally over the age of 45, made the article more time-consuming and lengthy.

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Tables

Table 1. The total number of patients and the proportion of recovered patients by underlying are for people who have consumed coffee.

disease			consumption		with coffee	without coffee
			improvement	improved		
diabetics and blood pressure					98.3%	1.3%
					1.7%	98.7%
	heart and diabetic and hypertension		improvement	improved	96.6%	1.4%
					3.4%	98.6%
heart and diabetics			improvement	improved	98.2%	1.1%
					1.8%	98.9%
	heart and hypertensive		improvement	improved	98.4%	1.2%
					1.6%	98.8%
without underlying disease			improvement	improved	98.5%	1.3%
					1.5%	98.7%

Table 2. Chi-Square tests to evaluate the effectiveness of coffee consumption in improving patients' sense of smell and taste by group of underlying and without underlying patients

disease		Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)	Exact Sig. (2- sided)
diabetics and blood pressure	Pearson Chi-Square	19084.878	1	0.000	0.000
	Continuity Correction	19079.239	1	0.000	0.000
	Likelihood Ratio	18736.814	1	0.000	0.000
	Fisher's Exact Test				0.000
	Linear-by-Linear Association	19083.969	1	0.000	0.000
heart and diabetic and hypertension	Pearson Chi-Square	10598.242	1	0.000	0.000
	Continuity Correction	10594.050	1	0.000	0.000
	Likelihood Ratio	12546.883	1	0.000	0.000
	Fisher's Exact Test				0.000
	Linear-by-Linear Association	10597.359	1	0.000	0.000
heart and diabetics	Pearson Chi-Square	16105.838	1	0.000	0.000
	Continuity Correction	16101.002	1	0.000	0.000
	Likelihood Ratio	17781.581	1	0.000	0.000
	Fisher's Exact Test				0.000
	Linear-by-Linear Association	16104.918	1	0.000	0.000
heart and hypertensive	Pearson Chi-Square	16925.430	1	0.000	0.000
	Continuity Correction	16920.561	1	0.000	0.000
	Likelihood Ratio	18663.076	1	0.000	0.000
	Fisher's Exact Test				0.000
	Linear-by-Linear Association	16924.505	1	0.000	0.000
without underlying disease	Pearson Chi-Square	43600.864	1	0.000	0.000
	Continuity Correction	43592.902	1	0.000	0.000
	Likelihood Ratio	32887.105	1	0.000	0.000
	Fisher's Exact Test				0.000
	Linear-by-Linear Association	43599.984	1	0.000	0.000
Total	Pearson Chi-Square	107006.670	1	0.000	0.000
	Continuity Correction	107000.978	1	0.000	0.000
	Likelihood Ratio	104083.050	1	0.000	0.000
	Fisher's Exact Test				0.000
	Linear-by-Linear Association	107005.766	1	0.000	0.000

Table 3. Chi-Square tests to evaluate the effect of underlying and non-underlying disease type on improving patients' sense of smell and taste

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	3589.678	4	0.000
Likelihood Ratio	3589.482	4	0.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	1388.499	1	0.000
N of Valid Cases	118341		

