



VIVA FREEDOM, VIVA!






Minyaka yonke ngomhla wama-27 kuMbasa izakhamuzi zaseNingizimu Afrika zigubha futhi zithokozele inkululeko yabo bonke abantu ngoSuku lweNkululeko. USuku lweNkululeko yeNingizimu Afrika luhlonipha ukugujwa kosuku lokuqala lokhetho olungabandlululi ngokwebala olwaba ngonyaka we-1994 futhi luhloniphe nenkululeko yezwe ngaphansi kombuso wobandlululo, okwakuyikhathi esasinzima kakhulu kubantu abanengi baseNingizimu Afrika futhi esasibancisha nethuba lokuthi nabo babenezwi ngezinhlelo zezempilo.

Njengoba kulo nyaka iNingizimu Afrika igubha iminyaka engama-27 yombuso wengqubo yentando yabantu, lokhu kuhambisana nokuvuleka kwamathuba amaningi amahle ayengekho ngaphambi konyaka we-1994. Le ngqubo yentando yabantu isilethe uguquko olukhulu oluhle hhayi nje kubantu basesifundazweni saKwaZulu-Natali nje kuphela kodwa eNingizimu Afrika yonke jikelele. Iithe inkululeko yokuzikhethela nelungelo lokuthola unakekelo lwezempilo olufanele.

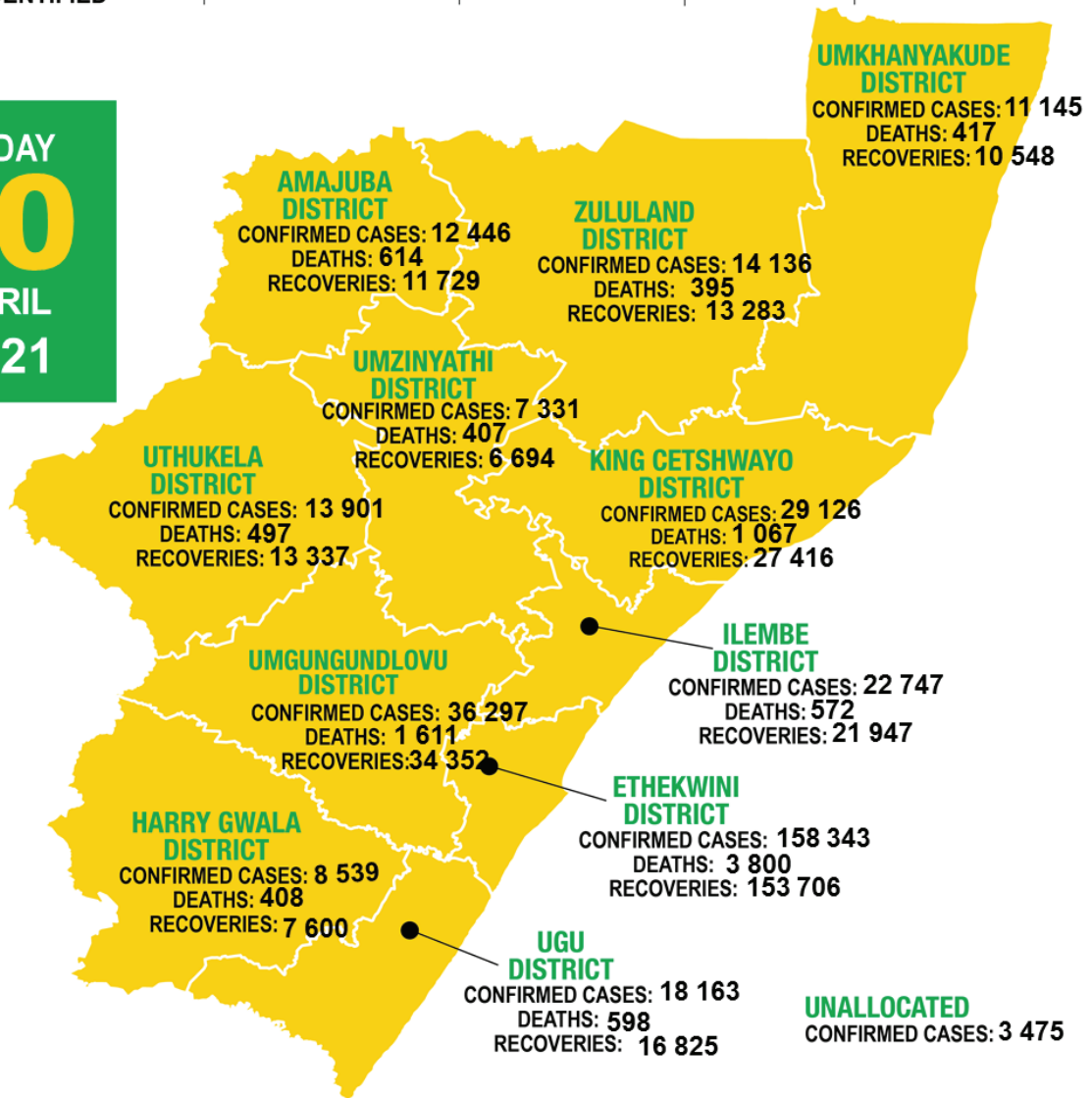


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COVID-19 STATISTICS IN **KZN**

				
336 513	4 358	320 905	10 386	70
POSITIVE CASES IDENTIFIED	ACTIVE CASES	RECOVERIES	DEATHS	NEW CASES

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30
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INKULULEKO YOKUZIKHETHELA UKUTHI UGOME NOMA UNGAGOMI



USuku lweNkululeko kulo nyaka lunokubaluleka okukhethekile kuneminye iminyaka. Lufika ngesikhathi lapho ubhubhane lwesifo i-COVID-19 lusikhumbuza ukuthi kulula kangakanani ukubukela phansi izisekelo zenkululeko yethu. Futhi lolu bhuhane lusihlola ukuthi sikwazi kangakanani ukuqunga isibindi ngendlela esingakaze sibhekane nayo ngaphambilini.

Kulo nyaka, sigubha uSuku lweNkululeko singekho ndawonye okwesibili, sonke sizobe sizivalele emakhaya ethu. Lolu bhuhane lube nomthelela omubi kakhulu enkululekweni emhlabeni wonke jikelele. Yize kunjalo, kodwa lisekhona ithuba lokuthi impilo yethu isengabuyela esimeni esijwayelekile.

