Ehondor Osaretin Malcolm

Anatomy

18/MHS01/135

ANA 202

Question: Discuss the anatomical implications of covid-19 on the respiratory system of human

An acute respiratory disease caused by a novel corona virus (SARS COV2) previously known as covid 19, has spread through China and received world wide attention. The sars cov2 is a beta-Corona virus which has enveloped non segmental positive sense RNA virus (subgenus sarbecovirus, orthocoronavirinae subfamily)

**Covid 19 is divided into 3 types**

Alpha, beta, gamma cov. Alpha and beta.COV are able to infect mammals while SARS cov2 has been identified as human susceptible virus among which alpha-CoV, (HCoV-229E and HCov-NL63) and beta-CoV, (HCoV-HKUL and HCoV-OC43 with low pathogeniaty, causes mild respiratory symptoms like cold cough etc. The other leads to severe and potential fatal respiratory infections

When a person with covid 19 develops a cough, fever, this is a result of the infection reaching the respiratory tree, the air passages that conduct air between the lungs and outside

The lining of the respiratory tree becomes injured causing inflammation. This in turn irritated the nerves in the lining of the airway. It therefore goes pass just thr lining of the airway and goes to the gas exchange which are at the end of the air passages. If they become infected they respond by pouring inflammatory materials into the air sac at the bottom of the lungs. If the air sacs become inflamed, this causes an outpouring of inflammatory materials (fluid) into the lungs.

Once the lungs gets infected and if it involves the air sacs then the body response try first to destroy it (the virus) to limit its replication .