

Review of: "Stellate ganglion block for anosmia and taste disturbance due to Long-COVID"

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Potential competing interests: The author(s) declared that no potential competing interests exist.

Congratulations to the authors for their work. However, there are some shortcomings in the study.

1. The patient was clinically diagnosed with COVID-19. Similar symptoms are also seen in other viral diseases. Therefore, the diagnosis should be confirmed by antibody test or thorax computer tomography. PASC must be proven by adding definitive diagnostic tests.
2. Anosmia or parosmia is also seen in other viral diseases. If prolonged anosmia is thought to be due to COVID-19, the diagnosis of COVID-19 should be clarified. If it is due to a viral disease, Long-COVID 19 should be removed from the title of the study and corrected as a postviral sequela.
3. Ganglion blockade with 0.25% Bupivacaine. Bupivacaine is a local anesthetic. Local anesthetics cause temporary ganglion blockade. The effect of Bupivacaine lasts around 24 hours at best. Chemical or surgical sympathectomy is required for permanent effect. How did the authors provide permanent treatment with the temporary ganglion blockade obtained with Bupivacaine ? They are detailed with the help of literature.