

Kungani kubalulekile ukuhlolelwa i-HIV?

- Uma une-HIV akusho ukuthi uzovela ugule ngaso leso sikhathi, okusho ukuthi ungasabalalisa i-HIV kwabanye ngaphambi kokuba wazi isimo sakho nge-HIV.
- Ngeke wakwazi ukubona ukuthi umuntu une-HIV, ukuhlolelwa kuphela okungakhombisa lokhu.
- Njenje-diabetes (isifo sikashukela) kanye ne-high blood pressure, i-HIV iyalauleka ngokuphila impilo enhle (healthy living) kanye nokuphuza imithi (taking treatment). Imithi isebeza kangcono uma uyiphuza kusenesikhathi, uphuza imithi maduzane ngemuva kokutholakala kuhlolo, ungalindi uez ugule kakhulu.
- Ngokwenza uhlolo uzithathela ulawulo nge-health kanye nempilo yakho!
- Ukuhlolelwa i-HIV yindlela yokuhombisa uthando nenloniphlo ku-partner wakho kanye nakuwe imbalu!

Wonke umuntu kumele azi ngesimo sakhe ukuze akwazi ukunakekela impilo yakhe kanye nokuzivikela nokuvikela abanye abantu ezimpilweni zabo.

Ngubani okumele ahlolelwe i-HIV?

- Uma wenze ucansi ngaphandle kokusebenzisa ikhondomu, noma lapho ikhondomu ingasebenzanga kahle khona.
- Uma utholane negazi lomunye umuntu ngaphandle kokuba nezinto zokukuvikela.
- Uma usebenzisa izidakamizwa kanti futhi wabelane nabanye ngezinalithi.
- Uma uthola isisu (ukhulelwa).
- Uma une-HIV kanti futhi uthola ingane (uzala) ngaphandle kokuthola imithi yama-PMTCT, kumele ingane yakho iyohlolelwa i-HIV.



- Ingane enceliswa ngumuntu one-HIV.
- Uma unesifo socansi sama-STI (sexually transmitted infection).
- Uma une-TB (tuberculosis).

Yazi amalungelo akho ngokuhlolwa

- Uma uneminyaka engu 12 nengaphezu kwayo, asikho isidingo sokuthola imvume yabazali bakho ukuyokwenza uhlolo Iwe-HIV?
- Uhlolo Iwensiwa ngasese futhi luyimfhlo kanti nguwe kuphela onelungelo lokutshela abanye ngesimo sakho.
- Uhlolo Iwe-HIV yisinqumo sakho, kanti futhi kumele unekeze imvume yokuthi uhlolo Iwensiwe?
 - Akukho onelungelo lokukubandlulula uma une-HIV (HIV-positive) noma ukusebenzisa imiphumela yakho yohlolo Iwe-HIV ngendlela engakulimaza noma ukukuphatha kabi?

1. Ukwelulekwa ngaphambi kohlolo (pre-test counselling)

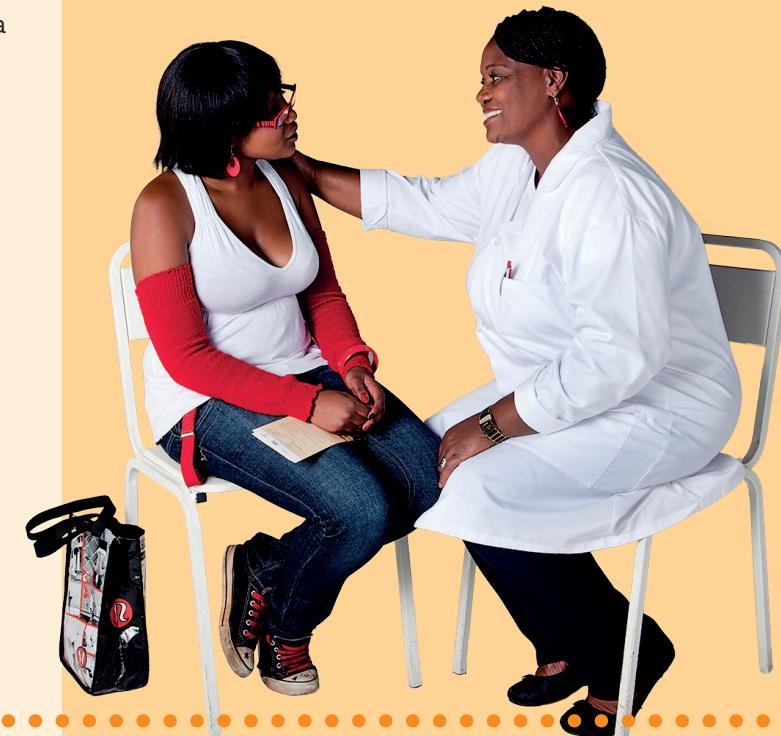
Uzochitha isikhathi nomeluleki (counsellor) ngaphambi kokuhlolwa ukuxoxisana ngokulandelayo:

- Ngokuthi kusho ukuthini ukuhlolelwa i-HIV nokuthi lusebenza kanjani uhlolo.
- Kusho ukuthini ukuthola imiphumela ethi unegciwane (positive result).
- Kusho ukuthini ukuthola imiphumela ethi awunalo igciwane (negative result).