Figures

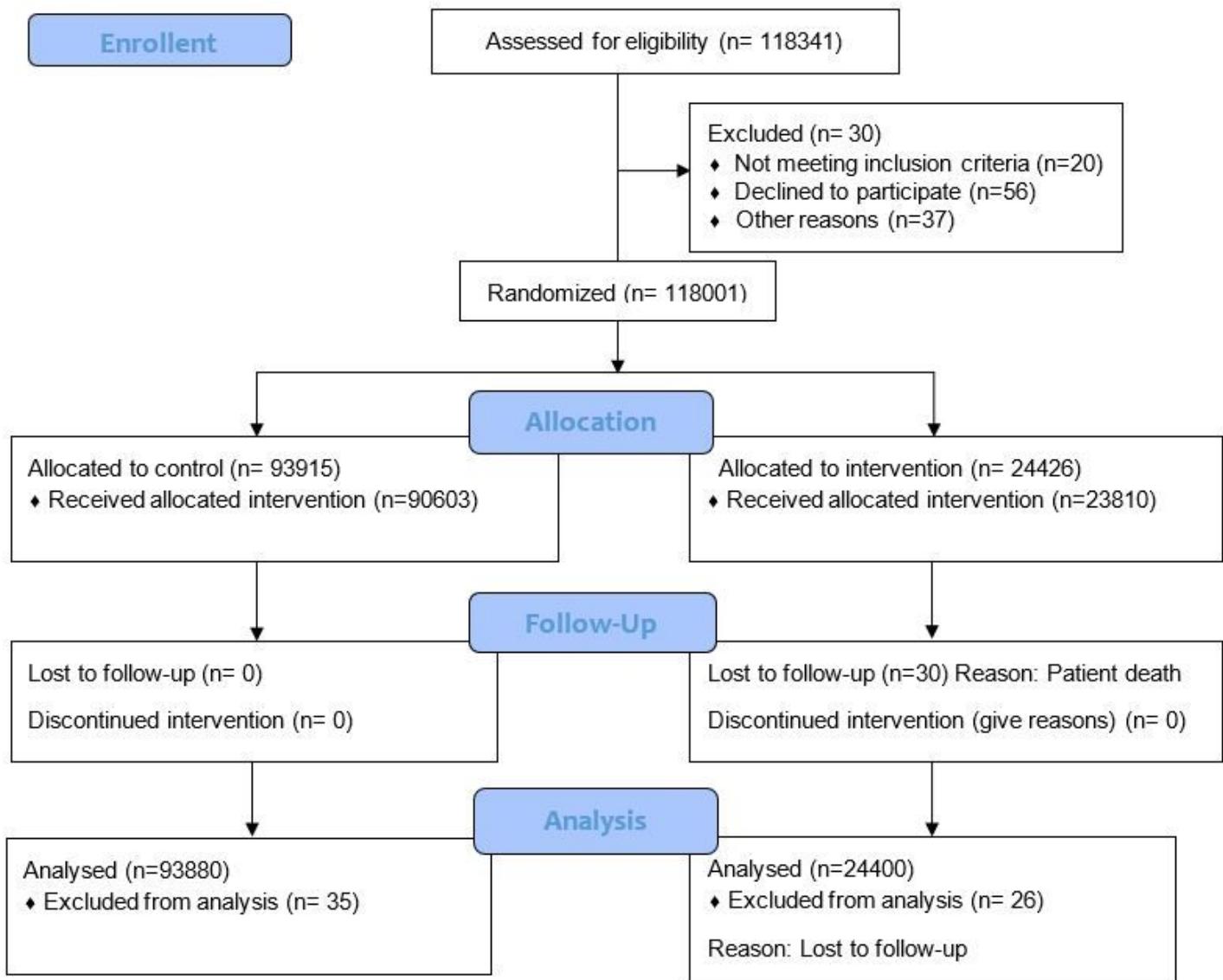


Figure 1

CONSORT Flow Diagram

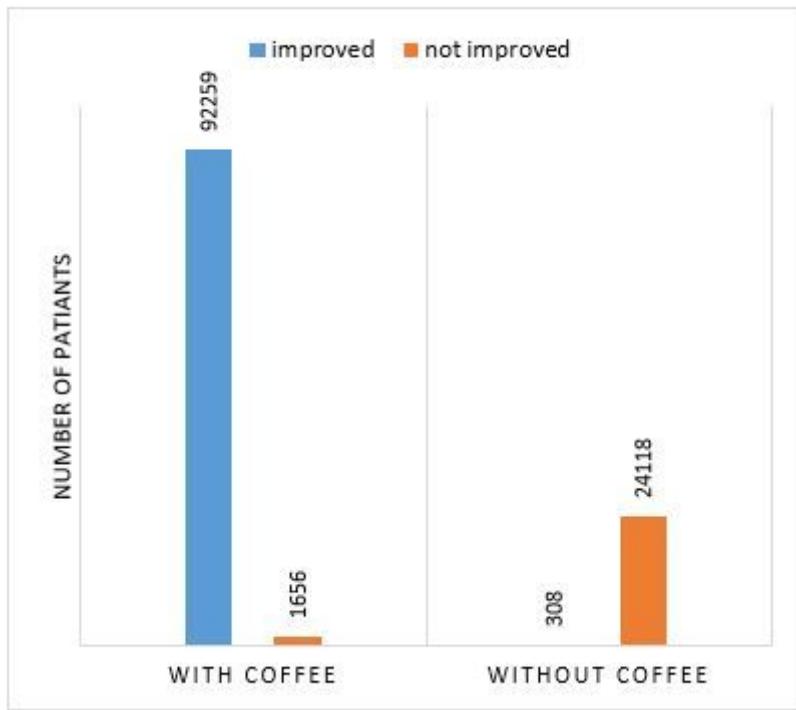


Figure 2

Number of recovered and unhealed if consumed and not consumed coffee.

