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**MATRIC NUMBER**: 18/MHS01/295

**DEPARTMENT**: ANATOMY

**COURSE CODE**: ANA 202

**Covid-19 is the ongoing viral pandemic in the world and the reason you are at home. Discuss the anatomical implication of this virus on the respiratory system of human.**

COVID-19 can cause a range of breathing problems, from mild to critical.

When the virus gets in the body, it comes into contact with the mucous membranes that line the nose, mouth, and eyes. The virus enters a healthy cell and uses the cell to make new virus parts. It multiplies, and the new viruses infect nearby cells.

The virus can infect the upper or lower part of your respiratory tract. It travels down your airways. The lining can become irritated and inflamed. In some cases, the infection can reach all the way down into the alveoli.

The virus moves down the respiratory tract. That’s the airway that includes the mouth, nose, throat, and lungs. The lower airways have more receptors than the rest of your respiratory tract. So COVID-19 is more likely to go deeper than viruses like the common cold.

The lungs might become inflamed, making it tough to breathe. This can lead to pneumonia, an infection of the tiny air sacs (called alveoli) inside the lungs where blood exchanges oxygen and carbon dioxide.

The virus damages both the wall and lining cells of the alveolus as well as the capillaries. The debris that accumulates because of all of that damage lines the wall of the alveolus.

The damage to capillaries also causes them to leak plasma proteins that add to the wall’s thickness.

