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Isikhangiso sithi:



Lolushicilelo lwe-E-News lugxila ngokuyinhloko ekunikezeni umbiko ngoMhlangano WaseNingizimu Afrika

wokuqala owawuphathelene neHIV/AIDS owawuseThekwini, ngoSeptember. Izihloko ezithakazelisa ngokukhethekile zazihlanganisa ucwaningo, izinselele zemithi yokugoma, ukukhishwa kwama-ARV nokusungulwa kwama-microbicide. Nakuba iseyinde indlela okusamelwe ihanjwe empini yokulwa neHIV/AIDS, kwacaca ukuthi lokho okwenzekayo lapha eNingizimu Afrika kunika ugqozi.

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Ngokuphathelene neNgqungquthela Yengculazi

INgqungquthela Yengculazi YeMRC yavulelwa umphakathi eminyakeni engaba mithathu edlule.

Umgomo wayo: ukwakha ibhuloho phakathi kwesayensi nomphakathi nokwenza kube nenkundla yanyanga zonke yabantu abahlukahlukene abahilelekile kuyiHIV/AIDS ukuze kuxoxwe izindaba, eziphathelene nezimayelana nendlela esisabela ngayo kulolubhubhane. Lengqungquthela inethemba futhi lokuthuthukisa ukukhulumisana nokuxhumana phakathi kukaHulument, umphakathi, ososayensi, izintatheli kanye nomphakathi wonkana.

I-Microbicide nezindlela ezivimbelayo ezilawulwa ngabesifazane – ukubukezwa kwezinkulamo zoMhlangano Wengculazi WaseNingizimu Afrika.

"I-Afrika engezansi kweSahara iyiyona ndawo ehlaselwe yiHIV ukuzedlula zonke, abesifazane abanalesi sifo yibona abaningi kunamadoda. Njengoba kunjalo, kunesidingo esiphuthumayo sokusungula nokuhlola ubuchwepheshe bokuvimbela iHIV obulawulwa ngabesifazane njengama-microbicide esitho sabesifazane, ama-diaphragm esitho sabesifazane namakhondomu abesifazane." – *South African AIDS Conference 2003.*

Nakuba kunobuchwepheshe obuningi nemibono ngokuvimba ukungenwa yiHIV phakathi kwabesifazane emhlabeni wonke, ukucwaninga ngama-microbicide ezitho zabesifazane kuyindaba esemqoka kakhulu.

Incazelo eyisisekelo ye-microbicide yinto ebulala noma eyenza ama-pathogen angasebenzi. Njengoba evame ukubizwa ngokuthi 'indlela evimbayo angase avimbele ukuba kungadluli lutho futhi ayingqayizivele ngokuthi alawulwa ngabesifazane. Ikakhulukazi endabeni yeHIV/AIDS, ama-microbicide akhanyelwe ukuba afakwe ngaphakathi esithweni sowesifazane.

Lapho esefakiwe esithweni sowesifazane, ama-microbicide kufanele avimbele iHIV futhi empeleni, nezinye izifo ezithathelwana ngobulili (STIs), ngokuvimba inqubo yokungena kwamaseleli noma ngokubulala ingciwane



lingakangeni. Ama-microbicide ayoklanywa futhi ukuba avimbele inzalo noma angayivimbeli.

Kumelwe kube nezindlela ezahlukahlukene zokudlulisela lama-microbicide emphakathini, angaba yijeli, ukhilimu, into efakwa ezinqeni, ifilimu, isiponji, into yokusula kanye/noma iringi yesitho sowesifazane noma yasezinqeni. Ucwaningo oluningi lwamanje lugxile kumajeli. NgokukaDktl CH Lacey weBritish Medical Research Council,

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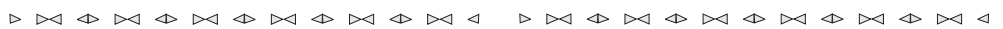
ucwaningo lubonise ukuthi abesifazane abanandaba 'nokubukeka futhi ngokuyinhloko bafuna "into esebenzayo."

UDktl Lacey waqhubeka wathi ukucwaninga ngokusetshenziswa 'kanye kwama-microbicide asetshenziswe ngaphambi kobulili kubonise ubufakazi bokuphumelela kuze kufike emahoreni angu-12 (kuye ngesilinganiso). Lapho ebuzwa ukuthi isivikelo sihlala sifana yini kuyo yonke inkathi engamahora angu-12, uDktl Lacey wathi izimpawu zibonise ukuthi, izinga lokuvikeleka lahlala lingashintshile.