Okwamanje, umgomo (umnokoloto) yilona khambi kuphela esinganqoba ngalo lolu bhuhane kuleli lizwe nasemhlabeni wonke jikelele. UMnyango wezeMpilo e-KZN usagcizelela ikhwelo lawo lokugququzela bonke abantu ukuba baphume ngobuningi babo bayogomela ubhubhane i-COVID-19 ngokwezigaba zabo ezahlukene zokuyogoma.

IKhomishana yamaLungelo abaNtu eNingizimu Afrika ikholelwa ekutheni impilo yabantu abaningi ingahlelwe uma abantu bengalibamba ngezandla zombili leli thuba lokuthi bayogoma futhi yanxusa bonke abantu abadala ukuthi bazikhethela ukuthi bahambe bayogoma. Kodwa njengoba ingqubo yentando yabantu inomthethosisekelo owakhelwe phezu kwesisekelo sokuba nokulingana, inkululeko nesithunzi, umuntu uzithathela yena isinqumo sokuyogoma. IKhomishana ikugcizelele ukuthi “akukho muntu okumele aphoqe omunye umuntu ukuba ayogoma, ngisho nohulumeni imbala”. Lawa mazwi asegcizelelwe ngisho nanguMengameli weZwe uMnu. Cyril Ramaphosa noMphathiswa wezeMpilo esifundazweni sethu uNkz. Nomagugu Simelane izikhathi eziningi.

Babalelwa ezi-300 000 abasebenzi bezempilo asebegonyiwe lapha eNingizimu Afrika ngesigaba sokuqala sohlelo lokugoma ezweni lonke. Isigaba sesi-2 sokugoma sona sizoqala kusukela mhla ziyi-17 kuNhlaba lapho kuzogoma khona abasebenzi abenza imisebenzingqangi, abantu abasebenza ngabantu abaningi ndawonye, abantu abaneminyaka engaphezulu kwama-60 yobudala kanye nabantu abangaphezulu kweminyaka eyi-18 abaphila nezinye izifo.

Uhlelo lokubhalisela ukugoma ngezobuchwepheshe luvuleleke

emphakathini kusukela ngomhla we-16 kuMbasa (April) futhi kwanxuswa zonke izakhamuzi ezineminyaka yobudala engama-60 nangaphezulu ukuba zibhalise. UNGqongqoshe wezempilo kuzwelonke, uDkt. Zweli Mkhize ulethule ngokusemthethweni uhlelo lokubhalisela umgomo wegciwane le-COVID-19 lwalabo bantu abangaphezulu kweminyaka engama-60 yobudala. Lokhu kwethulwa ngokusemthethweni kuyingxenywe yokuzilungiselela koMnyango ukuqala kwesigaba sesibili sohlelo lokugoma.

UDkt. Mkhize uthi, “Siyakuqonda ukuthi akusiwona wonke umuntu kuleli lizwe onomakhalekhukhwini wesimanje (uhlakanyana/ismatifoni) noma ohlale enalo uhlelo xhumano lomhlaba (inthanethi). Ngaleso sizathu sizosebenzisa omakhalekhukhwini besimanje (ohlakanyana/amasmatifoni) nophethroli okube wumnikelo ovela ezinkampaneni ezahlukene nezinhlangano ezinesihawu (ezinomusa) ukuthumela amathimba ethu ukuba ayosiza izakhamuzi zethu ezikhahlamezekile ezingenazo lezi zinto ezisebenza ngezobuchwepheshe besimanje: lokhu kubandakanya izaguga, abangenamakhaya kanye nalabo abahlala ezindaweni ezisemakhaya ezisemajukujukwini”.

Yize noma kunjalo, kodwa iziphathimandla zezempilo eMelika (US) sezikhophe isexwayiso mayelana nomgomo (nomnokoloto) esiwumatanisa nesifo esingajwayelekile futhi esinamandla sokudaleka kwamahlule emzimbeni. Emva kwalokho uDkt. Mkhize wamemezela ukuthi umgomo (umnokoloto) wakwa-Johnson & Johnson uzoke uthi ukumiswa okwesikhashana ngesikhathi kusenziwa uphenyo ngawo.

UMnyango uyakuqonda ukuthi udaba lokumiswa komgomo (komnokoloto) wakwa-Johnson and Johnson sekuphinde kwaqubula ukukhathaze ngalo mgomo (mnokoloto). Yize kunjalo, kodwa isikhungo sokuVikela nokuLawulwa (CDC) kwezifo naso sesikuqinisekile ukuthi akukho muntu lapha eNingizimu Afrika osekubikwe ukuthi utholakale enale nkinga yokuba namahlule emva kokugoma.

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INKULULEKO YOKUZIKHETHELA UKUSEBENZISA IZIVIMBELIKUKHULELWA



UMnyango wezeMpilo KwaZulu-Natali ngokusebenzisa izinhlaka zawo zikahulumeni ukunikeza inkululeko yokuzikhethela ukusebenzisa izivimbelikukhulelwa.

Yize ukusebenzisa amajazi ezocansi (amakhondomu) kuyiyona ndlela kuphela ekwazi ukuvimbela ukukhulelwa okungahlelelwe, ukutheleleka ngesandulelangulaza nezinye izifo ezithelelana ngokocansi (STIs), kodwa lezi zindlela ezilandelayo nazo zingasetshenziswa ukuvikela ukukhulelwa nje kuphela. Kuyancomeka kakhulu ukuthi uma zisetshenziswa lezi zindlela zimataniwe nokusetshenziswa kwamajazi ezocansi (kwamakhondomu) ukuze wona ezovimbela ukutheleleka ngezifo zocansi (STIs) nangesandulelangulaza (HIV):

