

<https://www.lakemedelsverket.se/sv/coronavirus/coronavaccin/detta-galler-om-coronavaccin>

Waxyaalahan ayaa khuseeya tallaalka fayruska Korona:

La daabacay: 28 janaayo 2021

Markii ugu danbeysay dib loo cusbooneysiisay: 23 ogosto 2021

Waxa tallaalka covid-19 Iswiidhan laga bilaabay bishii Janaayo 2021, iyadoo xiisaha tallaalka loo qabaa uu aad u weyn yahay. Waxase nasiib darro ah in la isla dhex wareegaayo fikrado qaldan oo kala duwan, khuraafaad iyo macluumaad been abuur cad ah oo ku saabsan tallaalka, taas oo keenaysa khatar aan loo baahnayn oo is faham la'aan ku timaado iyo inay dad badan walaac ku abuurto.

In la qaado cudur la kala qaadaayo ayaa keeneysaa khataro kuwa tallaalka ka badan

Waxa jira oraaho qaldan oo dhahaaya inay ka fiicnaan laheyd in la xanuunsato halkii tallaalka covid-19 laga qaadan lahaa. Taasi sax ma aha

Waxa jira khatar aad uga weyn oo ay jiro halis ah oo cudurada faafa ahi leedahay marka qaadashada tallaalka la garab dhigo. Cudurada infegshano/caabuqyo ah oo badan ayaa sababi kara dhibaatooyin caafimaad oo muddo dheer sii taagnaan kara ka dib marka cudurka laftiisa laga bogsado.

Waxa uu Covid-19 muujiyey inuu cudur halis ah oo aan la saadaalin karin yahay kaas oo illaa iyo hadda aduunka sababay dhimashada qiyaastii 4.5 milyan oo qof, kuwaas oo 14,600 Iswiidhan kaga jiraan. Waxtarka ay leedahay is tallaalistu ayaa aad uga weyn halista in jiro khatar ahi kugu dhacdo.

Waxaad macluumaad dheeraad ah ka helayaa bogga internedka ee Folkhälsomyndigheten

<https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/smittskydd-beredskap/utbrott/aktuella-utbrott/covid-19/skyddadig-och-andra/rad-och-information-till-riskgrupper/>

In la iska tallaalo covid-19 ayaa ka wanaagsan halkii kaliya laga kaashan lahaa difaac la haysto oo awood badan leh

Waxa jira oraaho qaldan oo dhahaaya inay ka fiicnaan laheyd in la kaashado difaac jirka oo awood badan halkii covid-19 la iskaga tallaali lahaa. Taasi sax ma aha

Waxa hubaal ah in difaaca jirka ee wanaagsan uu inaga caawin doono inaan si fiican iskaga caabino infegshanada kala duwan ee aynu la kulano. Laakiin waxaan suurtoagal ahayn in horey loo sii ogaado in la leeyahay difaac awood badan oo cudur gaar ah kaa ilaalinaaya, waana wax khatar ah in taas lagu nasiibiyo. Covid-19 waa cudur cusub. Fayruska SARS-CoV-2 waxa la helay Diisembar 2019, mana jirto wax dalaali cilmiyaysan ah oo muujinaaya in kooxaha gaar ay markii hore ugu lahaayeen difaac wanaagsan oo cudurka ka difaaca.

Tallaalku waa habka ugu wanaagsan ee uguna ammarka badan ee la iskaga ilaalinaayo cudurrada faafa ee halista ah.