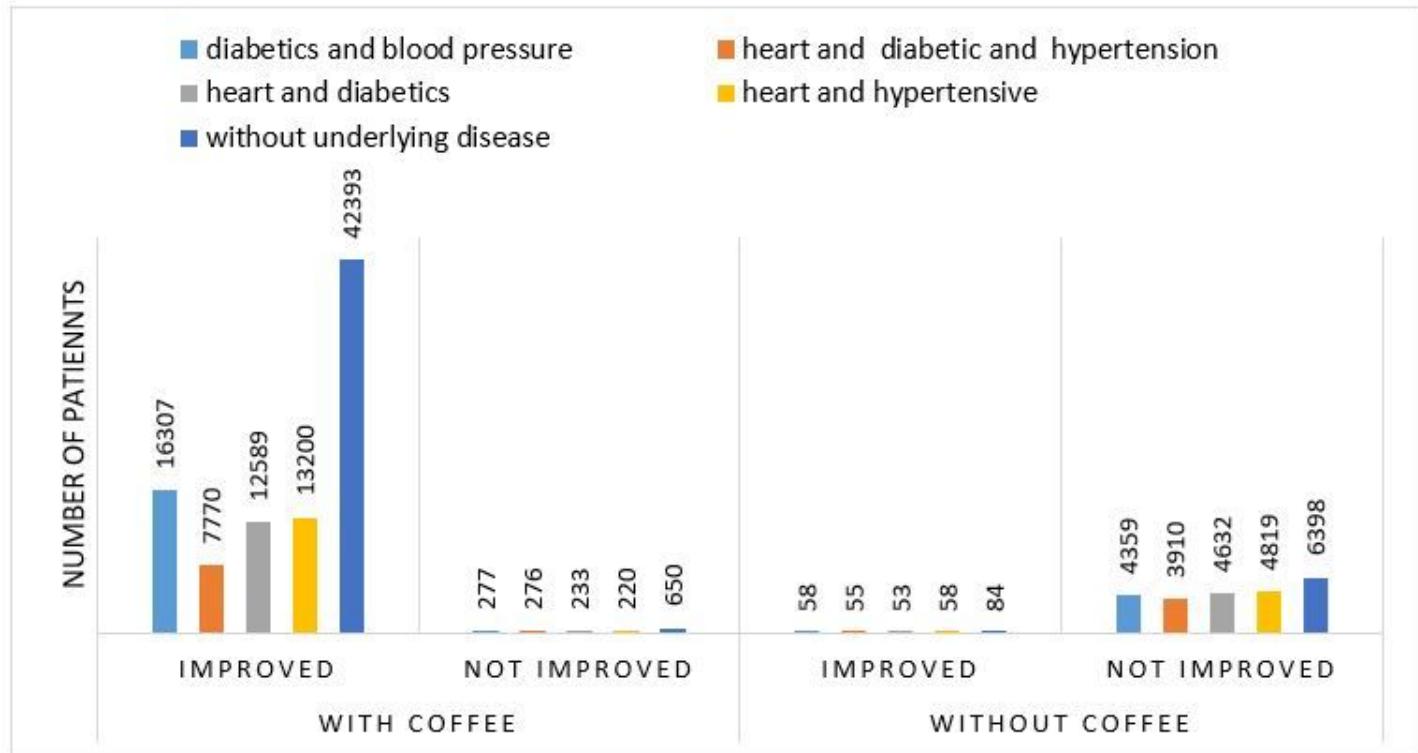


Figure 3

Number of recovered and non-recovered in case of consuming and not consuming coffee, separately for underlying without underlying patients

Supplementary Files

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