- **Insizakuvimbela ukukhulelwa eyaziwa ngokuthi yi-Copper Intrauterine Device (Cu IUD) -** Ngokujwayelekile nje yaziwa ngokuthi yi-'luphu' (loop). Iwucwazi (iwuplastiki) omncane nje omise okohlamvu u-T ofakwa esithweni sangasese sowesifazane bese uhlala esibeledweni (womb) ukuvimbela ukukhulelwa. Iyinsiza esebenza kahle kakhulu impela ngoba ikwazi ukuvimbela ukukhulelwa isikhathi esingaze sifinyelele eminyakeni eyi-10.
- **Insizakuvimbela ukukhulelwa eyaziwa ngokuthi yi-Levonorgestrel -** Esebenza ngokohlelo olwaziwa ngokuthi yi-Intrauterine System (LNG-IUS) – ngokujwayelekile olwaziwa ngokuthi yi-Mirena, iyinsiza ewucwazi (ewuplastiki) othambile omise okohlamvu u-T ofakwa esithweni sangasese sowesifazane uhlale esibeledweni (womb) ukuze uvimbele ukukhulelwa futhi ukwazi ukusebenza isikhathi esingaze sifinyelele eminyakeni emi-5.
- **Insizakufakelwa (Implant) -** Insizakufakelwa eyisigqa (hormone) iyizinti ezincanyana ezilula ezilingana nothi lukamentshisi futhi ezifakwa ngaphansi kwesikhumba ukuvimbela ukukhulelwa futhi zisebenza isikhathi esingaze sifinyelele eminyakeni emi-3 kuya kwemi-5 kuye ngokuthi usebenzise luphi uhlobo lwensizakufakelwa.
- **Ukujowwa ngesigqa (Hormone injection) -** Lo mjovo uqukethe izigqa (hormones) ozifakelwa ngudokotela ngezikhathi obekelwe zona. Lo mjovo kudingeka ukuthi uwuthole njalo emva kwezinyanga ezimbili kuya kwezintathu kuye ngokuthi usebenzisa luphi uhlobo lomjovo.
- **Iphilisi Lokuvimbela ukukhulelwa Eliphuzwayo -** Le nsizakuvimbela ukukhulelwa ngokujwayelekile yaziwa ngokuthi "Yiphilisi". Lawa maphilisi afika esephaketheni ongalisebenzisa izinsuku ezingama-21 noma ezingama-28. Leli philisi liphinde lisetshenziselwe ukulawula indlela yokuya esikhathini kowesifazane.
- **Ukuzikhethela ukuvala inzalo kwabesifazane -** Lena yindlela yokuvala inzalo esebenzayo futhi ehlala unomphela eyenzeka ngokuthi kunqunywe (kusikwe) futhi kuboshwe imigudu yamaqanda ukuze kuvimbeke ukukhulelwa. Ukuvala inzalo ngokuzikhethela kowesifazane kuhlala unomphela futhi kungabe kusaguquleka, ngakho-ke kumele usicabangisise kahle isinqumo sakho sokungabatholi abantwana ngokuzayo.
- **Ukuzikhethela ukuvala inzalo kwabesilisa -** Lena yindlela yokuvala inzalo kwabesilisa ngokunquma (ngokusika) umgudu ohamba isidoda, ngokujwayelekile kwaziwa ngokuthi 'ukuthenwa'. Lolu wuhlelo lokuvala inzalo unomphela kwabesilisa futhi mancane kakhulu amathuba okuthi luphinde luguquleke.

Zindlela zokuvimbela ukukhulelwa ezimni eziphuthumayo zingasetshenziswa ukuvimbela ukukhulelwa nokutheleleka ngesandulelangulaza (HIV) emva kokuzibandakanya ezenzweni zocansi olungavikelekile noma uma kube nesigameko sokundlwengulwa.

Nazi ezinye zezindlela zokuvimbela ukukhulelwa ezimni eziphuthumayo ezikhona:

- **Iphilisi elithathwa emva kwesigameko elaziwa ngokuthi yi-Post-exposure Prophylaxis (i-PEP) -** Leli yiphilisi elisebenza izinsuku ezingama-28 elilekelela umzimba ukuthi ukwazi ukugwema isandulelangulaza (i-HIV). Kumele lithathwe engakapheli amahora angama-72 (okuyizinsuku ezi-3) emva kokuzibandakanya ezenzweni zocansi olungaphephile noma emva kwesigameko sokundlwengulwa.
 - **Iphilisi lokuvimbela ukukhulelwa ezimni eziphuthumayo -** ngokujwayelekile laziwa ngokuthi 'yiphilisi elithathwa ngakusasa ekuseni emva kwesigameko' (the morning after pill). Lisetshenziselwa ukuvimbela ukukhulelwa okungahlelelwanga emva kokuzibandakanya ezenzweni zocansi olungaphephile. Kumele lithathwe ngokushesha futhi engakapheli amahora ayi-120 (okuyizinsuku ezi-5) ukuze lizosebenza ngendlela efanele.
 - **Insizakuvimbela ukukhulelwa ezimni eziphuthumayo i-Cu IUD -** iyiluphu (loop) efakwa esibeledweni ihlale khona isikhathi esingaze sifinyelele ezinsukwini ezi-5 emva kokubandakanyeka esenzweni socansi olungavikelekile ukuze ivimbele ukukhulelwa, le nsiza ivimbela ukukhulelwa nje kuphela, hhayi ukutheleleka ngesandulelangulaza (HIV) kanye nezinye izifo ezithathelwana ngokocansi (STIs).
- Njengoba ziziningi kangaka izindlela zokuzivikela ezikhona ongakuzikhethela kuzo, usungavakashela umtholampilo osondelene nawo uyoxoxisana nodokotela mayelana naleyo ndlela engahambisana nesimo sakho, ikuphephise ekuthelelekeni ngesandulelangulaza (HIV) kanye nangezinye izifo ezithathelwana ngokocansi (STIs) futhi ivimbele nokukhulelwa okungahlelelwe.

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INKULULEKO YOKUKHULUMA

Uthi bewazi nje ukuthi eMnyangweni wezeMpilo KwaZulu-Natali unalo ilungelo lokufaka isikhalo sakho usibhekise ngqo ethimbeni lawo elisebenza izikhalo ezimayelana nokuhanjiswa kwezidingongqangi kubantu?

UMnyango wezeMpilo e-KZN ufisa ukukhumbuza izakhamuzi zawo ngelungelo lazo lokukhuluma ngokukhululeka ngakho konke okumayelana nokulethelwa izidingongqangi zezempilo wuMnyango wezeMpilo njengoba lokhu kuyilungelo lazo elishicilelwe ngisho kuMthethosisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika.

