

## KEY POINTS – Corowell®

1. “Loss of smell and taste is now recognized as amongst the most common symptoms of COVID-19 and the best predictor of COVID-19 positivity.”<sup>1</sup> (Dec. 2020)

“Our results indicate that a continuous rating of current olfactory function is the single best predictor of COVID-19 ...”<sup>2</sup> (Dec. 2020)

Based on a realistic [estimated] prevalence of Olfactory Disfunction of ~ 75%, this model of 20,000 shows a Reduction of the Reproduction Rate of COVID-19 by over 60%, if standard olfaction testing was applied every 3 days.<sup>3</sup> (Dec. 2020)

2. In the clinical literature, there are reports linking Anosmia to COVID-19 of more than 100,000 patients (in around 670 publications).
3. The Robert Koch Institute<sup>4</sup> (RKI, Germany), as well as the Center of Disease Control<sup>5</sup> (CDC, US) lists the “New Loss of Sense of Smell” as “Key Symptom Screening Test Criteria”.
4. Corowell clears those that are not suspected of COVID-19 Infection, with a Sensitivity of ~ 80%<sup>6,7</sup>. Anosmia has a Specificity of > 90-95%<sup>8,9</sup> for COVID-19.
5. Corowell is non-invasive, objective, low-cost, rapid (results < 90 sec) and suitable for mass-testing, without the need of a specific infrastructure.
6. The expected Reproduction Rate Reduction would be greater than those achieved when applying [ALL] Restriction Measures (55.1%<sup>10</sup> vs. 48%)<sup>11</sup>.
7. The total Cost of Lockdown in Germany for a period of 120 days was estimated by IFO to be ~ 250 - 495 Billion EUR<sup>12</sup>. Testing of all 80M Germans every 3 days for 120 days with an Olfaction Test would cost only 3.2 Billion EUR, i.e. for 1% of the cost, once could achieve about the SAME reduction of the Reproduction Rate.

“Get your life back, one ticket at a time”

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<sup>1</sup> Claire Hopkins, December 15, 2020, Hopkins C, Surda P, Vaira LA, et al. Six-month follow-up of self-reported loss of smell during the COVID-19 pandemic. *Rhinology* 2020 Dec 15. doi: 10.4193/Rhin20.544.

<sup>2</sup> Richard Gerkin, December 25, 2020 Gerkin RC, Ohla K, Veldhuizen MG, et al. Recent smell loss is the best predictor of COVID-19 among individuals with recent respiratory symptoms. *Chem Senses* 2020 Dec 25; bjaa081. doi: 10.1093/chemse/bjaa081

<sup>3</sup> Larremore, et al. December 2, 2020, Modeling the effectiveness of olfactory testing to limit SARS-2-CoV transmission  
<sup>4</sup> [www.rki.de/covid-19](http://www.rki.de/covid-19)

<sup>5</sup> <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-ncov/symptoms-testing/symptoms.html>

<sup>6</sup> Yan CH, Faraji F, Prajapati DP et al. Association of chemosensory dysfunction and Covid-19 in patients presenting with influenza-like symptoms. *Int Forum Allergy Rhinol* 2020;10(7):806-813.

<sup>7</sup> Maechler F, Gertler M, Hermes J et al. Epidemiological and clinical characteristics of SARS-CoV-2 infections at a testing site in Berlin, Germany, March and April 2020 – A cross-sectional study. *Clin Microbiol Infect* 2020 Aug 19; S1198-743 X (20)30500-0. doi: 10.1016/j.cmi.2020.08.017.

<sup>8</sup> Wells PM, Doores KJ, Couvreur S et al. Estimates of the rate of infection and asymptomatic COVID-19 disease in a population sample from SE England. *J Infect* 2020 Oct 14; S0163-4453(20)30653-8. doi: 10.1016/j.jinf.2020.10.011.

<sup>9</sup> Saussez S, Lechien JR, Hopkins C. Anosmia: an evolution of our understanding of its importance in COVID-19 and what questions remain to be answered. *Eur Arch Otorhinolaryngol* 2020 Sep 9. doi: 10.1007/s00405-020-06285-0.

<sup>10</sup> Larremore, et al. December 2, 2020, Modeling the effectiveness of olfactory testing to limit SARS-2-CoV transmission

<sup>11</sup> Li, et al. The temporal association of introducing and lifting non-pharmaceutical interventions with the time-varying reproduction number (R) of SARS-CoV-2: a modelling study across 131 countries

<sup>12</sup> <https://www.ifo.de/publikationen/2020/aufsatz-zeitschrift/die-volkswirtschaftlichen-kosten-des-corona-shutdown>