Tallaalka iyo tallaalista

<https://www.lakemedelsverket.se/sv/behandling-och-forskrivning/vaccin>

Tallaalada Korona ee Midowga Yurub uu ansixiyay waxa uu ku siinayaa difaac wanaagsan

Waxa jira been abuuryo sheegaaya inaanay tallaalada covid-19 aanay ku siineynin difaac ku filan oo wanaagsan oo cudurka kaa ilaaliya. Taasi sax ma aha

Waxa jirta aqoon ballaaran/baaxad weyn oo taariikh ahaaneed oo waxtarka is tallaalistu u leedahay cudurada infegshanka ku sabsan. Waxa uu tallaalku caadi ahaan leeyahay awood difaac oo qiyaas ahaa 60-90% ah, taas oo adiga naftaada ka ilaalineysa cudurka iyadoo kana hortageysa faafitaanka cudurka. Waxa awooda difaacu had iyo jeer loo qiyaasaa hab koox ahaaneed, iyadoo lagu saleynayo natiijooyinka ka soo baxa tijaabooyinka caafimaadka halkaas oo ay kumanaan qof ka tirsan yihiin. Waxaanse laakiin suurtoagal aheyn in la go'aamiyo nooca difaac ee uu shaqsi gaari ahi tallaalka ka dib yeelan doono.

Tallaalada covid-19 ee Iswiidhan la ansixiyay ayaa lagu tijaabiyay 20,000-40,000 oo qof waxaanay muujiyeen inay difaac wanaagsan oo cudurka ah leeyihiin. Covid-19 waxa weeye cudur keeni kara jiro halis ah iyo dhimasho, gaar ahaan dadka waayeelka ah iyo kooxaha kale ee nugul. Waxa sidaa darteed muhiim ah in dadka inta ugu badan ee suurtoogalka ah ay doortaan inay is tallaalaan, gaar ahaan haddii kooxaha haliska ugu jira ka tirsan.

Wax dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan waxtarka barnaamiska tallaalida ku saabsan ka akhri bogga internetka ee Folkhälsomyndigheten.

<https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/smittydd-beredskap/vaccinationer/vaccinationsprogram/uppfoljning-av-vaccinationsprogram/infografik-om-effekten-av-vaccinationsprogram/>

Fiitamiin-D, ivermektin iyo klorokinfosfat ayaan ka hortegi karin ama lagu daaweyn karin covid-19

Waxa jira araahe been abuur ah oo sheegaya in Fiitamiin-D, ivermektin iyo klorokinfosfat ay ka hortegi karin ama lagu daaweyn karin covid-19. Taasi sax ma aha

Wax daliil cilmiyaysan ah looma hayo in fiitamiin-D, ivermektin ama klorokinfosfat loo isticmaali karo ka hortago ama daaweynta covid-19. Daraasado dhowr ah ayaa la sameeyay waxaa socda tirobadan oo daraasado caafimaad ah oo adduunka ka socda kuna saabsan dhowr ka mid ah walxahan, laakiin ilaa hadda ayaanay daraasadina muujin waxtar lagu qanci karo.

Klorokinfosfat waa dawo cudurka duumada/kaneecada loo isticmaalo, waxaanay keeni kartaa saameyn xun haddii qiyaas/daws xad dhaaf ah la qaato. Ivermektin waxa badiyaa loo isticmaalaa ka hortaga infegshanada gooryaanada kala duwan ee dadka iyo xoolaha gala. Hey'adda dawooyinka ee Yurub (EMA) ayaa dib u eegis ku sameysay cilmi baarista labadaas dawo iyadoo gaartey go'anka ah inaysan jirin wax taageero ah oo isticmaalka ka hortaga covid-19 ay u leeyihiin iyadoo lagu saleynayo cilmi baarista hada jirta.

Fiitamiin -D waxa jirku ku sameeyaa waxyaabo ay ka mid yihiin, qorraxda iyo cuntada caadiga ah, laakiin waxa sidoo kale loo qaadan karaa sida dawooyinka fiitamiinada ah. Sida laga soo xigtay Livsmedelsverket ayaa mark aanu fiitamiin D gu kaa yar yahay ay micno u yeelan kartaa infegshanada hawo mareenka, laakiin maanta wax badan lagama oga si loogu odhan karo in fiitamiin D uu yareyn karto khatarta infegshanka lagu qaadaayo ama lagu yeelanaayo ciladdaha xunxun ee covid-19 uu keeno.