- Kunabasebenzi abangabaxhumanisi bezibhedlela nomphakathi (PROs) kanye namabhokisi okufakwa kuwo izikhalo ezibhedlela eziningi lapha e-KZN lapho umphakathi uvumelekile ukuthi uzwakalise izikhalo zawo

ezimayelana nezinsiza zezempilo. Uma isikhungo sezempilo lesi singenaye umuntu ongumxhumanisi phakathi kwaso nomphakathi, izikhalo kumele zibikelwe umphathi wesibhedlela noma womtholampilo lowo okuqondiswe kuwo. Empeleni uMnyango se wayikhiphela emphakathini yonke iminingwane yokuxhumana neziKhulu eziPhezulu (CEO) zezibhedlela futhi leyo mininingwane iyatholakala nakwisizindalwazi soMnyango.

- UMnyango wezeMpilo unanezinkundla zokuxhumana umphakathi ongazisebenzisa ukuzwakalisa lokho okukhathazayo kanjalo nalokho okuwuthokozisayo.
- Kunethimba eNhloko hhovisi yoMnyango wezeMpilo e-KZN elisebenza zonke izikhalo ezilethwe kulo ngokushaya ucingo, ezithunyelwe ngo-WhatsApp, ngeposinyazi (email) nangezinkundla zokuxhumana (okuwu-Facebook, u-Twitter no-Instagram). Kanti-ke akuvunyelwe ukuzifikela mathupha uzofaka isikhalo.

**Inombolo yesikhungo sezeMpilo esamukela izingcingo e-KZN
0800 00 5133**

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UKUNGENA UMUZI NOMUZI KUTHUNGATHWA LABO ABAKE BASONDELANA NOSEHAQEKILE NGECCIWANE LE-COVID-19



Ubhubhane i-COVID-19 lusivule amehlo ngezimo ezinzima abasebenzi bezeMpilo, ikakhulukazi abahlengi, abahlengikazi nodokotela ababhekana nazo nsukuzonke.

Yize kunjalo, kodwa kunamaqhawe namaqhawekazi amaningi okungashiwo lutho ngawo abelokhu eyingxenyi yempi yokulwa nobhubhane igciwane leKhorona. Labo basebenzi yileli thimba elenza umsebenzi wokuthungatha labo bantu abake basondelana nalowo osethelekile ngegcwane le COVID-19.

Umshikashika wokuthungatha labo bantu abake basondelana nosethelekile empeleni waqala ngomhla wesi-6 kuNdasa wezi-2020, emva kokuhlonzwa kwesiguli sokuqala esinaleli gciwane eMgungundlovu. Ithimba lokuqala ukwenza lo msebenzi lasukumela phezulu lahlanganisa uhlu lwalabo bantu ababesondelene kakhulu nesiguli ukuze bahlele ukuthi bayobavakashela ukuze kuzoqhutshekwa nohlelo lokuhlola labo abasebevelwe yizimpawu zegciwane bese kuthi abanye bona belulekwa ngokuthi bayogongqa izinsuku eziyi-14.

Ezinye zezinto ezenziwa yileli thimba uma livakashele emakhaya zibandakanya ukuhlola isimo sekhaya ukuthi sikulungele yini ukuhlalisa isiguli ngasodwana uma kuba nesidingo, ukubheka ukuthi isiguli siyayilandela yini imithetho yokuzihlalisa ngasodwana nanokuthi yonke imithetho yezokuphepha kulolu bhuhane iyagcinwa.

Ekugcineni lawa mathimba akhula kakhulu njengoba leli elithungatha abantu abake basondelana nosehaqekile bese linamalungu angama-620 bese kuthi leli elihlola izimpawu zegciwane lona bese linamalungu angama-565. Yize amakhaya amaningi abewamukela ngezandla ezinemfudumalo lawa mathimba athungatha abake basondelana nosehaqekile, kodwa kwamanye amakhaya abebhekana nezinsalelo. UBusisiwe Hadebe, ongumhlengikazi osebenza emtholampilo i-East Boom Community Health Centre, uchaza ngokwakwenzeka.

“Ekuqaleni kwakwethusa njengoba ukubhekana nezinsalelo zegciwane i-COVID-19 kwakuyinto entsha esasiyiqabuka. Ngangingakaze futhi ngiphume ngale ndlela okwakwenzeka ngayo ngiyosebenzela ngaphandle njengoba umsebenzi wami wonke ubuwenzeka ngaphakathi emtholampilo njengoba ngisebenza njengomphathi wophiko oluvimbela ukuhlaselwa nokulawulwa kwezifo.

Kwakumele sihambele izindawo esasingazazi nhlobo futhi sasize sisebenzise ibalazwe lezobuchwepheshe ukuze sikwazi ukuthola ezinye zezindlu zalabo esasibathungatha. Sasiba nalokho kukhathazeka uma sesizongena emizini esasiyihambela. Kwake kwaba nesigameko lapho elinye lamathimba ethu lathola ukuhlukumezeka komunye umuzi ngenxa yokuthi amalungu alowo muzi ayengafuni ukuhlololwa izimpawu zegciwane.

Abanye abantu babephika balale ngomhlane ukuthi kukhona elinye ilungu lawo elase lihaqekile ngaleli gciwane bese emva kwalokho bewanqabela amathimba ethu ukuthi angene emizini yabo. Kwesinye isikhathi amathimba abathungathi abeke ayobikwa emaphoyiseni akwa-SAPS njengabantu abangena emizini yabantu ngokungemthetho bese eyaxoshwa. Izinsalelo ezishaqisayo zaziinsakavukela okomchilo wesidwaba, ingasaphathwa-ke nje eyengebhe nokucwaswa okuhambisana negciwane lalolu bhuhane. Esikhathini esingekude kakhulu esedlule, sibone amalungu omphakathi abedinwe egane unwabu abebhikisha ngaphandle kwasesibhedlela iNtunjambili, esingaphansi kwesifunda i-Zululand, ephikisana nokwamukelwa esibhedlela okokuqala kwabantu abahaqwe yileli gciwane.

“Sasisebenzisa izimoto zoMnyango ukuhambela zonke lezi zindawo, kimina

kwakuyileso sizathu esasibangela ukuthi sihlaselwe ngamanye amalungu omphakathi ngenxa yokuthi ayengakabi nalo ulwazi olwanele ngalolu bhuhane ngaleso sikhathi. Abantu abaningi babengakuqondi ukuthi leli gciwane lalitholakala kanjani, yingakho nje kwakungelula ukuba basamukele emizini yabo, ikakhulukazi kulezo zindawo eziyimijondolo (eziyimikhukhu)” kuchaza uSista Hadebe.

