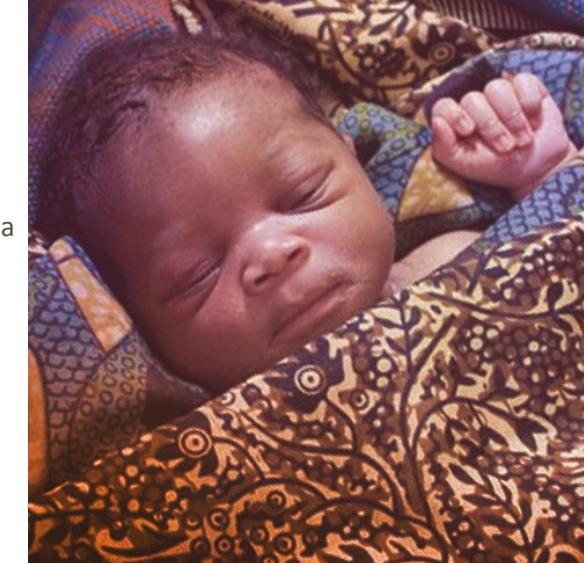


## Kielelezo cha taarifa kuhusu maambukizi (sepsis) Tanzania

### Maambukizi ni nini?

Maambukizi husababishwa na maambukizo ambayo huingiza sumu kenyé damu na kuharibu baadhi ya viungo, na huweza kuwa hatari kwa maisha. Hata hivyo matukio mengi ya uambukizo yanazuilika na kutibika kwa kutumia antibiotiki kwa upande wa mama na kuzingatia usafi wakati wa kujifungua/kumzalisha mama (kama vile kunawa mikono na usafi wa vifaa) na antibiotiki kwa ajili ya mtoto.<sup>1,2,3</sup>



### Maambukizi yanaathiri vifi akinamama na watoto wachanga?

Maambukizi ni sababu kuu ya tatu katika kuchangia vifo vya akinamama na watoto duniani.<sup>3,4</sup> Uambukizo husababisha vifo kwa asilimia 20 kwa watoto wachanga,<sup>5</sup> na asilimia 10 ya vifo vya akinamama katika nchi zilizopo kusini mwa Jangwa la Sahara.<sup>4</sup> Kiwango cha vifo vya akinamama vitokanavyo na maambukizi kinaweza kuwa juu zaidi ya idadi iliyopo hasa ukizingatia ya kwamba nusu ya akinamama hujifungulia nyumbani, na hata wale wanaojifungulia katika vituo vya huduma za afya wanaweza kuwa hawapati huduma bora katika mazingira salama na safi.<sup>6,7</sup>

### Nini kifanyike kuzuia maambukizi?

Vifo vingi vya akinamama na watoto wachanga vinasababishwa na mazingira yasiyo safi na kukosekana kwa udhibiti wa maambukizi wakati wa kujifungua,<sup>8</sup> ambayo yangeweza kuzuulika kwa njia rahisi na kuboresha ubora wa huduma wakati wa kujifungua.<sup>9</sup>

Hatua muhimu za kuokoa maisha ni:

- ④ Kuboresha matumizi na ubora wa vituo vya kutoa huduma za afya kwa akinamama na watoto, kutoa rufaa ya matibabu mapema na kuzingatia huduma bora wakati wa kujifungua na baada ya kujifungua,<sup>9</sup>
- ④ Zingatia msingi ya usafi wakati wa kujifungua kama inavyoelekezwa na shirika la afya duniani katika mambo sita ya kuzingatia wakati wa kumzalisha mama.<sup>9</sup>
- ④ Kuepuka uambukizo ni njia bora zaidi ya kuzuia maambukizi. Pamoja na kuzingatia mambo sita ya msingi kuhusu usafi wakati wa kumzalisha mama, yafuatayo pia ni mambo muhimu:<sup>9</sup>
  - \* Upatikanaji wa maji safi na usafi wa mazingira pamoja na vyoo<sup>10</sup>
  - \* Sisitiza lishe bora kwa akinamama na kuanza kuwanyonyesha watoto mapema na kunyonyesha maziwa ya mama pekee ili kujenga mfumo wa kinga ya mtoto<sup>11</sup>
  - \* Hakikisha uwepo wa madawa muhimu ikiwemo dawa za sindano za antibiotiki kwa ajili ya kutibu maambukizi<sup>9</sup>

