

Date:16th April2020

Name:Abimbola olamide Rebecca

Metric number:18/mhs02/004

Department:Human Anatomy

Course title:Histology of the system(organology)

Course code:Anal 204

Question

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

- The lungs are pair of primary organs of respiration present in the thoracic cavity beside the mediastinum. they are covered by a thin double layered serous membrane called the pleura. The conducting portion is one of the components of the respiratory system. It brings the air from outside of the site of the respiration. The respiratory portion helps in the exchange of gases and oxygenation of the blood. The conducting portion of the respiratory system includes the nose, nasopharynx, larynx, trachea and a whole series of narrowing segments of bronchi and bronchioles. The conducting portion ends at the terminal bronchiole. The conducting portion of the lung begins at the trachea and extends to the terminal bronchioles, so when it is attacked by the corona virus the lungs will not even reach the beginning of the trachea, not even extending to the terminal bronchioles. Outside the lungs, the conducting portion consists of the nasal cavities, nasopharynx, larynx and trachea. Within the lung, the conducting portion splits into paired main bronchi, the bronchi begin as a branching pattern, splitting next into lobar (secondary) bronchial branches and then again into segmental and then again (tertiary). Bronchi, the tertiary bronchi continue to divide into small bronchioles where the first change in histology takes place as cartilage is no longer present in the bronchioles. The end of the conducting portion of the lung is at the final segment called the terminal bronchioles. The terminal bronchioles open into the respiratory bronchioles, this is the start of the respiratory portion of the lungs. The conducting portion provides a pathway for the movement and the conditioning of the air entering the lung. Specialised cells collaborate to work to moisturize and remove particles that enter.