Yize kunjalo, kodwa uSista Hadebe uyakugcizelela ukuthi, “Awukho omunye umsebenzi engingathanda ukuwenza ngaphandle kwalona. Ngiyakuthanda ukusiza abantu abadinga usizo, “ukubanikeza ulwazi olubalulekile nabaludingayo kimina kuba ziyona ngxenye yalo msebenzi engenza ngeneliseke ngawo”.

“Kweminye imindeni ubuthinteka kakhulu ngaphakathi ngenxa yesimo sobubha (sobuphofu) ephila ngaphansi kwaso. Besikwazi-ke kodwa ukuthi leyo mindeni siyixhumanise nonompilo bakuleyo ndawo ukuze bezothatha imininingwane yayo bese beyinikeza usizo olufanele njengokuthi bayilekelele ukuthi ibhalisele ukuthola imali eyisibonelelo sikahulumeni sabangasebenzi.”

Njengamanje isibalo salawa mathimba angabathungathi sesithe ukwehla kancane njengoba nesibalo sabantu abatheleleka ngegcwane lobhubhane naso sesehlile esifundazweni, kodwa asekhona amanye amathimba asaqhubeka nokwenza umsebenzi njengoba besakhona abantu abathelelekayo. Amanye amalungu asenikezwe eminye imisebenzi kwezempilo.

Sebebonke abantu abathungathwa batholakala bayizi-500 000 kwase kuthi abayizi-462 573 babo batholakala ukuthi nabo sebehaqekile ngegcwane okuyizinga elingamaphesenti ayi-17. Kwasungulwa nezikhungo ezisebenza ngezingcingo (Call Centers) kuzo zonke izifunda ukuze zikwazi ukuxoxisana ngocingo nalabo abasuke bethungathwa ukuze bakwazi nokubahlola uma nabo sebehaqekile.



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“HLONIPHANI IZIGULI NGASO SONKE ISIKHATHI UKUZE NILONDOLOZE IFAGUGU ELIWUMZABALAZO WEQHAWWE,” KUNXUSA UMPHATHISWA WEZEEMPILO E-KZN



UMphathiswa wezeMpilo KwaZulu-Natali uNkz. Nomagugu Simelane unxuse abaphathi nabasebenzi besikhungo sezempilo esesiqanjwe kabusha saba yiMfundo Lushaba Community Health Centre (CHC) esiseMzumbhe, ogwini oluseningizimu yesifundazwe, ukuba baziphathe ngenhlonipho futhi nangendlela enesithunzi iziguli zabo ngaso sonke isikhathi.

Ekhuluma emcimbini omncane nje obuwendelwe ukuba ube luphawu lokuthi lesi sikhungo sezempilo ebesaziwa ngokuthi yi-Turton CHC ngaphambilini, sesivulwe ngokusemthethweni, uMphathiswa uthe ukuphatha kahle iziguli kuzoba yindlela yokulondoloza nokuhlonipha ifagugu esalishiyelwa yiqhawe lethu eseladlula emhlabeni uMnu. Lushaba, owayeyisishosho esiyiSosha loMkhonto Wesizwe okwathi emva kwalokho waba uSodolobha (iMeya) kaMasipala weNdawo Umzumbhe, ngaphambi kokuthi adlule emhlabeni ngokubandakanyeka engozini yemoto ngonyaka wezi-2007, esaneminyaka nje engama-37 kuphela.

Yize kuke kwasuka umsinjwana mayelana nohlelo lokuqanjwa kabusha kwalesi sikhungo sezempilo, kukhona nabasabisa ngokuthi udaba lwaso bazolufaka enkantolo ukuze lumiswe lonke lolu hlelo, uMphathiswa ukubeke kwacaca ukuthi “akumjabhisanga” futhi “akumphoxanga” nakancane ukuthi lesi sikhungo sezempilo sigcine siqanjwe kabusha ngegama lalowo owayeyiMeya kamasipala. Ukugcizelele ukuthi zilandelwe zonke izindlela nezinhlelo zokubonisana kanzulu nomphakathi ngaphambi kokuthi siqanjwe kabusha lesi sikhungo.

Uphinde wanxena umphakathi ukuthi uzame ukuqhamuka nezindlela zokuqopha, zokubhala phansi nezokulondoloza umlando wamaqhawe awo, ukuze ungezukulushabalala ngokuhamba kwesikhathi. Ukwehluleka ukwenza lokhu kungaphetha ngokuthi lo mlendo sigcine sesiwuthola kubantu abazowuhlanekezela ngoba bengenalo ulwazi lwawo olunzulu “Akusiwo wonke umuntu okwazi ukubhala ngendlela enobuciko, kodwa abantu abaningi emiphakathini yethu banekhono eliyisimanga lokuba ngabaxoxindaba. Labo bantu abanjalo kumele bathole abantu abanekhono lokubhala kahle abangahlala

nabo phansi ukuze izindaba zabo zizothola ithuba lokuthi ziqoshwe futhi zibhalwe phansi.” UMphathiswa unxuse abasebenzi bezempilo bakulesi sikhungo nasesifundazweni sonke ukuba basebenze ngendlela eseqophelweni eliphezulu ngaso sonke isikhathi.

“Lesi sinyathelo [sokuqamba kabusha lesi sikhungo] siphosela abaphathi nabasebenzi bakulesi sikhungo inselelo enkulu yokuthi kumele bamele lokho okwakulwelwa ngu-Cde Lushaba ngempumelelo futhi benze ubulungiswa egameni lakhe. Uma abasebenzi bengaziphathi kahle iziguli futhi besebenza ngendlela enobudedengu, lokho ngeke kusizise ngempela njengoba kuzongcolisa igama lakhe elihle – nelenhlangano yakhe ayezifela ngayo i-ANC – ngokulihudulela odakeni. Lokho kuzophinde kuchaze ukuthi sesihlinzela abantu bakithi ezibini, iningi labo elithembele ohlelweni lezempilo lukahulumeni ngokwempilo nangokwehlalakahle.”

