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Corona virus pandemic originated from china in 2019 as a cluster of mysterious case of pneumonia syndrome corona virus 2 (SARS-COV-2).

Causes- infection with the new coronavirus (severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 or SARS-COV-2) causes coronavirus diseases (Covid-19). It’s unclear exactly how contagious the new coronavirus is. Data has shown that it spreads from person to person among those in close contact (within about 6ft.2m). this virus spreads by respiratory droplet released when someone with the virus coughs, sneezes or talk. It can also spread if a person touches a surface with the virus on it and then touches his or her mouth, nose or eyes.

Symptoms-signs and symptoms of COVID-19 may appear 2-14 days exposure and can include fever, cough, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing. Other symptoms can include; Tiredness, aches, runny nose throat. Some people have experienced the loss of smell or taste. The severity of COVID-19 symptoms can range from a very mild to severe. Some people may have no symptoms at all. People who are older or who have existing chronic medical conditions, such as heart diseases, lung disease or diabetes or who have compromised immune systems may be at higher risk of serious illness. This is similar to what is seen with other respiratory illness such as influenza.

CORONA VIRUS AND YOUR LUNGS (UPPER RESPIRAORY SYSTEMS)

When the virus gets in your body. It comes into contact with the mucous membranes that line your nose, mouth and eyes. The virus enters a healthy cell and uses the new viruses infect nearby cells. The trunk is your trachea or windpipe. It splits into smaller and smaller branches in your lung. At the end of each branch are tiny air sacs called alveoli. This is where oxygen goes into your blood and carbon dioxide comes out.

Furthermore, the virus spread through droplets transmitted into the air from coughing or sneezing which people nearby can take it through their nose, mouth or eyes. The viral particles in these droplets travel quickly to the back of your nasal passages and to the mucous throat, attaching to a particular receptor in cells. Coronavirus particles have spiked proteins sticking out from their surfaces and these spikes took unto cell membranes allowing the virus genetic material to enter the human cell.

INTO THE LUNGS

As copies of the virus multiply, they burst out and infect neighbouring cells. The symptoms often start in the back of the throat with a sore throat and a dry cough. The virus then crawls progressively down the bronchial tubes, when the virus reaches the lungs, the lungs their mucous membranes become inflamed. That can damage the alveoli or lung sacs and they have to work harder to carry out their functions of supplying oxygen to the blood that circulates. Throughout our body and removing carbon dioxide from the blood so that it can be exhaled.

The covid-19 lung infection appears to start on the outer part of the sides of the lungs then moves to more central areas i.e (upper respiratory tract and tracheas). It