**Njia sita zinazohimizwa na Shirika la Afya Duniani kuhakikisha usafi wakati wa kujifungua**

- 1.Mikono misafi ya mhudumu
- 2.Sehemu safi ya kumweka mama na mtoto
- 3.Wembe safi wa kukatia kitovu
- 4.Uzi safi ya kufungia kitovu
- 5.Nguo safi za kutumia kumfuta/ kumkaushia na kumfunga mtoto
- 6.Nguo safi za kumfunga mama

### Ufumbuzi Tanzania?

Tafiti toka Tanzania zinaonyesha kwamba hatua rahisi zinafanya kazi! Utumiaji wa vifaa safi vya kuzalishia na visivyo na gharama kubwa kumepunguza maambukizi mionganoni mwa watoto (uwezekano wa maambukizi kupunguzwa mara 13.1), na maambukizi kwa akinamama (uwezekano wa maambukizi kupunguzwa mara 3.2) na kuonyesha ufanisi kwa waliojifungulia nyumbani na katika vituo vya kutoa huduma za afya huko Mwanza.<sup>12</sup>

Mwaka 2014 Tanzania iliweka dhamira ya kutekeleza Mpango Kazi wa Kila Mtoto Mchanga<sup>1</sup> na Mpango Mkakati Ulioboreshw. <sup>5</sup> Mikakati hii inaonyesha wazi vipaumbele ambavyo ni suluhu kwa matatizo haya, inahimiza nguvu za pamoja ili kupunguza kwa kiasi kikubwa vifo vya akinamama na watoto wachanga, na kuepusha tatizo la watoto wanaozaliwa wafu. Ni wajibu wetu kuweka vipaumbele kulingana na ushahidi, vyenye gharama nafuu na vya kutekelezeka katika vituo vyote vya afya vinavyohudumia wajawazito na kutoa huduma za kujifungua. Vile vile kuhakikisha ukusanyaji bora wa takwimu juu ya matokeo ya ujauzito ili kuwezesha hatua stahiki kuchukuliwa pale zinapohitajika zaidi.

**Kama mpango mkakati ulioboreshw utatekelezwa, maisha ya watoto wachanga 9,400 yaweza kuokolewa na kuepusha watoto 2,500 kuzaliwa wafu na kuzuia vifo vya akina mama vipatavyo 1,400 ifikapo Desemba 2015**



## Maambukizi nchini Tanzania

Mchango wa vifo vitokanavyo na maambukizi (na homa ya uti wa mgongo na pepopunda)	20%
Idadi ya vifo vya watoto wachanga vinavyotokana na maambukizi (2013) <sup>4</sup>	7,800
Mchango wa vifo vya akinamama vitokanavyo na maambukizi (Afrika Chini ya Jangwa la Sahara) <sup>3</sup>	10%
Mahudhurio ya kliniki ya wajawazito mara nne au zaidi (2010) <sup>5</sup>	43%
Kiwango cha kuhudumiwa na mhudumu mwenye ujuzi wakati wa kujifungua (2010) <sup>5</sup>	49%
Kiwango cha vizazi vinavyotokea katika mazingira yenye maji, mfumo wa takaa na vyoo salama (2010) <sup>6</sup>	31%
Akinamama na watoto wachanga wanaopata huduma ya baada ya kujifungua katika siku mbili za mwanzo (2010) <sup>5</sup>	31%
Kiwango cha watoto wachanga wanaonyonyeshwa maziwa ya mama mapema (kipindi kisichozidi saa mbili baada ya kuzaliwa) (2010) <sup>5</sup>	49%
Kiwango cha watoto wanaonyonyeshwa maziwa ya mama pekee kwa miezi sita ya mwanzo (2010) <sup>5</sup>	50%

## Marejeo

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## Maelezo

\* Imekokotolewa toka takwimu za Liu na wenzie. Idadi ya vifo vya watoto wachanga inakadiriwa kuwa 38611 na vifo vya watoto wachanga vitokanavyo na maambukizi ni 7843 ( $7843 \div 38611 \times 100 = 20.3\%$ ) (inayokadiriwa kama 20%)