UMphathiswa uphinde waveza ukuthi ngokwemibiko yakamumva nje izibalo

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zikhomba ukuthi sebeyizi-334 794 abantu asebehaqeqe ngegiwane lobhubhane i-COVID-19 e-KZN kusukela leli gciwane latholakala okokuqala, ngeshwa-ke sebeyizi-10 625 abantu asebedlulile emhlabeni ngenxa yalo leli gciwane. Isifundazwe sesiqinisekise ukuthi

sinesibalo esisha sabantu abayi-107 asebethetheleke ngalo leli gciwane bese kuthi abayizi-318 929 bona sebeluleme kuleli gciwane. Uhlelo lokugoma nalo beluqhubeka kahle kakhulu njengoba bese beyizi-51 243 abantu abese bewutholile umgomo

kusukela ngesikhathi lwethulwa lolu hlelo, kusho uMphathiswa. Kulo mgomo (mnokoloto) womthwalo wokuqala owawuyizi-80 000 owafika kuleli lizwe ngomhla we-16 kuNhlolanja wezi-2021, i-KZN yathola oyizi-10 800.

LOLU HLELO LOKUSATSHALALISWA KOMGOMO (KOMNOKOLOTO) BELWENZEKA NGALE NDLELA ELANDELAYO:

Umtswalo wesibili womgomo (womnokoloto) oyizi-80 000 wona wafika ekuqaleni kwenyanga kaNdasa, nalapho i-KZN yabelwa umgomo oyizi-15 120 (owehlukaniswa ngokuthi oyizi-10 585 uthunyelwe ezikhungweni zezempilo ezingaphansi kukahulumeni bese kuthi oyizi-4 535 wona wathunyelwa ezikhungweni ezizimele), wase udluliselwa ezindaweni okugonyelwa kuzo ngokwalawa manani alandelayo:

- EThekwini = **imigomo eyizi-2 200**
- E-Edendale = **imigomo eyizi-4 760**
- Esibhedlela i-General Justice Gizenga Mpanza = **imigomo eyi-1 280**
- Esibhedlela eMadadeni = **imigomo eyizi-2 345**

Okwamanje ukugoma eziFor now, vaccination for the private sector is taking place at St Augustine's Hospital in Durban and Madadeni Medi-clinic in Newcastle. Umtswalo wesithathu womgomo (womnokoloto) oyizi-80 000 wezwe lonke nawo sewufikile futhi wedluliselwa nasezibhedlela ngokwale ndlela elandelayo:

- Isibhedlela i-GJ Crookes: **semukela eyizi-3800 (kuhlanganisa nengama-200 yabasezibhedlela ezizimele)**
- Isibhedlela i-Ladysmith: **semukela eyizi-2400 (kuhlanganisa nengama-300 yabasezibhedlela ezizimele)**
- Isibhedlela i-Medi-clinic: **semukela eyi-1800**
- Isibhedlela i-St Augustine: **semukela eyizi-5600 (kubandakanya nengama-800 yabasezibhedlela ezizimele)**
- Isibhedlela i-Dundee: **semukela eyi-1600**
- Isibhedlela i-Vryheid Christ the King: **naso semukela eyi-1600**
- Isibhedlela iNgwelezane: **semukela eyizi-2000 (kubandakanya nengama-200 yabasezibhedlela ezizimele)**
- Isibhedlela sakwaHlabisa sona umgomo waso sizowuthola ngesigaba esilandelayo sohlelo lokugoma, uma sesiqala ngesonto elizayo.

Izifunda nezibhedlela okumele zithole umgomo (umnokoloto) wazo ngomhla we-13 kuMbasa yilezi ezilandelayo:

- Isibhedlela i-St Augustine esifundeni saseThekwini

nazo zonke ezinye izibhedlela eziphakelwa yiso (sona sizothola eyizi-8000 ezohlukaniswa phakathi, ingxenye engamaphesenti angama-50 izoya kwabasezibhedlela zikahulumeni bese kuthi enye ingxenye engamaphesenti angama-50 iye kwabasezibhedlela ezizimele)

- Isibhedlela i-Medi-clinic esiseMgungundlovu (sona sizothola engama-500 ingxenye (50%) ngeyabasezibhedlela ezizimele bese kuthi lena enye ingxenye (50%) iye kwabasezibhedlela zikahulumeni)
- Isibhedlela i-Ladysmith esifundeni uThukela nazo zonke ezinye izibhedlela eziphakelwa yiso (sizothola oyi-1500 bese kuthi ongamaphesenti ayi-10 wawo uye kwabasezibhedlela ezizimele)
- Isibhedlela i-Vryheid esifundeni i-Zululand nazo zonke ezinye izibhedlela eziphakelwa yiso (sizothola eyi-1000 bese kuthi ongamaphesenti ayi-10 wawo uye kwabasezibhedlela ezizimele)
- Isibhedlela iNgwelezane nazo zonke ezinye izibhedlela eziphakelwa yiso (sizothola eyizi-2200 bese amaphesenti angama-20 wawo uye kwabasezibhedlela ezizimele)
- Isibhedlela sakwaHlabisa esifundeni uMkhanyakude nazo zonke ezinye izibhedlela eziphakelwa yiso kubandakanya ne-Benedictine, iNkonjeni Kanye ne-St Francis. Sizothola eyizi-4400 bese kuthi ongamaphesenti ayi-10 wawo uye kwabasezibhedlela ezizimele.

UMphathiswa wengeze ngokuthi “Ngifisa ukugcizelela isicelo sethu esisenzile sokuthi uma umgomo (umnokoloto) ohlinzekelwe umphakathi usukhona, kumele siphume ngobuningi bethu siyogoma”. “Leli yilona zaba esingalenza ukuphepha impilo yethu nokuhlonipha kanye nokukhumbula labo asebasishiya emhlabeni ngaphambi kokuba umgomo (umnokoloto) ube khona”. “Okubaluleke kakhulu ukuthi yize sekubukeka kwangathi ukuhlaselela kwaleli gciwane le COVID-19 okwehlandla lesibili sengathi sekuyadamba njengamanje kodwa lokho akumele kusijabulise ngokweqile ngoba igciwane le COVID-19 lisekhona futhi liyabhubhisa”. Kanti futhi sekunezinkomba zokuthi leli gciwane lingahle liphinde ligadle futhi okwehlandla lesithathu njengoba seliqalile ukubhubhisa kwamanye amazwe.