Uma sithatha ngokuthi ukuphumelela kungu-60% lapho i-microbicide isetshenziswa isikhathi esingu-50%

ngabantu abangasebenzisi amakhondomu noma ngabantu abawasebenzisa ngezikhathi ezithile, khona-ke abangenwa yilesifo abayizigidi ezingu-2.5 bangavikelwa eminyakeni engu-3. Lelithonya empilweni yomphakathi lisho ukonga okukhulukazi kwezempilo kusho uDktl Lacey.

Nokho wakuveza ukuthi ucwaningo lwama-microbicide lusesekuqaleni ngokuphathelene nokuhlola kokuvikela; nakuba kubonakala kusebenza kahle kumashubu okuhlola nasezilwaneni, akuwona umbono ongokoqobo ukulindela imiphumela eminyakeni engu-5 kuya ku-6 ezayo, ngisho nangaphezu kwalokho.



Ngosizo oluncane oluvela kubangane bethu

ngu-Marina R. Rifkin

Imithi yokugomela iHIV eSA

Ngo-November kwaqalisa ukulingwa komuthi wokugomela iHIV eNingizimu Afrika, isigaba l sokulinga kwezokwelapha saqala eChris Hani Baragwanath Hospital eSoweto kanye neSikhungo Esicwaninga Nomuthi Wokugomela iHIV seMedical Research Council eThekwini. Nakuba emahle kakhulu, lamagxathu amane ayizinyathelo zokuqala ekuthuthukisweni komuthi wokugomela iHIV ophephile, ophumelelayo nongabizi.

Ukuze kwenziwe ukulingwa kwemithi yokugoma, abantu abaphile kahle, abangenayo iHIV, abaneminyeka engaphezu kuka-18, abanikeza ukuvuma okusekelwe olwazini ngempela, bayadingeka ukuze bavolontiyi ukuhlanganyela ekulingweni

kwezokwelapha komuthi wokugomela iHIV. Njengoba kunokulingwa kwemithi yokugoma emibili okuqhubekayo eNingizimu Afrika futhi kusalindeleke eminye emithathu ekuqaleni konyaka ozayo, kuzodingeka izinkulungwane zamavolontiyi azohlanganyela ekulingeni kwezokwelapha komuthi wokugomela iHIV.

Indida Yokuheha

Enye yezinselele ezinkulu ekwenzeni ukulinga ngomuthi wokugoma isekuheheni abantu abazovolontiyi. Ukuhlanganyela ekulingweni kwemithi yokugoma kuhambisana nezingozi futhi nakuba umuthi wokugoma ngokwawo ungenakubangela ukungenwa yiHIV, kunezingozi emzimbeni nakwezenhlalo abazovolontiyi okumelwe baziqaphele ngaphambi kokuba bavume ukuhlanganyela kulokhu kulinga.

Ukulingwa kwemithi yokugoma kulawulwa yizimfuneko zezimiso zokuhle zokuthi abazovolontiyi kumelwe bakwazi ukubonisa ukuthi bayaziqonda izinqubo zokulinga nemiphumela engase ibangelwe ngukuhlanganyela. Ukuze kuhlangatshezwane nalemfuneko, ukulingwa kwemithi yokugoma ngokuvamile kufuna ukuba bonke abantu abazovolontiyi kube ngabantu abaqede→





umatekuletsheni ngaphambi kokuba bafanelekele ukubhalisa.

Sekuye kwaphakama isithiyi esikhulu mayelana nokukwazi komuntu ozohlanganyela ukunikeza ukuvuma okusekelwe olwazini kanye nokuzimisela okuhambisana nakho kokuhlanganyela ekulingweni komuthi wokugomela iHIV. Nakuba ukuhlola kwangaphambili kuye kwathola ukuthi amazinga aphakeme emfundo yabantu abangase bahlanganyele ahlobene nokuqondwa okuthe xaxa kwezinqubo nezingozi zokuhlola, kanye nekhono elengeziwe lokunikeza ukuvuma okusekelwe olwazini, kubuye kubangele nokuncipha kokuzimisela ukuhlanganyela. Ngakho, nakuba abantu abafundile bengase bakwazi ukunikeza ukuvuma, ngokuvamile ngakhetha ukungakunikezi.

