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**COLLEGE: MEDICINE AND HEALTH SCIENCES**

**LEVEL:200**

**MATRIC NO:18/MHS02/129**

**COURSE CODE:ANA 202**

**COURSE TITLE: GROSS ANATOMY OF THETHORAX AND ABDOMEN, PELVIC AND PERINEUM**

**ASSIGNMENT:** Covid-19 is the ongoing viral pandemic in the world and the reason that you are at home. Discuss the anatomical implication of this virus on the respiratory system of human.

A novel virus named Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome coronavirus 2(SARS-COV-2) was identified as the cause of an outbreak of respiratory illness first detected by Wuhan, China in 2019.The illness caused by this virus has been named coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).

 COVID-19 was the first identified late last year as a cluster of pneumonia cases caused by a new coronavirus.Doctors have learned that it is a respiratory disease that especially reaches into your respiratory tract which includes your lungs. It causes a range of breathing problems from mild to critical.Older adults and people who have other health conditions like hearth disease, cancer and diabetes may have more serious symptoms.

 When the virus get into the body, it gets into contact with the mucous membrane that lines your nose, mouth and eyes. The virus enter a healthy cell and use the cell to make new virus part. It multiplies and the new virus infect nearby cells. Think of your respiratory tract as an upside down tree.The trunk is your trachea or windpipe.It splits into smaller and smaller branches in your lungs.At the end of each branch ae tiny air sac called alveoli.The virus can infect the upper or lower part of your respiratory tract.It travels down your airways in form of droplets through the mouth.The lining can become irritated and inflamed, then reaches all the way to the alveoli destroying the lymphocyte or white blood cell that are present for fighting against disease.

 But this virus (COVID-19) attacks the whites blood cell while aiming for the RNA, once the RNA has been destroyed, the cells becomes useless then allowing the alveoli to act as a breeding place for the virus,destroying the upper respiratory tract.The infection of the upper respiratory tracts results in the mild symptoms such as fever and a dry continuous cough.Once done with the upper respiratory tracts, it moves to the lower respiratory tract affecting the tertiary branches of the bronchi known as the bronchioles.The bronchioles becomes inflamed and irritated causing a cough.In severe cases, when the alveoli is affected, it may lead to pneumonia which is characterized by the inflammation of the alveoli the build-up of the fluid.