

# Olfactory Dysfunction in the COVID-19 Outbreak

## Instructions for obtaining 1.1 Continuing Medical Education Credits

Credits can be earned by reading the text and completing the CME examinations online throughout the year on the SEAIC web site at [www.seaic.org](http://www.seaic.org)



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## CME Items

1. According to current studies, which of the following are symptoms of COVID-19?
  - a. Fever and anosmia
  - b. Cough and myalgia
  - c. Odynophagia and diarrhea
  - d. All of the above
2. Which of the following is the most frequent cause of olfactory dysfunction?
  - a. Upper respiratory tract infection
  - b. Antibiotics
  - c. Pain killers
  - d. Skin infection
3. Which of the following is correct?
  - a. Anosmia: complete smell loss
  - b. Hyposmia: partial smell loss
  - c. Normosmia: normal sense of smell
  - d. All are correct
4. Which of the following are risk factors for worse progress of COVID-19?
  - a. Obesity
  - b. Diabetes
  - c. Hypertension
  - d. All of the above
5. Which of the following is true according to current literature on COVID-19 and loss of smell and taste?
  - a. No studies included a SARS-CoV-2 control group
  - b. All studies included olfactory testing
  - c. Only a few studies included olfactory testing
  - d. No studies address taste loss
6. Which of the following is true according to current literature on COVID-19 and loss of smell and taste?
  - a. Loss of smell and taste is a rare symptom
  - b. Loss of smell and taste affects 5% to 85% of patients
  - c. The flavor of food changes with COVID-19
  - d. Another cranial nerve might be involved
7. Which of the following is true according to current literature on COVID-19 and loss of smell and taste?
  - a. Spontaneous recovery of smell and taste is very common
  - b. More than 50% of patients recover their senses of smell and taste during the first 2 weeks
  - c. Recovery of smell and taste is very rare
  - d. Almost 90% of patients recover their senses of smell and taste at 1 month
8. What is the appropriate treatment for patients with COVID-19 and loss of smell and taste?
  - a. Antibiotics
  - b. Intranasal antihistamine
  - c. Olfactory training
  - d. Vitamin B complex
9. Which of the following do we not carry out when evaluating the olfactory system in patients with loss of smell?
  - a. Nasal endoscopy
  - b. Olfactory bulb MRI
  - c. Smell test
  - d. Lumbar puncture
10. Which of the following is true according to current literature on COVID-19 and loss of smell and taste?
  - a. Only men are affected
  - b. Only women are affected
  - c. Only the elderly are affected
  - d. Both sexes are affected