“Siyabaxusa abantu bakithi ukuba baqhubeka bageze izandla ngaso sonke isikhathi, futhi bagcine ibanga elanele phakathi kwabo nabanye abantu. Siyazi ukuthi imithetho yezokuphepha ithi abantu kumele bagqoke izifonyo uma bephumela ngaphandle kwasekhaya. Kodwa thina njengoMnyango wezeMpilo sifisa ukuthatha igxathu elingaphezulu kwalokho ngokuthi sikucele ukuthi isifonyo sakho usigqoke ngisho usekhaya. Ikakhulukazi labo abahlala nabantu abaneminyaka engama-60 nangaphezulu yobudala, kanye nalabo abaphila nezinye izifo njengoba bona besengcupheni enkulu yokuthi bangahlaselwa yileli gciwane lalolu bhuhane i-COVID-19.”

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UMPHATHISWA WEZEEMPILO E-KZN UNXUSA UMPHAKATHI UKUBA ULANDELE UHLELO OLUSUNGULWE WUMNYANGO

LOKUYA EZIKHUNGWENI ZEZEEMPILO UKUZE KUGWENYWE UKUMINYANA OKUNGENASIDINGO



UMphathiswa wezeMpilo KwaZulu-Natali uNkz. Nomagugu Simelane unxenge umphakathi ukuba ulandele uhlelo olusungulwe wuMnyango lokuvakasha (lokuya) kweziguli ezikhungweni zezeMpilo ukuze kugwemeke ukuminyana ngokweqile okungenasidingo ezibhedlela ngenxa yokuba khona kwabantu abanezifo ezingatheni nje.

Ngonyaka owedlule uMnyango uqashe abasebenzi bokwengezela abangaphezulu kwezi-6 757 ukuze bezolekelela ekulweni nale mpi yobhubhane i-COVID-19 futhi behlise umthwalo obhekene nesifundazwe wokulwa nezifo ezikhona.

UMnyango ushambe ibanga elide kakhulu ekuthuthukiseni ingqalasizinda ebandakanye nokuvuselelwa kabusha kwezinye zezibhedlela ngaphambilini ezazifakelwe izinsizakusebenza ezingekho ezingeni elifanele ngokwakha amagumbi okuhlalisa iziguli ngazodwana ezinezimpawu ezisolisayo zegciwane le COVID-19, lawa ngamagumbi okungathi uma seludlulile lolu bhuhane aguquleke kalula abe ngaweziguli ezigula kakhulu nalezo ezidinga unakekelo oluphezulu aphinde afakelwe nezinsizakusebenza zezempilo ezisebenza ngezobuchwepheshe.

Zonke lezi zinyathelo, ngakolunye

uhlangothi, zenze ukuthi izikhungo zethu zezempilo zikwazi ukwenza umsebenzi wazo ngezinga eliphezulu ngokunciphisa isikhathi esilindwa yiziguli ngaphambi kokuthola usizo nanokwenza wonke nje umsebenzi wezempilo ngempumelelo.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, iziguli ezinezikhatho ngezinto ezithile manje sezizokwazi ukuzibika kalula njengoba izinombolo zezingcingo zabaXhumanisi beziBhedlela nemiPhakathi (PROs), abaPhathi bemitholampilo, iziKhulu eziPhezulu zeziBhedlela (CEOs) kanye nezabaphathi bezibhedlela zezifunda sezifakwe ezindaweni ezithile zezikhungo zezempilo ukuze zibonakale kalula, kanti futhi ziyatholakala nakwisizindalwazi esisemthethweni soMnyango kanjalo nasezinkundleni zokuxhumana zawo – ngokomyalelo kaMphathiswa uSimelane.

UMnyango uphinde uhlizenze ngosizo kulabo abaludingayo ngokusebenzisa ikhasi lawo lika-Facebook elisemthethweni elithi: KwaZulu-Natal Department of Health.

Ekhuluma emcimbini wokuqanjwa kabusha nokuvulwa ngokusemthethweni kwesikhungo sezempilo iMfundo Arnold Lushaba Community Health Centre (ebesaziwa ngokuthi yi-Turton CHC) eMzumbi ngoLwesihlanu, uMphathiswa Simelane uthi: “Kubalulekile ukuthi yonke indawo lapho sihamba khona sikhulume ngokuthi lulandelwa kanjani uhlelo lwethu lokuya (lokuvakashela) izikhungo zezempilo ukuze imiphakathi yethu izokwazi ukulilandela. Isibonelo nje, uma ngivuka ekuseni ngizizwa kwangathi ngingenwa wumkhuhlane, ngabe ngempela sikhona yini isidingo sokuthi ngivele ngiqonde esibhedlela i-GJ Crookes, noma esikhungweni sezempilo i-Community Health Centre uma ukhona umtholampilo oseduze kwalapho ngihlala khona na?”

“Uma siphethwe wumkhuhlanyana nje ongatheni, kodwa sishiye imitholampilo esiyakhele siye ezikhungweni zezempilo ezinakekela abantu abanezifo ezibucayi, ngokwenza kanjalo sisuke sesivalela abantu abanezifo ezibucayi izikhala, noma labo abasuke belimele kanzima futhi bedinga unakekelo oluphuthumayo.”

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Uhlelo lonakekelo lwezempilo lomphakathi waseNingizimu Afrika luhlelwe ngokwale ndlela elandelayo:

1. Imitholampilo Yonakekelo Lwezempilongqangi:

Umtholampilo Wonakekelo Lwezempilongqangi uhlinzeka ngezinsiza ezifana nokugoma, ukuhlela umndeni, ukuxukuzwa kwabesifazane abazithwele (abakhulelwe) nokwelashwa kwezifo lezi ezijwayelekile nje, ukwelashwa nokulawulwa kwesifo sofuba, ukwelulekwa ngesandulelangculaza nangengculaza uqobo (HIV/AIDS), phakathi kwezinye zezinsiza ezitholakalayo.

2. Izikhungo Zonakekelompilo Zomphakathi ezaziwo ngokuthi ngama-Community Health Care Centres:

Isikhungo Sonakekelompilo Somphakathi siphinde saziwe ngokuthi “yisibhedlela esincane” siyisinyathelo sesibili ekuhlinzekeni ngonakekelo lwezempilo, kodwa singaphinde sisetshenziselwe ukuthi iziguli zibonane nodokotela okokuqala. Lesi sikhungo sisebenza ngendlela efanayo noMtholampilo Wonakekelo Lwezempilongqangi, kodwa ukuthi lesi sona sinezinsiza ezengeziwe zokukwazi ukwamukela abesifazane abakhulelwe (abazithwele) amahora angama-24, iziguli ezidinga usizo (unakekelo) oluphuthumayo kanye newodi yokuhlalisa iziguli isikhathi esifushane. Isikhungo sezempilo i-Community Health Care sona siye sidlulisele iziguli esibhedlela sesifunda uma kunesidingo.

