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DEPARTMENT: HUMAN ANATOMY

MATRIC NUMBER: 18/MHS03/006

COURSE CODE: ANA 204

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

Corona virus originated in late 2019 in China as a cluster of mysterious case of pneumonia. The virus and the disease it causes (covid 19) is fatal to a small percentage of the people it affects. The early symptoms of this virus are usually cough, fever, shortness of breath and common cold. Symptoms appear 2-14 days after exposure. The virus circulates through droplets in the air spread by either coughing or sneezing and enters the body through the mouth, nose or eyes. It can remain viable on 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 cavity and to mucus membrane in the throat attaching to the body’s cells receptors.

These viral particles stick into the outer walls of the body cells, the virus genetic materials breaches the cell membrane and then it hijacks the cells into making more copies of the virus. The virus copies proliferate and break out of the cell and infect other cells in the body. A single cell can churn out millions of the virus copies before it dies, covid-19 begins and ends in the lungs for most patients. The virus then moves to the back of the throat down the bronchial tubes towards the lungs. Then the infection reaches the lungs causing inflammation in the lungs and damaging the air sacs.

The inflammation hampers the lungs ability to oxygenate the blood and removes carbon dioxide from the blood stream. The corona virus lung infection appears to start on the outer parts of the sides of the lungs then moves to more central areas that is, the upper respiratory tract and trachea. It can also enter the blood stream and infect the gastrointestinal system causing symptoms like diarrhea and indigestion. After the SARS outbreak, the WHO reported that the disease typically attacked the lungs in three phases: viral replication, immune hyper-reactivity and pulmonary destruction.