government communications
Department:
Government Communication and Information System
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

IMIGOMO YE-*COVID-19*
IMIBUZO NEZIMPENDULO

Ukuphepha komgomo kuyinto eseqhulwini futhi esemqoka kakhulu

Iqhingasu lethu lokukhishwa kwemigomo libandakanya ukuhlolwa komgomo ngamunye. Siyayibonga imizamo yososayensi bethu ekusebenzisaneni kwabo nohulumeni ukuqinisekisa ukuphepha kwayo yonke imigomo.

Yimiphi imigomo esebenza kahle kakhulu ekubhekaneni negciwane lohlobo lwe-501Y.V2?

Umgomo i-*AstraZeneca* uphephile futhi usebenza kahle kakhulu, futhi usetshenziswa emhlabeni wonke jikelele. Kepha-ke eNingizimu Afrika sekubonakele ukuthi awusebenzi kahle ekuvimbeleni uhlobo lwegciwane olwehlukile i-501Y.V2 kulabo bantu abangaguli kakhulu. Uhlobo lwegciwane i-501Y.V2 njengamanje yilona oludlange kakhulu kuleli. Kodwa-ke noma kunjalo, umgomo i-*AstraZeneca* usebenza kahle kakhulu ekuvikeleni abantu bangahlaselwa yizimpawu ezinamandla futhi ezibucayi ze-*COVID-19*, nokulaliswa esibhedlela kanye nokufa ngenxa ye-501Y.V2

Uhlelo lwabakwa-Johnson & Johnson lokulinga nokuhlola ukusebenza komgomo selubonisile ukuthi umgomo wabo usebenza kahle kakhulu ekuvimbeleni uhlobo lwegciwane i-501Y.V2 olunesimo esiguqukile**.** Imiphumela yokuqala evela kwa-Moderna nayo iyabonisa ukuthi umgomo wabo usebenza kahle ekuvimbeleni lolu hlobo lwegciwane. Umgomo i-*Pfizer-BioNTech* njengamanje uyahlolwa ukuqinisekisa ukuthi uyabavikela abantu kwizinhlobo zegciwane ezintsha ezihlukile kwezejwayelekile futhi imiphumela yokuqala etholakele iyabonisa ukuthi le migomo iyazivimbela izinhlobo ezintsha zegciwane.

Usengasetshenziswa yini umgomo i-*AstraZeneca*?

Abenzi balo mgomo bathi kungenzeka baqhamuke nolunye uhlobo lomgomo oluguqulwe ngendlela efanele ukuze lukwazi ukuvikela abantu ekuthelelekeni ngohlobo lwegciwane olwehlukile olwaziwa nge-501Y.V2 noma nge-B.1.351, makhathaleni ngokuhamba kwalo nyaka. Manje ososayensi bazobhunga futhi bafakane imilomo ngalokhu bese besazisa ukuthi uzosetshenziswa kanjani lo mgomo.

Kusemqoka ukuthi abantu bazi ukuthi igciwane seliguquke amahlandla amaningana, futhi lisazoqhubeka nokwenza njalo, njengalokhu namanye amagciwane amaningi ekwenza lokho. Abenzi bemigomo bayakwazi ukuthi ngamavikana noma izinyangana ezimbalwa nje, uma kudingekile, bakhe kabusha futhi baguqule imigomo ekhona njengamanje ukuze ikwazi ukulwa kangcono nezinhlobo ezintsha zegciwane, ngenkathi beqhubeka nokuthola ulwazi olusha futhi oluthe xaxa maqondana nokuthi liguquka kanjani igciwane.

Ingabe wakhohliswa futhi wafakwa ehlathini uMongameli, uNgqongqoshe kanye nezwe?

Wonke amazwe emhlabeni ayilindele ngokushesha okukhulu imigomo esindisa izimpilo zabantu.

Yonke imigomo yenziwa ngokususela kwizindlela zokuvimbela uhlobo lokuqala lwe-SARS-COV-2 okuyilona obeludlangile futhi luthe chithi saka emhlabeni wonkana. Umgomo, owenziwe ngabakwa-AstraZeneca kanye neNyuvesi yase-Oxford bewuthembisa kakhulu, futhi ezinhlelweni zokulinga nokuhlola umgomo ezenziwe eNingizimu Afrika, abantu abanikezwa lo mgomo kwavela ukuthi angamaphesenti angama-75 amathuba okuthi bangahlaselwa yizimpawu zokugula okuncane kuya kokumaphakathi ngokwamandla okubangelwa yi-*COVID-19* uma beqhathaniswa nalabo bantu abanikezwa umgomo-mbumbulu owabe wenzelwe ukufeza izinhloso zocwaningo nje kuphela.

Uhulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika uhlose ukuthola imigomo emithonjeni eminingana, kubandakanya nasohlelweni lokuthengwa nokwabiwa komgomo lomhlaba wonke olubizwa nge-COVAX. Kepha-ke ngaphambi kokuhlonzwa kohlobo olwehlukile lwegciwane i-501Y.V2 kanye nezinye izinhlobo zegciwane ezitholakele beseluqalile kakade uhlelo lukahulumeni lokuthenga imigomo. Ngaphambi kokuphuma kwemiphumela yokuqinisekisa ukuthi usebenza kahle yini umgomo, bekungeke neze kulunge ukuthi iNingizimu Afrika ikuhlehlise ukufika kuleli komthwalo womgomo ukuze imele imiphumela yokusebenza komgomo evela kososayensi bethu njengoba lokhu bekuzolihlehlisela emuva izwe lethu emgqeni wamazwe alindele ukuhlinzekwa ngomgomo ngoba phela siyashoda futhi siyingcosana isitokwe somgomo esikhona njengamanje emhlabeni.

