

THE ART OF RESEARCH



Ukunyanga i*Chlamydia trachomatis* kwabasetyhini abasebatsha

Usulelo olungabonakaliyo lwe*Chlamydia trachomatis* lubenzakalisa luthule abasetyhini abasebatsha.

UPride Kanyoka ngumphandi oyila iprojekthi osele enesiDanga sobuGqirha kwiYunivesithi yaseKapa, ujlise kwi*Chlamydia trachomatis* genomics.

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Usulelo olosulela ngokwabelana ngesondo (Sexually transmitted infections) (ii-STI) yintsongelo engamandla kwimpilo enxulumene nokuzala yabasetyhini kunye nombaba oyingozi ye-HIV. Kwihlabathi jikelele, izehlo ze*Chlamydia trachomatis* zonyuke ngokuthe ngcembe, kwaye umlinganiselo wosulelo olungabonisi zimpawu we*Chlamydia trachomatis* mkhulu nangakumbi.

Umthwalo wee-STI ezibanga ukukrala uphezulu eMzantsi Afrika, kwaye ingakumbi phakathi kwabasetyhini abasebatsha, abachaphazeleka ngaphezu kwamadoda. Uninzi lwabasetyhini abasebatsha abosulelekileyo ababonisi zimpawu kwaye ngokufanayo banamanqanaba aphezulu okukrala kwamalungu angasese kunalawo abasetyhini isifo sibonisa iimpawu kubo. Ukukrala kwamalungu angasese kunxulunyaniswa nee-STI ezifana ne*Chlamydia trachomatis*, enyusa ngokungaphaya amathuba okufumana i-HIV kunye nokuyidlulisela kwabanye. Usulelo lwe*Chlamydia trachomatis* kummandla onxulumene nothungelwano lwamalungu omchamo nolwamalungu angasese lonyusa kwanjalo ukuba sesichengeni sezinye ii-STI.

Abaphandi kwiYunivesithi yaseKapa bakhangele iintlobo ezahlukeneyo ezifunyanwa kwabasetyhini abasafikisayo abasemngciphekweni ophezulu we-HIV eMzantsi Afrika, besebenzisa iindlela zokohlukanisa phakathi kweentlobo zeendidi



Iindlela enoyilo inokuphucula impilo enxulumene nokuzala yabasetyhini.

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zebhakthiriya ezifana nezozokubona iindidi neentlobo zezifozineempembelelo kwimpilo yomntu (high-resolution multi-locus sequence typing) kunye nendlela yokuhlalutya yonke iseti yemathiriyeli yezofuzo (whole genome sequencing).

“Ndizama ukumisela ukuba ingaba kukho ubudlelwane na phakathi kokukrala nokuzingana kumalungu angasese, ndijolise ingakumbi kubukho bomahluko kwimathiriyeli kubumandundu be*Chlamydia trachomatis* kunye nemiba yeeantijeni.

Ukuba ngaba ayinyangwa i*Chlamydia trachomatis* ize ihlale ingabonisi zimpawu, inokukhokelela

kwingxaki ezimandundu ezikhona ubomi obude, njengesifo sokukrala kwamarhorho, ukukhulelwa oko iqanda elichunyisiweyo liba ngaphandle kwesibekeko, iintlungu ezingapheliyo zamarhorho, ukungabi nanzala kunye neziphumo zokukhulelwa ezingalunganga.

“Iinkqubo zokubeka iliso nokuvavanya zinokuyilelwa ukunyanga nokuhlola abasetyhini abasebatsha. Iprojekthi le iya kuba negalelo kumanyathelo okufumanisa isifo ngoxilongo kunye nanokusithintela ngempumelelo nokuphuhlisa ukulwa ubukho jikelele obuphezulu be*Chlamydia trachomatis* eMzantsi Afrika.”

