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18/MHS03/007

ANA 202

Discuss the anatomical implications of the corona virus on the respiratory system of human

Coronavirus are a family of virus which causes illness such as common cold, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and Middle East Respiratory Syndrome (MERS). It is a disease that affects the respiratory system. It attacks healthy cells and multiplies throughout your body.

The illness that is caused by the corona virus starts with the droplets of an infected persons cough, sneeze or breath. You could get it from surfaces or from direct contact with your mouth, nose or eyes. This gives the virus passage to the mucous membrane in your throat. It incubates in the respiratory tract (particularly the trachea) for about 14 days before the symptoms begin to show, the early symptoms are sore throat, a fever, or a dry cough. It moves deeper into the respiratory tract and makes its way to the lungs. As it gets to the lungs, it may inflame the lungs making it tough for you to breathe. This can lead to pneumonia with causes oxygenation of the blood in the lungs to become difficult. For some people the symptoms end with the cough and the fever. But for some it is severe, about 5-8 days of the symptoms they begin to have shortness of breath which is known as *dyspnea*. As fluid collects in the lungs, they carry less oxygen to the blood. And as there is not enough oxygen being taken to various it could lead to organ failure. Your kidneys, lungs, and liver can shut down and stop working. However, some infected patients may be asymptomatic despite having the virus in their system.