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**COURSE CODE: ANA 204**

**COURSE TITLE: SYSTEMIC HISTOLOGY OR ORGANOLOGY**

**ASSIGNMENT:** Explain the histological basic of the upper respiratory system(conduction portion of the respiratory system) attacked by corona virus.

 The conducting portion; which consist of the nasal cavities, pharynx, larynx, trachea, bronchi, bronchioles and terminal bronchioles. The conducting portions cleans and humidifies inspired air and provides conducts for air movement to and from alveoli. To ensure an uninterrupted supply of air, a combination of cartilages, collagen and elastic fibers and smooth muscle provides the conducting portion with rigid structural support, the necessary flexibility and extensibility.

The nasal cavity have 2 components which are the external dilated vestibule and the internal nasal cavity. Within the vestibule, the epithelium loses its keratinized nature and undergoes a transition to typical ciliated pseudostatified columnar epithelium which also lines the nasal cavity. There is a presence of mucous along the lining of the nasal cavity. The thin mucus layer is produced by the seromucous gland and the goblet cell that serves to trap particles and gaseous air impurities. When corona virus(COVID-19) enters the body through the entrance of the mouth since it is a respiratory disease, It aims to attack the organs that aids respiration.

The virus first attacks the nasal cavity by causing inflammation, destroying the respiratory epithelium. It then moves towards the pharynx. The pharynx is the first part of the nasopharynx; which continue caudally with the oropharynx(throat). unlike the stratified squamous epithelium of the oropharynx, the nasopharynx lining is respiratory epithelium. Inflaming the pharynx , the larynx is the air passage between the pharynx and the trachea. The virus passes through to enter while causing edema. It is lined also by the respiratory epithelium . when affected, a persistent dry cough is produced. This is the first sign of corona virus.

 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 are 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.