Ingabe iNingizimu Afrika beyinalo ulwazi lokuthi le migomo ethengiwe izophelelwa yisikhathi ngoMbasa?

Kusemqoka ukuthi abantu bazi ukuthi imigomo esiyithengile ayikaphelelwa yisikhathi. Ngaphezu kwalokho, uMnyango Wezempilo, ohlelweni lwawo lokugoma lokuqala, wawuhlele ukuthi isigaba sokuqala sokukhishwa komgomo i-*AstraZeneca* sizobe sesiphothuliwe ngaphambi kosuku lokuphelelwa komgomo yisikhathi.

Inyanga yokuphela kwesikhathi somgomo, okunguMbasa, ihlonzwe futhi yaqinisekiswa ngenxa yezinqubo zethu esizenzayo zokuqinisekisa ubukhethelo nokulawula.

Kulesi simo sezinto yini engenziwa yiNingizimu Afrika, ingabe sizowubuyisela emuva umthwalo womgomo?

Nakuba sekutholakele ukuthi umgomo i-*AstraZeneca* awusebenzi ekuvimbeleni ukugula okungenawo amandla amakhulu noma ukugula okumaphakathi ngokwamandla, lo mgomo uyakuvikela ukugula okubucayi futhi okunamandla, nokulaliswa esibhedlela kanye nokufa. Ngakho-ke sizobheka zonke ezinye izindlela esingawusebenzisa ngazo ngaphambi kokuthi sithathe isinqumo mayelana nalokho esizokwenza ngawo.

Kungani iNingizimu Afrika yamukele umgomo i-*AstraZeneca* ibe ingawazi ukuthi usebenza kahle kangakanani ekuvikeleni abantu kuhlobo lwegciwane okuyilona oludlange kakhulu futhi oluthe chithi saka kuleli?

Ngenxa yokuswelakala kwezilinganiso ezanele zomgomo emhlabeni, wonke amazwe afaka ama-oda omgomo ngaphambi kokuthola ulwazi oluphelele ngomgomo. Ngakho-ke, ngenkathi iNingizimu Afrika ithola imigomo futhi imigomo leyo isikulungele ukuthunyelwa kuleli, kwadingeka ukuthi siqhubekele phambili siyilethe kuleli. Kodwa-ke, ososayensi bethu baqala ukuhlola ukusebenza kwemigomo ekhona ngokushesha emuva kokuthola ukuthi uhlobo lwegciwane olwehlukile i-501Y.V2 ludlange kakhulu kuleli. Le nqubo ibandakanya umsebenzi

omkhulu, ongelula neze futhi kuningi kakhulu okwenziwayo kuyo le nqubo, futhi ngelishwa-ke inqubo yaphothulwa kuphela emuva kokufika komthwalo wokuqala womgomo kuleli.

Ingabe lokhu kuzothathwa njengokuchithwa nokumoshwa kwemali?

INingizimu Afrika njengamanye amazwe emhlabeni jikelele izithola isesimweni esingakaze sibonwe ngaphambilini. Wonke umzuzu usemqoka kakhulu uma sifuna ukusindisa izimpilo zabantu futhi uma sifuna ukugcina nokuvikela izindlela zethu zokuphila. Sizoqhubeka nokubhekisisa zonke izindlela esingazisebenzisa ukuze sikwazi ukuthola imigomo esindisa izimpilo zabantu ephephile ngokunjalo futhi esebenza kahle.

Ososayensi bethu bazoqhubeka nokufakana imilomo mayelana nokusetshenziswa komgomo i-*AstraZeneca* eNingizimu Afrika, futhi ngokulandela izeluleko zabo, umgomo kuzoshintshiswana ngawo ngaphambi kokuba kufike usuku lokuphelelwa kwawo yisikhathi. Ngokushintshisana ngemigomo engasetshenziswanga ngaphambi kokufika kosuku lokuphelelwa kwayo yisikhathi, uMnyango Wezempilo uzoqinisekisa ukuthi imigomo i-*AstraZeneca* ethengwe yileli lizwe ayigcini isiyinto ethathwa njengesenzo sokuchithwa nokumoshwa kwemali.

Iphephe kangakanani le migomo?

Imigomo iyahlolisiswa ukuqinisekisa ukuthi iphephile futhi isebenza kahle, ngokususela kwimininingo yokuhlolwa kwemigomo etholakale kubabambiqhaza abayizinkulungwane ngezinkulungwane emhlabeni wonke jikelele. Izikhungo ezilawulayo zikazwelonke kanye nezamazwe ngamazwe eziningana ziyihlolisisile imigomo ye-*COVID-19* ukuqinisekisa ukuphepha kwayo kanye nokuthola ukuthi isebenza kahle yini.

ENingizimu Afrika sinomunye umzamo owengeziwe esiwenzayo ukuqinisekisa ukuphepha. Isikhungo esilawula imikhiqizo yezempilo saseNingizimu Afrika, phecelezi, i-SA *Health Products Regulatory Authority* (i-SAHPRA) sicubungula yonke imininingo yezesayensi ukuqinisekisa ukuthi umgomo uphephile, usebenza kahle, futhi ungumkhiqizo osezingeni elifanelekile.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, ngenxa yokuthi imigomo ye-*COVID-19* yenziwe ngokuphuthuma nokushesha okukhulu, bonke abalawuli emhlabeni wonke jikelele sebeqhamuke nezinye izindlela ezengeziwe zokuyiqapha ngeso lokhozi.