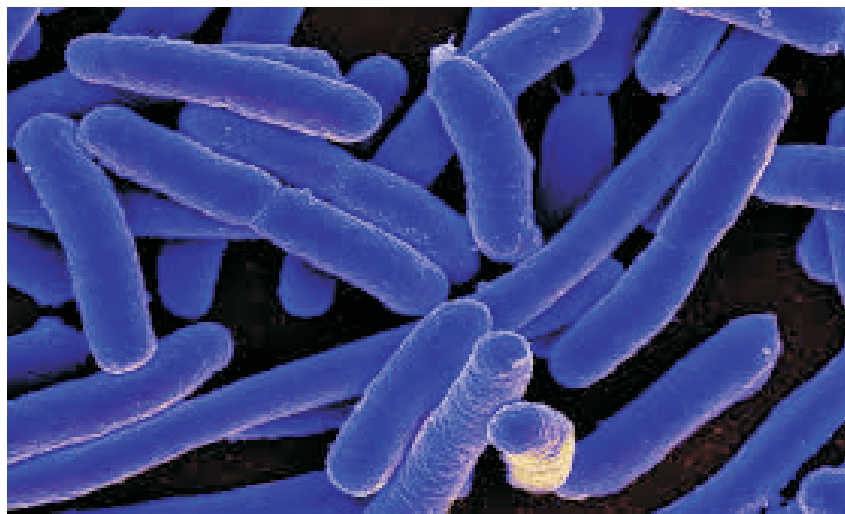


Kuxwayiswa umphakathi wase-Ningizimu Afrika wonkana ngesifo okuthiwa i-Listeriosis

Mbalenhle Butale

Indaba yesifo esaziwa nge - ilisteriosis esematheni kulezizinsuku kubikwa ukuthi sebengaphezu kwekhulu (100) abantu asebebulawe yilesisifo bese beba ngaphezu kwamakhulu ayisishiyagalombili abaphethwe ilelisifo e-Ningizimu Afrika. Ingabe siyini lelisifo esisematheni kanga kanti futhi siyingozi kangakanani? “Ilisteriosis isifo esibucayi esibangelwa igciwane okuthiwa ilisteria” Okubalulekile ukuthi siyelapheka ngakho kubalulekile ukuthi abantu bakhone ukubona uma sebenezimpawu zaso ukuze basheshe ukuba bathole usizo. Leligciwane litholakala enhlabathini, emanzini, ezithelweni kanye nasemfuyweni. Abasengcupheni yilabo abasanda kuzalwa kanye nabesimame abazithwele. Abanye yilaba asebekhulile kakhulu kanye nalabo abanamatosha omzimba abuthaka njengalaba abanesifo se-HIV, umdlavuzwa, isifo sesibindi kanye nahlushwa izinsu. Ngokusho kwe-National Institute for Communicable Diseases u-59% wenani eliphathwe ilelisifo bavela e-Gauteng, 13% iqhamuka e-Kapa bese u- 7%Uqhamuka e-KwaZulu Natal. Uma sesingenile emzimbeni kuthatha phakathi kwezinsuku ezintathu nezinsuku ezingamashumi ayisikhombisa ukuba

zibonakale izimpawu zazo. Ngenxa yokuthi sithatha isikhathi eside ukuveza izimpawu, kwenza kube lukhuni ukuthola ukuthi umuntu udleni noma uphuzeni ukuze abe naleligciwane. U-Dr. Lucia Aneich waku National Institute for Communicable Diseases uthi: “Kusolwa ukuthi ukudla loku okudliwa abantu kakhulu ukuthi yiko okunamathuba aphezulu okuba naleligciwane. Loko ukudla okuthengwa kuphekiwe okubalwa kuko amagwinya nopholoni. Ngoba libuye libe semfuyweyi : inyama ebomvu, eyenkukhu iyathinteka kanye namaveji. Umuntu osulelekile uba nezimpawu ezingathi uphethwe iflu. Izimpawu ubuhlungu bomzimba nekhandu, intamo eqinile, umzimba oshisa kakhulu, ukuhlanza kanye nohudo. Inhlangotho yezempilo yomhlaba (World Health Organisation) ithi kuyaqala nqa emhlabeni wonke jikelele ukubanabantu abaningi kangaka abasulelekile yi-ilisteriosis ngakhoke umnyango wezempilo ukugcizelela ukuthi zikhona izinyathelo abantu abangazithatha ukuba bagweme ukuthola lelisifo. Abantu kumele bageze izandla zabo ngaphambi kokuqala ukupheka, baphinde futhi kumele bahlukanise ukudla, inyama engaphekiwe kumele ibekwe ngokuhlukana nokudla okuphekiwe namaveji. Okwesithathu ukudla kumele kuphekwe ngokuphelele ngoba leligciwane liyafa uma lithola izinga 1-



