1

When the virus enters the body it binds to two cells in the lungs goblet cells that produce mucus and cilia cells which have hairs on them and normally prevent your lungs filling up the debris and fluid such as virus and bacteria and particles of dust and pollen. The virus attacks these cells and starts to kill them so your lungs begin to fill with fluid making it hard for you to breathe. This phase of the disease is thought to last about a week. At this point your immune system will start to kick in and fight off the invaders. You will develop a fever and your temperature will create a hostile environment for the virus. You will start to get rid of the mucus in the form of coughing and runny nose. But in some people, particularly the elderly and those with other health conditions, the immune system can go into overdrive. As well as killing the virus it also starts to kill healthy cells. Sometimes, though, the body creates an overwhelming response to an infection and the chemicals released into the bloodstream can cause inflammation throughout the body. This reaction is called sepsis. The inflammation can cause blood clots and leaky blood vessels. The poor blood flow can he cause damage to multiple organ systems, and even cause them to fail.

2

The subsartorial canal is an important area in the body because it serves as a passageway from structures moving between the anterior thigh and posterior leg. It is common site of vowel herniation. A hernia is where an internal part of the body pushes through a weakness in the muscle or surrounding tissue wall.

3

Extraocular muscles are the six muscles that controls movement of the eye and one muscle that controls eyelid elevation (levator palpebrae). They are innervated by the oculomotor, trochlear and abducens nerve. They are medial rectus, lateral rectus, superior rectus, superior oblique, inferior oblique, levator palpebrae superioris while the intraocular muscle are the cilliary muscle, sphincter papillae, and dilator papillae.