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

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The author analyzes a serious complication of COVID-19 that will be very important for now and in the future. Odor signals activate the parasympathetic system and correct the damaged software-hardware of the organism, especially of the brain. The power loss of the parasympathetic system following COVID-19 leads to indirectly increased sympathetic activity. Therefore, sympathetic blockade may be beneficial. The theories and findings mentioned by the author in this article are supported by the results of my own studies. According to our studies; diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's will be referred to as the most dangerous complications of COVID-19 in the future. Because anosmia or hyposmia is the cause, not the first sign of Alzheimer's and Parkinson's disease (Aydin MD et al, Int J Neurosci 2021). The software capacity of informations processed by smell and taste signals are much greater than the capacity of light and sound informations. While light and sound signals consume the brain's energy, smell and taste signals almost pay customs duty for entry to the brain and charge the brain. Genital taste buds, the creator sensors of orgasmic pleasure discovered by us, can also be affected by COVID-19. The signalers of these taste buds, which feel orgasmic pleasure, reach the nucleus of Onuf in the conus medullaris via the pudendal nerves and from there to the bulbus, pons, mesencephalon, insular, cingulate and parietal cortex, where taste signals are processed. In addition, we have also reported that there is a bridge between the olfactory pathways and Onuf's nucleus Kabat A et al. LUTS, 2020). With this aspect, COVID can also cause dysorgasmia (Caglar O, et al. Rev Int de Andrologia 2022) and probaly will be infertility (Aydin MD, Unpublished Data). The dysautonomy effect of COVID occurs by affecting the autonomic ganglia. The pH adjustment required for signaling facial--glossopharyngeal-vagal and pudendal nerves, which process smell and taste signals, is also made by trigeminal and somatic sensory nerves in addition to these nerves and sympathetic nerves. Therefore, all neural circuits are affected by COVID-19.

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