**Table 3: Meta-analysis of patients with new onset olfactory dysfunction and prevalence of COVID-19 positivity**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Lead Author** | **N with OD** | **N COVID +ve test** | **Percentage COVID +ve** | **Average**  **Age** | **Female** | **Setting** | **Location** |
| S Bagheri\* | 10069 | No data | No data | 32.5 | 71% | Outpatient based | Iran |
| S Gane | 11 | No data | No data | 37.6 | 27% | Outpatient | UK |
| C Hopkins | 2428 | No data | No data | 30-39 | 73% | Outpatient based | UK |
| I Gengler\* | 55 | 52 | 94% | No data | No data | No data | France |
|  | | | | | | | |
| C Yan | 73 | 40 | 55% | No data | No data | Outpatient based | USA |
| C Menni\* | 557 | 345 | 62% | No data | No data | Outpatient based | UK |
| Underlined values where patients with olfactory dysfunction were PCR tested for COVID-19 and included in meta-analysis below (Yan et al, Menni et al): | | | | | | | |
| **Total** | **630** | **385** | **61% PPV for COVID+ve test in OD** | | | | |

OD = Olfactory dysfunction, \* = awaiting peer-review