

Literature Review

Anosmia (Theophylline and
Steroid Utilization)

Medication	Title of Article	Pubmed Link
EPINEPHRINE	Influence of intranasal epinephrine and lidocaine spray on olfactory function tests in healthy human subjects.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/21846929
INSULIN	Intranasal insulin influences the olfactory performance of patients with smell loss, dependent on the body mass index: A pilot study.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/26275583
SODIUM CITRATE	Intranasal sodium citrate solution improves olfaction in post-viral hyposmia.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27316224
SODIUM HYALURONATE	Olfactory dysfunction in acute rhinosinusitis: intranasal sodium hyaluronate as adjuvant treatment.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27568351
STEROIDS	Olfaction in chronic rhinosinusitis: comparing two different endonasal steroid application methods.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27730325
STEROIDS	Effect of three-drug delivery modalities on olfactory function in chronic sinusitis.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/25224684
STEROIDS	Topical corticosteroids applied with a squirt system are more effective than a nasal spray for steroid-dependent olfactory impairment.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22302665
STEROIDS	Treatment of postviral olfactory loss with glucocorticoids, Ginkgo biloba, and mometasone nasal spray.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19841338
STEROIDS	Role of leukotriene inhibitors in the postoperative management of nasal polyps.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15925911
STEROIDS	Placebo-controlled, randomized, double-blind study evaluating the efficacy of fluticasone propionate nasal spray for the treatment of patients with hyposmia/anosmia.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/14575403
STEROIDS	Topical corticosteroid treatment of anosmia associated with nasal and sinus disease.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9109781
STEROIDS	The treatment of hyposmia with intranasal steroids.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/8729495
THEOPHYLLINE	Intranasal theophylline treatment of hyposmia and hypogeusia: a pilot study.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/23165381
THEOPHYLLINE	Characterization and Correction of Olfactory Deficits in Kidney Disease.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/28775001
THEOPHYLLINE (oral)	Improved smell function with increased nasal mucus sonic hedgehog in hyposmic patients after treatment with oral theophylline.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27923495
THEOPHYLLINE (oral)	An open-label controlled trial of theophylline for treatment of patients with hyposmia.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19359985

Medication	Title of Article	Pubmed Link
THEOPHYLLINE (oral)	Initiation of smell function in patients with congenital hyposmia.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/27178503
THEOPHYLLINE (oral)	An open-label controlled trial of theophylline for treatment of patients with hyposmia.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19359985
THEOPHYLLINE (oral)	Effect of slow-release theophylline on nasal antigen challenge in subjects with allergic rhinitis.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/9648963
THEOPHYLLINE (oral)	Comparative monitoring of oral theophylline treatment in blood serum, saliva, and nasal mucus.	https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22377744