Izinyuvesi zinikeza ithuba alivelel lokunqoba lendida. Nakuba ukuhlola (studies)¹ kuye kwasikisela ukuthi abafundi abankamunkamu ukuhlanganyela ekulingweni komuthi wokugomela iHIV kunabantu abangebona abafundi, abacwaningi

ngokuvamile bagxila ekufuneni abafundi basemakolishi lapho bezama ukuheha abantu ekulingeni kokwelapha, ngenxa yokuthi batholakala kalula futhi baziqonda kangcono izinqubo zokuhlola, futhi ngenxa yalokho banikeza ukuvuma okusekelwe olwazini ngempela.²

Ukuhlola okusha

Kusukela ngoFebruary, umfundi oneziqum waseJohns Hopkins School of Public Health e-United States uzobe esebenza neMedical Research Council eThekwini ukuze enze ukuhlola okuncane, uma kugunyazwa, mayelana nokuzimisela kwabafundi basenyuvesi eNingizimu Afrika kwaZulu-Natal ukuhlanganyela ekulingweni kwemithi yokugomela iHIV. Ukuhlola kuzohlela abafundi abangu-150 abafunda eNyuvesi YaseNatal-Durban noma Nelson R. Mandela School of Medicine. Umgomo oyinhloko walokhu kuhlola ungukubona ukuhlobana kwezici zezenhlobo, zokuziphatha, nezemiphakathi kanye nouzimisela ukuhlanganyela ekulingweni kwemithi yokugomela iHIV, ngethemba lokuthi

kuzoqiniswa imizamo yokuheha nokuqonda ukuthi abafundi bazenza kanjani izinqumo mayelana nokuhlanganyela ekulingweni komuthi wokugomela iHIV.

Imiphumela yokuqala yalokhu kucwaninga kufanele itholakale ngo-July 2004. Uma unanoma yimiphi imibuzo mayelana nalokhu kuhlola, sicela uthinte uMarina Rifkin ku- +27 (0) 31 203 4700 noma nge-e-mail ethi marina.rifkin@mrc.ac.za noma mrifkin@jhsph.edu.

¹ Perisse A, Schechter M, Moreira R, et al. Willingness to participate in HIV vaccine trials among men who have sex with men in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. J AIDS 2002. 25 (5): 459 – 463.

² Westblom TU, Belshe RB, Gorse GJ, et al. Characteristics of a population volunteering for human immunodeficiency virus immunization. Intl J STD AIDS. 1990;1 (2): 126 -128.



Izinselele zokucwaninga ngemithi yokugomela iHIV eNingizimu Afrika.

Nakuba intuthuko emkhakheni wemithi yokugomela ingculazi iza kancane, imizamo yembulunga yonke iye yaba mikhulu, ngokusho kukaDktl Tim Tucker, uMqondisi weSouth African AIDS Vaccine Initiative (SAAVI).

Ekhuluma nezihambeli zoMhlangano Wengculazi WaseNingizimu Afrika wokuqala, uDktl Tucker wathi imininingwane yezilwane ngokukhethekile, iye yabonisa ithuba elibalulekile. Nokho, waxwayisa ngokuthi kwakusenezithiyi ezinkulu ngaphambili nokuthi izindlela ezidlule ezazisetshenziswe ekucwaningweni komuthi wokugomela iHIV zazingazange ziphumelele. Uma kuziwa kokuhle, ukucwaningwa kwemithi yokugoma eNingizimu Afrika kungena esigabeni esisha nesithakazelisayo. Naphezu kokukhathazeka okuzwakaliswe ngabantu abahilelekile emhlabeni wonke mayelana

nekhono leNingizimu Afrika lokuqhuba ucwaningo olukuleli qophelo, manje sesisonqenqemeni lokulinga kwezokwelapha. "INingizimu Afrika inabantu baseNingizimu Afrika abasebenza kumalaborathri aseNingizimu Afrika abakhiqiza imithi yokugoma yaseNingizimu Afrika," kusho uDktl Tucker. Ukukhiqizwa komuthi wokugoma waseNingizimu Afrika kungumsebenzi omkhulu wokubambisana:

Abenza imithi yokugoma yiNyuvesi yaseStellenbosh neyaseCape Town, ngokubambisana neMedical Research Council. Izinto abagxile kuzo ngokuyinhloko:

- Ukusebenza kweCTL
- Ukwenza amasosha omzimba abe neutral
- I-Cross subtype immune protection



Izindatshana

Kusukela ngomhla ka-25 October, iNgqungquthela Yengculazi iyoba nengosi eba khona njalo kuyiDaily News, njengengxenye yento yabo yokuxhasa impilo yanyanga zonke. Izihloko eziyohlanganiswa ziyogxila ezihlolweni zeziNgqungquthela ezisazoba khona noma esedlulile lapho zibukwa ngezinhlangothi ezahlukahlukene.

YIJABULELENI!!

Izithombe



5. Umqondisi Wengqungquthela YeNgculazi, uMarlijn van Berne, uAndrew Lambert weHVTN noJennifer Hyman (Global Health Council).



