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IZITOFU ZE-*COVID-19*
IMIBUZO NEEMPENDULO

Ukhuseleko logonyo yinto ebalulekileyo

Isicwangciso sethu sokunikezela ngogonyo siquka ukuvavanya isitofu ngasinye sokugonya. Siyayibulela imizamo yoososayensi bethu ekusebenzisaneni norhulumente ukuqinisekisa ngokhuseleko lwazo zonke izitofu zokugonya.

Zeziphi izitofu zokugonya ezisebenzayo ukulwa i-*501Y.V2* ezijikayo?

Isitofu sokugonya sakwa-*AstraZeneca* sikhuselekile kwaye siyasebenza, kwaye siyasetyenziswa kwihlabathi liphela. Nangona kunjalo, eMzantsi Afrika kubonakala ukuba ayiyilwi ngokwaneleyo le-501Y.V2 eyahlukileyo kubantu abangaguli kakhulu. Le-501Y.V2 eyahlukileyo yiyo ephala phambili njengeyahlukileyo kweli ilizwe. Nangona kunjalo, ichiza lokugonya lakwa-*AstraZeneca* lisasebenza ekukhuseleni abantu ukulwa usuleleko oluneempawu ezinobuzaza ze-*COVID-19*, ukulaliswa esibhedlele kunye nokufa okubangelwa yi-*501Y.V2*

Ulingo lakwa-Johnson & Johnson lubonakalisile ukuba isitofu sokugonya sabo singqiniwe ukuba siyayilwa i-*501Y.V2* eyahlukileyo**.** Iziphumo zangaphambili ezivela e-Moderna zikwacebisa ukuba isitofu sokugonya sabo siyayilwa le ntsholongwane yahlukileyo. Isitofu sokugonya sakwa-*Pfizer-BioNTech* siyavavanywa ukuqinisekisa ukuba siyayilwa le ntsholongwane yahlukileyo entsha kwaye iziphumo zokuqala ezivela kuvavanyo zibonisa ukulunga kwayo.

Ingaba isitofu sokugonya i-*AstraZeneca* sisenokusetyenziswa?

Abaphuhlisi beli chiza bathe banakho ukuvelisa inguqulelo elungisiweyo enokulwa le ntsholongwane eyahlukileyo eyaziwa ngokuba yi-*501Y.V2* okanye i-B.1.351, mva apha enyakeni. Oososayensi ngoku baza kuxoxa phakathi kwabo kwaye bayasicebisa ukuba esi sitofu sokugonya siya kusebenza njani.

Kubalulekile ukuba kuqatshelwe ukuba le ntsholongwane ithe yazijika amaxesha amaninzi, kwaye iseza kuqhuba isenza njalo, njengoko nezinye iintsholongwane ezininzi zisenza njalo. Abaphuhlisi bezitofu zokugonya banakho ukuyila ngokutsha kwaye balungise izitofu zokugonya esele zikho ukulwa ngcono iintsholongwane ezahlukileyo ezintsha kwiiveki okanye kwiinyanga nje ezimbalwa xa kuyimfuneko, njengoko beza kube befunda ngakumbi malunga nendlela intsholongwane ezijika ngayo.

Ingaba uMongameli, uMphathiswa kunye nelizwe balahlekisiwe?

Onke amazwe ehlabathi alinde ngokungxamileyo izitofu zokugonya ezisindisa ubomi.

Zonke izitofu zokugonya zaphuhliswa ngokusekelwe kwintsholongwane yokuqala i-SARS-COV-2 eyayixhaphakile ngoko kwihlabathi liphela. Isitofu sokugonya, esiphuhliswe yi-AstraZeneca kunye neYunivesithi yase-Oxford sithembisile ngokusebenza, kwaye kuvavanyo lwezonyango olwenziwe eMzantsi Afrika, abantu abafumene isitofu sokugonya bebenamathuba angama-75 epesenti okuba bafumane iimpawu ezincinci ukuya kweziphakathi zemeko ye-*COVID-19* kunabantu abathe bafumana izitofu ezinganandima i-*placebo*.

Urhulumente woMzantsi Afrika ufune ukufumana izitofu zokungonya kwimithombo eliqela, kubandakanya nephulo le-COVAX lehlabathi. Nangona kunjalo, inkqubo karhulumente yokuthenga izitofu zokugonya yayisele iqhuba phambi kokuba kuvele i -*501Y.V2* kunye nezinye iintsholongwane ezahlukileyo. Phambi kokuphuma kweziphumo ezinempumelelo, uMzantsi Afrika awulibazisanga ukufumana izitofu zokugonya, awalinda iziphumo zophando koososayensi bethu ngechiza elisebenzayo, kuba oko bekuza kulibeka eli ilizwe emva kumgca wokufumana izitofu, kuba kukho ukunqongophala kweli chiza kwihlabathi.