3. Izibhedlela Zezifunda (District Hospitals):

Lezi zibhedlela ngokujwayelekile ziye zithole iziguli ezithunyelwe Yimitholampilo (CHC) kuzo bese zona zizihlinzeka ngezinsiza ezifana nokunikeza iziguli imiphumela yokuhlonzwa kwesifo, ukwelashwa kwazo, unakekelo, ukwelulekwa ngokwengqondo nokuhlunyeleliswa kwesimo sempilo jikelele. Izinsiza zezempilo ezitholakala eziBhedlela zeziFunda zibandakanya Ukuhlinzwa, Uphiko Lokubelethisa (Lokutetisa) noLwezifo Zabesifazane, Uphiko olunakekela iziguli ezingalali esibhedlela, Ikhemisi, Uphiko olunakekela izingane, Uphiko olunakekela abaphazamiseke ngokwengqondo, Uphiko olunakekela asebebadala (asebekhulile) ngokweminyaka, Uphiko lwezimo eziphuthumayo noLuhlonza luphinde lwelaphe izifo ezigulini phakathi kwezinye. Iziguli ezibhedlela zezifunda zixilongwa ngodokotela, abahlengi nabahlengikazi. Uma isibhedlela sesiFunda singenalo usizo oludingwa yisiguli, lesi siguli basidlulisela esiBhedlela sesiFunda esikhulu ukuze siyokwelashwa khona.

4. Izibhedlela Zezifunda Ezinkulu (Regional Hospitals):

Leli yizinga lesibili lonakekelo lwezempilo. Lezi zibhedlela ngokujwayelekile zithola iziguli ezithunyelwa kuzo yizibhedlela zezifunda bese zizelapha ngokobungoti. Uma isibhedlela sesifunda esikhulu singenalo usizo oludingwa yisiguli, lesi siguli basidlulisela esibhedlela esisezingeni lesifundazwe.

5. Izibhedlela Ezisezingeni Lesifundazwe (Provincial Tertiary Hospitals):

Lezi zibhedlela zihlinzeka izibhedlela zezifunda ezinkulu ngonakekelo lwezempilo oluwubungoti futhi zisezingeni lesithathu ngokonakekelo lwezempilo. Zinabasebenzi abangongoti emikhakheni eminingi eyahlukene futhi zihlinzeka ngezinsiza zezempilo ezifana njengokuhlinzwa kwemizwa, Uphiko olwelapha izifo eziphathelele nemizwa, Uphiko oluhlinza izicubu zomzimba lufakele neplastiki (ucwazi), Uphiko olwelapha izifo eziphathelele nenhliziyo, Uphiko oluphathelele nezifo zomgudu wokuchama, Uphiko oluphathelele nokuhlinzwa kwezingane, Uphiko olumayelana nokuhlinzwa ebusweni, Uphiko oluphathelele nezifo zengqondo kanye nophiko oluphathelele nezifo zamathambo phakathi kwezinye. Uma isibhedlela esisezingeni lesifundazwe singenalo usizo oludingwa yisiguli, lesi siguli basidlulisela esibhedlela esisezingeni likazwelonke.

6. Isibhedlela Esisezingeni Likazwelonke (Central Hospitals):

Izibhedlela ezisezingeni likazwelonke zisezingeni lesine futhi eliphezulu kakhulu lonakekelo lwezempilo. Zinezinsizakwelapha ezinobungoti obusezingeni eliphezulu kakhulu okuthi uma zisetshenziswa ndawonye zikwazi ukwenza imisebenzi yonakekelo lwezempilo lobungoti obusezingeni eliphezulu obunhlobonngi, ukuqhamuka namasu amasha okwezokwelapha nawokwenza ucwaningo ngezifo ezingajwayelekile. Iziguli zidluliselwa kulezi zibhedlela

yizibhedlela ezisezingeni lesifundazwe. UMphathiswa uSimelane wengeze ngokuthi “Ngesikhathi sisungula lezi zindlela nezinhlelo zokuya (zokuvakashela) izikhungo zethu zezempilo, inhloso yethu akusiyo eyokwenza ukuthi abantu bakithi bahlupheke. Yebo uma usuze wafika esibhedlela ngeke ujikiswe ungakalutholi usizo... kodwa kubalulekile ukuthi siwazise umphakathi wakithi ngalezi zinhlelo ukuze uzofuna izinsiza zezempilo ezikhungweni ezisezingeni lokwelashwa okuhambisana nezifo ezibaphethe.

“Lokho kuzoqinisekisa ukuthi izikhungo zethu zezempilo azidumi ngokuthi zivele ziminyanise iziguli ngokungenasidingo.”

Abasebenzi ababalelwa ezi-7000 abaqeda kuqashwa nje emitholampilo, eziKhungweni zezeMpilo zoMphakathi (Community Health Centres) nasezibhedlela bajutshwe ukuba basebenze kule mikhakha eyahlukene elandelayo:

- Abahlengi nabahlengikazi: abayizi-3844
- Abalekeli Babahlengi Nabahlengikazi: abayi-1 238
- Omabhalane: abangama-611
- Abenza Imisebenzi Eyahlukahlukene: bangama-923
- Abagcina (Abafaka) Imininingwane Yeziguli: bangama-30
- Odokotela Abelapha Ngokuvocavocisa (Physiotherapists): bangama-21
- Abathathithombe ngemisebe (Radiographers): bangama-26
- Odokotela Abangabeluleki Bezengqondo (Psychologists): ba-4
- Odokotela Abangongcweti Bezokuzwa (Audiologists): bangama-26
- Odokotela Bamehlo (Optometrists): 4

Kulezi zibalo ezingenhlala, bayi-1030 abahlengi nabahlengikazi asebeqesho uqeqesho futhi asebeqashwe ngokugcwele.

UMnyango uzoqhubeka nokubheka izindlela zokuthuthukisa izingabunjalo (quality) lokuhlinzeka ngezinsiza zezempilo esifundazweni, kusho uMphathiswa.

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