| Essential oil | Cited research | Method of research | Method of delivery | Influenza strain(s) used | Mechanism identified | Timing of action |
|--|---|--------------------|---|--|---|---|
| Cinnamomum zeylanicum (cinnamon) leaf oil | Vimalanathan and Hudson 2014 | In vitro | Liquid media, vapor | H1N1 (1 strain) | Inhibition of NA (liquid) and HA activity (liquid and vapor) | Not stated |
| Citrus bergamia (bergamot) oil | Vimalanathan and Hudson 2014 | In vitro | Liquid media, vapor | H1N1 (1 strain) | Inhibition of HA activity by vapor and liquid application | Not stated |
| Cymbopogon flexuosus (lemongrass) oil | Vimalanathan and Hudson 2014 | In vitro | Liquid media, vapor | H1N1 (1 strain) | Inhibition of HA activity (liquid) | Not stated |
| Cynanchum stauntonii (Bai Qian) oil | Zai-Chang et al 2005 | In vitro, in vivo | Liquid media, injected into mice | H1N1 (1 strain) | Not stated, measurement of weight change and plaque numbers | Not stated |
| Eucalyptus globulus (blue gum) oil | Vimalanathan and Hudson 2014 | In vitro | Liquid media, vapor via passive diffusion | H1N1 (1 strain) | Inhibition of HA activity by vapor and liquid (only at high concentration of EO) application | Not stated |
| Eucalyptus polybractea (blue mallee) oil | Usachev et al 2013 | In vitro | Vapor via nebulizer (active diffusion) and passive diffusion | H11N9 (1 strain) | Not stated | Not stated |
| Lavandula angustifolia (lavender) oil | Vimalanathan and Hudson 2014 | In vitro | Liquid media, vapor | H1N1 (1 strain) | Inhibition of HA activity by liquid (only at high concentration of EO) application | Not stated |
| Melaleuca alternifolia (tea tree) oil | Garozzo et al 2009, Garozzo et al 2011, Usachev et al 2013, Li et al 2013, Reviewed in Setzer | In vitro | Liquid media, vapor via nebulizer (active diffusion) and passive diffusion | H11N9 (1 strain), H1N1 (2 strains) | Inhibits uncoating in endosomes by interfering with acidification (Garozzo et al 2013); may inhibit entry into cell by changing HA conformation (Li et al 2013) | 0-2 hrs post- infection (Garozzo et al 2011) ("early") |
| Melissa officinalis (lemon balm) oil | Pourghanburi et al 2016 | In vitro | Liquid media | H9N2 (1 strain) | May interfere with the virus binding to the host cell receptors (mechanism is different than the mechanism for treating HSV) | Not stated |
| Mosla dianthera (miniature beef steak plant) oil | Wu et al 2012 | In vivo | Ingested by mice | H1N1 (1 strain) | Viral replication reduced; lung inflammation and damage reduced due to improvement in host immunity as measured by cytokine levels | Not stated |
| Pelargonium graveolens (geranium) oil | Vimalanathan and Hudson 2014 | In vitro | Liquid media, vapor | H1N1 (1 strain) | Inhibition of HA activity by vapor (only at 30 minute exposure) and liquid (only at high concentration of EO) application | Not stated |
| Syzygium aromaticum (clove bud) oil | Dai et al 2013 | In vitro | Liquid media | H1N1 (3 strains), H3N2 (2 strains), H9N2 (2 strains), H5N1 (1 strain) | Inhibits autophagy, which impairs viral replication and cytokine storm caused by virus; inhibits cell death | 1-5 hr post- infection ("early to mid") |
| Thymus vulgaris (thyme) oil | Vimalanathan and Hudson 2014 | In vitro | Liquid media, vapor | H1N1 (1 strain) | Inhibition of HA activity (liquid) | Not stated |