Esithombeni enye yemifanekiso ekhombisa igciwane elaziwa ngokuthi i-Listeriosis okubikwa ukuthi sidla lubi. Isithombe sithathwe kwi-Internet

okushisa eliphezulu. Uma abantu bedla ukudla okuphekiwe ngaphambilini kwabekwa efrijini kumele bakufudumeze isikhathi eside kuhhavini kuze kushunqe. Abantu baqinisekise ukuthi amanzi abawaphuzayo ahlanzekile. Lesisifo siyalapheka ngamaphilisi okuthiwa i-Penicillin

ngakho asikho isidingo sokuthi abantu Balahlekelwe izimpilo zabo. Ngokusho komnyango wezempilo izibhedlela nemitholampilo ziqaphile. Abantu bonke bayanxuswa ukuthi uma bebona izimpawu basheshe baye emtholampilo ukuze bathole usizo ngesikhathi.

Sekuthulwe indlela engcono yokukha amanzi ebizwa ngokuthi i-Hippo Water Roller okuyisi-gubhu esigqutshwayo

Mbalenhle Butale

Isithombe somuntu wesimame noma ingane ethwele ibhakede lamanzi ekhanda sijwayelekile. Lokhu ingoba bangaphezu kwamaphesenti angamashumi amane (40%) abantu e-Afrika abahlala ezindlini ezingenawo amanzi ngaphakathi kwamagceke. Ingingi labantu abahlala ezindaweni zasemakhaya basebenzisa amanzi ezimpompini zomphakathi, amanzi adonswa ngaphansi komhlaba noma amanzi abawakha emfuleni nasemadamini. Lokhu kwenzwe abesilisa ababili bala e-Ningizimu Afrika baqambe indlela engcono yokusiza laba okumele bayokha amanzi nsuku zonke. U-Mnumzane Johan Jonker kanye no-Mnu. Pettie Petzer baqambe isigubhu samanzi abasibize nge-Hippo Water Roller. I-Hippo Water Roller egqutshwa phansi ingaphatha amanzi angamalitha angamashumi ayisishiyagalolunye (90

litres). Iphine igcine amanzi akuyo ehlanzekile. Le-Hippo Water Roller isinqobe izindondo eziningi ngokusiza ukwenza izimpilo zabantu zibelula futhi sesisetshenziswa nasemazweni aphesheya kwezilwandlweUmnyango wesayensi nobuchwepheshe uzishaya isifuba ngokuba nohlelo olunje oluvela e-Ningizimu Afrika. Umthetho sisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika uthi amanzi ahlanzekile ayilungelo lawo wonke umuntu. Akekho ongakhona ukuphila ngaphandle kwamanzi, ngokusho kwe-Water Service Act 07 yangonyaka ka 1997 umuntu udinga amalitha angamashumi amabili nesihlanu (25 l) ngelanga. Lawomanzi awokuthi aphuzwe, apheke nokuthi uzigcine ehlanzekile. Kodwa ngenxa yokukhula kwenani labantu uHulumeni akakhoni ukfinyelela kuwo emakhaya ukuze awafake emakhaya, kuphoqeleka ukuthi kuhlanganyelwe empompini eyodwa. Abanye bancamela ukusebenzisa amanzi



Esthombeni enye yemifanekiso eyaziwa ngokuthi i-Hippo Water Roller esinqobe izindondo eziningi ngokwenza izimpilo zabantu zibelula. Isithombe sithathwe kwi-Internet.

adonswa ngaphansi komhlaba (borehol water) noma bakhe amanzi emfuleni. Ngokusho kwe Statistics SA bangaphezu kuka 2.3% yabantu abakha amanzi bese baba ngu 16% yabantu abathola amanzi ezimpompini zomphakathi. I-Hippo Water Roller isiyenze umehluko omkhulu emphakathini eminingi. Ngokusho kuka Mnumzane Grant Gibbs oyi-CEO ye-Hippo Water Roller uthi inosizo olukhulu le-Hippo.

Njengoba iphatha amanzi amaningi asikho isidingo sokukha amanzi njalo nokwenza izingane zingaphazamiseki emsebenzini wesikole. Njengoba ukuthwala amanzi kuwugqilaza umzimba yingakho lesigibhu senziwe ngesibambo esiyinsimbi eqinile ukuze siqhutshwe phansi. Inhlangotho okuthiwa i-Afrika Foundation isinikele ngalezizigubhu kwimindeni engu 4430 ezinye zanikezelwaizikole ezingenamanzi ezimpompini.