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Explain the histological basic of upper respiratory system (conducting portion of the respiratory system) attacking by corona virus

Answer

The Coronavirus pandemic originated in China in late 2019 as a ~~first~~ cluster of mysterious case of pneumonia. The culprit was found to be a new type now called severe respiratory syndrome corona virus or SARS-Cov-2.

The virus and the disease it causes - COVID-19 is fatal to a small percentage of the people it affects. Most of the danger is related to pneumonia or an inflammation of the lungs caused by infection, although there is still much uncertainty about how viral infections spread and progress in the body.

The early symptoms are usually cough, fever, and shortness of breath and look a lot like the flu or common cold symptoms appear 2-14 days after exposure. The virus circulates through droplets in the air spread by coughing or sneezing and enters the body through the mouth, eyes or nose. It can remain viable in surfaces for hours to days and may be able to enter the lungs directly when inhaled.

After entering the body, the virus spread to the back of the nasal passage and to mucus membrane in the throat, attaching to the body's cell receptors.

The viral particles hook unto the outer walls of the host cells, the virus genetic materials breaches the cell membrane, and it then hijacks the cell into making more copies of the virus. The virus copies, proliferate, break out of the cell and infect other cells in the body. A single cell can churn out millions of copies of the virus before it dies.

### INTO THE LUNGS.

The virus then moves from the back of the throat down the bronchial tubes forward the lungs, accordingly then ~~infers~~ the infection reaches the lungs causing inflammation and damaging their air sacs. The inflammation hampers the lungs ability to originate oxygenate the blood and remove carbon dioxide from the blood stream.

The Covid-19 lung infection appears to start on the outer parts of the sides of the lung then moves to more central areas i.e. [the upper respiratory tract and trachea]. The virus can also enter the blood stream and may be able to infect the gastrointestinal system causing symptoms like diarrhea and indigestion.