Asikho isidingo sokunikeza imvume yokuhlolelwa i-HIV kuze kube usuqondisisa kahle ngayo yonke inqubo. Kumele ukuhululeke ukubuza imibuzo.

2. Uhlolo Iwe-HIV

- Lungenziwa noma kuyiphi ifasilithi yonakekelo lwempilo futhi ezinhlanganweni zemiphakathi eziqeqli.
- Uhlolo lukhombisa ukuthi ngabe une-HIV noma kawunayo.
- Umsebenzi wezempilo ukuhlaba kancane ekugcineni komunwe wakho.
- Uhlolo Iwensiwa masishane futhi alubuhlungu ... kuthatha cishe imizuzu engu 15 ukuthola imiphumela.
- Uma uhlolo lokuqala lubonisa ukuthi ungenwe yigciwane (positive), kuzokwenziwa uhlolo Iwesiwi ukuqinisekisa imiphumela.



3. Ukwelulekwa ngemuva kohlolo (post-test counselling)

Uzothola ukwelulekwa ngemuva kokwenza uhlolo ngisho noma ngabe unayo noma awunayo i-HIV. Umeluleki uzokulalela okushoyo kanti futhi azame ukukukhuthaza ukuthi ukhulume ngendlela ozizwa ngayo ngemiphumela yohlolo. Uma une-HIV, bazokweluleka ukuthi yini okulandelayo okumele ukwenze. Cela ukuhlolewa i-TB.

***Khumbula ukuthi abeluleki
(ama-counsellor) baqeqeshelwe
ukukweluleka kanye
nokukusekela. Babuze imibuzo
eminigi ngendlela othanda
ngayo. Asikho isidingo sokuba
namahloni noma ukuphoxeka
ngendlela ozizwa ngayo.***

Ukuthatha isinyathelo esilandelayo

Uma ungenayo i-HIV, kubaluleke kakhulu ukuthi:

- Wenze uhlolo futhi ezinyangeni ezingu 3 ngoba uma usanda kungenwa yivayirasi, akulula ukubona ukuthi ikungenile, kanti futhi kungenzeka ingabonisi kuhlolo lokuqala kulesi sikhathi “being in the window period”.
- Zivikele wena kanye nabanye kanti futhi ngaso sonke isikhathi yenza ucansi oluvikelekile.

Uma unayo i-HIV, kubaluleke kakhulu ukuthi:

Wenze uhlolo lwe-CD4 count

Abasebenzi bezempilo basebenzisa lokhu ukuthola ukuthi ngabe umzimba wakho ulwisana kanjani nesifo. Babala inani lama-CD4 cell (ama-cell alwa nezifo) egazini lakho - lama cell ayingxenye yamasosha omzimba wakho (immune system), avimbela ukuthi ungaguli.

I-CD4 count emzimbeni womuntu ongenayo i-HIV ayashintsha-shintsha, kodwa avamise ukuba phakathi kuka 600 kanye no 1200.

Qala imithi yama-ARV uma:

- I-CD4 count yakho ingu 500 noma ngaphansi kwaleli nani.
- Uqala ukugula uguliswa yizifo eziphathelene ne-HIV.
- Ukhulewe noma uncelisa.
- Une-TB.
- Zonke izingane ezine-HIV ezingaphansi kweminyaka engu 5 kumele ziphuze imithi yama-ARV.

Njalo yenza ucansi ngendlela evikelekile ukugwema ukungenwa futhi yivayirasi

Uma une-HIV, ingaphinde ikungene futhi (re-infected), okusho ukuthi imithi yama-ARV esebeenze kahle ngesikhathi esedlule ingacina ingasakwazi ukusebenza kahle, kanti futhi ungasheshe ugule masishane.

Cela ukuhlolewa i-TB.

I-TB ivamise kakhulu kubantu abane-HIV, kungcono ukuthi usheshe wazi isimo sakho se-HIV, ngoba lokhu kuzosiza impilo yakho. I-TB iyelapheka ngokuphelele uma umuntu ephuza kahle ngokufanele imithi.

Ukuthola ulwazi olubanzi: www.hivsa.com



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- Abantu abakwizithombe ngama-model kanti futhi abanayo i-HIV noma ezinye izimo ezikhonjiswe kule phamflethi noma le ncwajana.



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE



Le phamflethi (le ncwajana) ithole usizo lwemali ngokusekelwa ngabohlelo oluvela kwi-US President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) oluvele kwabe-US Agency for International Development ngaphansi kwesivumelwano se-Cooperative Agreement No. AID-674-A-00-08-12-00015 ngabe-Anova Health Institute.

Imibono evezwe kule-phamflethi akuyona nje kuphela imibono yabe-PEPFAR, USAID noma abe-AHI.

Abenombolo yosizo kazwelonke i-National AIDS Help Line:

0800 012 322 (engakhokhelwa)

Ungaxhumana nabe-HIVSA ku: Ucingo: +27 11 494 1900

Ukwelulekwa nge-HIV kanye Nokuhlolwa

