

Intyilaphando yoMbhalo-ngqangi

Imvelaphi Ukusebenzisa idatha yokucupha kwilizwe elithile ukuchaza umsebenzi wobhubhane womkhuhlane kunokwazisa izigqibo malunga nexesha lokugonywa komkhuhlane. Sihlolutye idatha yokucupha evela kumazwe ase-Afrika ukuze sibonise ixesha lobhubhane lomkhuhlane wonyaka ukwazisa izicwangciso zesizwe zogonyo.

Iindlela Sisebenzise idatha yabathunywa efumaneka esidlangalaleni evela kumazwe anika ingxelo kuthungelwano lwe-Global Influenza Surveillance and Response (i-GISRS) eneminyaka 3 ukuya 10 yedatha eqokelelwe ngo-2010 ukuya ku-2019. Sibale isithuba seeveki 3 ezishukumayo zomyinge weesampuli ezinentsholongwane yomkhuhlane kwaye savavanya ixesha lobhubhane sisebenzisa indlela engumndilili odibeneyo. Isiqalo kunye nesiphelo sobhubhane ngamnye zachazwa njengeveki yokuqala xa umlinganiselo ugqithile okanye uhambe ngaphantsi kwenani lonyaka, ngokulandelelana, kangangeveki ezi- ≥ 3 ezilandelelanayo. Sahlulahlula amazwe ngokweepatheni zii-kabhubhane ezintlanu: I-Northern Hemisphere (i-NH) oobhubhane abenzeka ngo-Oktobha ukuya kuMatshi, i-Southern Hemisphere (i-SH) abenzeka ngo-Aprili ukuya kuSeptemba, ngokuyintloko i-NH kunye nomsebenzi othile wobhubhane kwiinyanga ze-SH, ngokuyintloko i-SH kunye nobhubhane othile kwiinyanga ze-northern hemisphere kunye nogqithiseleko lomkhuhlane unyaka wonke ngaphandle kokubonakala okongamelayo kwe-northern hemisphere okanye i-southern hemisphere (ayikho ipatheni ecacileyo).

Okufunyanisiweyo Kumazwe 34 anikele ingxelo yedatha kwi-FluNet, 25 ayeneminyaka 3 ubuncinane yedatha, emele 46% yamazwe ase-Afrika kunye 89% yabemi base-Afrika. Amazwe ophononongo anikele ingxelo ngeziphumo zentsholongwane yokuphefumla ye-RT-PCR kwisampuli ye-503,609 iyonke (i-Median 12971 [IQR 9607 - 20960] ngonyaka welizwe ngalinye) apho 74001 (15%; median 2078 [IQR 1087 - 3008] kwilizwe ngalinye) ifunyanwe ineentsholongwane zomkhuhlane. Oobhubhane 248 benzeke iminyaka 236 yedatha yelizwe (i-median: 10; [uluhlu: 7 ukuya 10] kwilizwe ngalinye). Amathandathu (24%) ebenayo ipatheni ye-northern hemisphere (i-Algeria, i-Burkina Faso, i-Egypt, i-Niger, i-Morocco, kunye ne-Tunisia). Asibhozo (32%) ngokuyintloko ebenayo ipatheni ye-northern hemisphere enoobhubhane abathile be-southern hemisphere (i-Cameroon, i-Ethiopia, i-Mali, i-Nigeria, i-Senegal, i-Togo, i-Tanzania, kunye ne-Mozambique). Amathathu (12%) ngokuyintloko ebenayo ipatheni ye-southern hemisphere enoobhubhane abathile be-northern hemisphere (i-Ghana, i-Kenya, kunye ne-Uganda). Amathathu (12%) ebenayo ipatheni ye-Southern Hemisphere (i-Central African Republic, u-Mzantsi Afrika, kunye ne-Zambia). Amahlanu (20%) ebengenayo ipatheni ecacileyo (i-Cote D'Ivoire, i-DR Congo, i-Madagascar, i-Mauritius, kunye ne-Rwanda).

Utoliko Amazwe amaninzi abenamaxesha obhubhane womkhuhlane ebenokusetyenziswa ukwazisa abasemagunyeni ngomsebenzi womkhuhlane ongengowamaxesha onyaka kunye nowamaxesha onyaka, ukukhokela ixesha lokugonywa, kunye nokukhuthaza amangenelelo ngexesha elifanelekileyo.

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