Ingaba uMzantsi Afrika ubusazi ukuba izitofu zokugonya ezi-odoliweyo ziyaphelelwa kokaTshazimpunzi?

Kubalulekile ukuqaphela ukuba izitofu zokugonya esizifumeneyo azikaphelelwa. Ukongeza apho, iSebe lezeMpilo, kwisicwangciso sokuqala sokugonya, besicwangcise isigaba sokuqala sokukhutshwa kwesitofu sakwa-*AstraZeneca,* ukuba sibe sigqityiwe phambi komhla wokuphelelwa kwaso.

Umhla wokuphelelwa kwaso kokaTshanzimpunzi waqinisekiswa ngokufezekiswa ngeendlela zethu zokusebenza zomgangatho olungileyo kunye nolawulo.

Sithini isigqibo soMzantsi Afrika kulo mba, ingaba ezi zitofu sizibuyisela umva?

Nangona kufunyenwe ukuba ichiza lokugonya lakwa-*AstraZeneca* alisebenzi ukulwa nokugula okuncinci ukuya kokuphakathi, kodwa inganakho ukukhusela izigulo ezinobuzaza, ukulaliswa esibhedlele okanye ukufa. Siya kuthi ke sijonge zonke iinkalo ezinokubakho ngaphambi kokuthatha isigqibo malunga nenyathelo elifanelekileyo.

Kutheni uMzantsi Afrika uye wamnkela isitofu sogonyo sakwa-*AstraZeneca* ngaphandle kokwazi ukusebenza kwaso ngokufezekileyo ukulwa intsholongwane eyahlukileyo nexhaphakileyo kweli lizwe?

Onke amazwe athe a-odola izitofu zokugonya kwangaphambili njengoko kukho ukunqongophala kwezitofu zokugonya. Ke ngoko, ngexesha izitofu zazifumaneka zilungiselelwe uMzantsi Afrika, kwaye kwafuneka ukuba siqhube. Nangona kunjalo, oososayensi bethu baqala ukukhangela ukusebenza kwezitofu ezikhoyo kwangoko xa kuvela ukuxhaphaka kwale- *501Y.V2* eyahlukileyo. Le nkqubo inzima kwaye inobucigocigo, kwaye kungelishwa ukuba yagqitywa sele ilizwe lizamnkele izitofu zokuqala ezithunyelweyo.

Ingaba oku kuya kuthathwa njengenkcitho engenanzuzo neyilahleko?

UMzantsi Afrika, kunye nehlabathi liphela lizifumana likwindzondzobila elingayaziyo. Wonke umzuzu uxabisekile ukuba sifuna ukusindisa ubomi kwaye sigcine indlela yethu yobomi. Siza kuqhuba nokuphononongа zonke iinkalo zokufikelela kwizitofu zokugonya ezisindisa ubomi ezikhuselekileyo nezifezekileyo.

Oososayensi bethu baza kuqhuba nezinye iingxoxo malunga nokusetyenziswa kwesitofu sokugonya sakwa-*AstraZeneca* eMzantsi Afrika, ngokuxhomekeka kwiingcebiso zabo, isitofu sokugonya siza kutshintshiswa phambi komhla wokuphelelwa kwaso. Ngokutshintshiswa kwezitofu ezingasetyenziswanga phambi komhla wokuphelelwa kwazo, iSebe lezeMpilo liza kuqinisekisa ukuba izitofu zokugonya ezifumanekayo kwa-*AstraZeneca* aziyi kuba yinkcitho engenanzuzo neyilahleko.

Zikhuseleke kangakanani ezi zitofu zokugonya?

Izitofu zokungonya zivavanywa ngokungqongqo kukhuseleko kunye nokusebenza ngempumelelo, ngokusekwe kwiziphumo zovavanyo ezivela kumawaka abathathi nxaxheba kwihlabathi liphela. Ii-arhente ezilawulayo zikazwelonke nezamazwe aphesheya ziye zavavanya ngobuchule izitofu ze-*COVID-19* kukhuseleko nokusebenza ngempumelelo.

EMzantsi Afrika sinenye indlela eyongezelelekileyo yokhuseleko. IGunya loLawulo lweeMveliso zeMpilo loMzantsi Afrika (i-SAHPRA) lijonga zonke iinkcukacha zesayensi ukuqinisekisa ukuba izitofu zogonyo zikhuselekile, zisebenza ngempumelelo kwaye yimveliso esemgangathweni.

Ukongeza ngenxa yokuba izitofu ze-*COVID-19* zithe zaphuhliswa ngokukhawuleza, bonke abalawuli kwihlabathi jikelele baseke iindlela ezongezelelweyo zokuqwalasela nokuhlola.