6. UCece Fadope (Nigeria Internews Network), Umqondisi Wengqungquthela YeNgculazi uMarlijn van Berne, noMia Malan (Kenya Internews Network).



7. UMhlangano We-ICASA ka-13, eNairobi, eKenya

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- Ukukhiqiza
- Ukuhlola isimo soshevu
- Izinto ezivela esigungwini esiqondisayo
Bahola imithi yokugoma yi-MRC, iNyuvesi YaseWitwatersrand (isikhungo esicwaninga ngeHIV esi-peri-natal), i-Arum Health Research (Anglo Gold) nenhlango eNxuvesi YaseCape Town (University of Cape Town, Stellenbosh neMRC). Into abagxile kuyo ngokuyinhloko:
 - I-Phase I / II: Infrastructure & Personnel
 - I-Phase III: Massive cohorts; Demographics; HLA; Viral diversity; Immune responses; Antibody and CD8 / CD4
 - Intsha
Ukuhlolwa kwesimiso sokuzivikela somzimba kwenziwa yiNyuvesi YaseStellenbosch, iNyuvesi YaseCape Town, iMRC neNICD (iNational Institute of Communicable Diseases). Into abagxile kuye ngokuyinhloko:
 - Ukuhlobana kwesimiso sokuzivikela somzimba ezilwaneni nasekuhloleni okuhilela abantu.
 - Izindlela zokuthaka ezifanayo
 - Ukushintshela egxeneni ye-“service laboratory”: iminingwane yesigungu esiqondisayo esezingeni eliphezulu Iminingwane engokwesayensi yokuziphatha iqhutshwa yiNyuvesi YaseWitwatersrand, iNyuvesi YaseStellenbosch neMRC. Into abagxile kuyo ngokuyinhloko ngukuqoqa ukwaziswa kubantu abahlanganyela ekulingeni:
 - Ngokuzimisela ukuhlanganyela
 - Ukubambelela ezimfunekweni phakathi nesikhathi: ukulinga nokunciphisa ingozi
 - Ihlazo elihambisana nokuvolontiya
 - Ukulimala ngokwezenhlalo
Izindaba zezimiso zokuhle zibukezwa futhi zisingathwa yiHAVEG, yiqembu lezimiso zokuhle zemithi yokugomela iHIV/AIDS eliseNyuvesi yaseNatal, ePietermaritzburg. Izinto abagxile kuzo ngokuyinhloko zihlela izindaba ezinjengalezi:
 - Ukuvuma okusekelwe olwazini, kucatshangelwa ukungafani kwamasiko nesilinganiso solwazi
 - Izinga lokunakekelwa
 - Ukusungula iziqondiso zezwe lonke

- Ukuqeqeshwa kwama-IRB s nabahilelekile
Ukulungela komphakathi noma ukufundiswa komphakathi ngemiphumela nezindaba ezithinta ukulingwa kwemithi yokugoma, kusingathwa yiSAAVI. I-SAAVI igxile ngokuyinhloko:
 - Ekufundisweni kabanzi komphakathi, izincwadi ukwaziswa nama-sector
 - Ukufuna ukusekelwa
 - Ukuvikelwa kwamavolontiya
 - Uhlaka olungokomthetho
Ekugcineni kukhona isikhungo seminingwane nokwaziswa kwesayensi yezinto eziphilayo egxile:
 - Ocwaningweni naseminingwaneni yokulinga esezingeni eliphezulu.

Ekuphetheni, uDktl Tucker wabuzwa ukuthi imithi yokugoma ingasetshenziswa yini njengendlela yokwelapha (hhayi yokuvimbela kodwa yokwelapha). Waphendula ngokuthi nakuba umgomo wamanje weSAAVI uwukucwanina 'ngegxathu lendlela yokuvimbela, iSAAVI iyoveza futhi yenze kufinelelwe ucwaningo lwayo uma kutholakele ukuthi luyazuzisa kubacwaningi bezindlela zokwelapha.

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VIS

Ama-Vaccine Information Session (**VIS**) aqhutshwa njalo ngoLwesibili ngo 10h30-11h30 nango 16h00-17h00, eBoardroom esesitezi sokuqala, eMedical Research Council, 491 Ridge Road, Overport.

Labo abanesithakazelo sokwazi okwengeziwe ngemithi yokugomela iHIV noma ukuhlanganyela ekuhloleni kwemithi yokugoma bayamukeleka ukuba babe khona emihlanganweni yeVIS. Ukuze uthole ukwaziswa okwengeziwe sicela uthinte: uNobuhle noma uWendy kulenombolo 031-2034700 noma kulenombolo yamahhala: 080 822 2463.