<https://www.lakemedelsverket.se/sv/nyheter/paminnelse-om-riskerna-med-klorokin-och-hydroxiklorokin-vid-behandling-av-covid-19>

<https://www.lakemedelsverket.se/sv/nyheter/ema-avrader-fran-anvandning-av-ivermektin-mot-covid-19>

https://www.livsmedelsverket.se/livsmedel-och-innehall/naringsamne/vitaminer-och-antioxidanter/d-vitamin#D-vitamin_och_covid-19

Ma jiraan wax xiriir ah oo tallaalka iyo autism-ka ka dhaxeeya

Waxa jira been abuuryo sheegaaya in tallaalku uu autism keeni karro. Taasi sax ma aha

Tuhunka in tallaalku uu keeni karo cudurka autism ayaa xoog ku soo korodhay sida ku salaysan daraasad 1998 lagu daabacay joornaalka aqoontada sayniska lagu soo gore ee The Lancet. Inkasta oo uu qoraaga maqaalka ku tilmaameen inaanay jirin xiriir ka dhexeeya tallaalka MPR iyo autism oo lagu muujiyey daraasada, ayaa maqaalka lagu dhalleceeyay inuu taas tilmaamaayo (Lee et al., Lancet, 1998).

Dadka ka midka ahaa kooxdii cilmibaareyaasha aheyd ayaa markii dambe maqaalka turjumaadiisa iska fogeeyeen (Murch et al., Lancet, 2004). Maqaalka ayaa ka dib ay Lancet ka saartey (Lancet, Feb 2, 2010), markii ay khaladaadka daraasadu soo baxeen. Waxa wadamada ay ka midka yihiin Denmark, Finland iyo USA, laga sameeyey daraasado ballaaran oo ku saabsan cudurrada faafa halkaas oo la isbarbar dhigay jiritaanka cudurka autism iyo cudurrada mindhicirka ee waara ka hor iyo ka dib qaadashada tallaalka MPR ee waddan kasta oo ay khuseyso. Midna lagama helin daraasadahaas wax xiriir ah oo ka dhexeeya tallaalka iyo yeelashada mid ka mid ah cudurada. Hey'adda Caafimaadka Adduunka (WHO) ayaa sidoo kale iyaduna baartay ku sameysan su'aasha.

Wax dheeraad ah oo been abuuryada tallaalka ku saabsan ka akhri bogga internetka ee Folkhälsomyndigheten.

https://www.folkhalsomyndigheten.se/smittskydd-beredskap/vaccinationer/fragor-och-svar/massling-passjuka-och-roda-hund/?exp=57171#_57171

Tallaalladu inagama dhigayaan madhaleys

Waxa jira been abuuryo sheegaaya in tallaalladu ay kaa dhigi karaan madhaleys. Taasi sax ma aha Ma jiraan wax cadeynaaya inay tallaallada covid-19 ay saameynayaan taranka haweenka ama ragga.

Dhammaan daawooyinka iyo tallaallada la ansaxiyey waxay soo mareen daraasado badan oo kala duwan si loogu cadeeyo ama meesha looga saaro khataraha kala duwan. Waa inay cidda sameynaysaa markasta sameysaa tijaabooyin shaybaar ah oo kala duwan (in vitro) iyo tijaabooyin xayawaan lagu sameeyo (in vivo) iyo sidoo kale in si taxaddir leh loogu sharaxo sida ay dawadu jirka ugu shaqeynayso si xitaa baaritaannada aadanaha loogu bilaababa.

Tijaabooyinka hore ee aadanaha (wejiyada I iyo II), waxa fiiro gaar ah la siinayaa waxyaabaha ay ka midka yihiin sunta (sida ay maadadu sun ugu tahay) iyadoo haddii ay taasi saameyn ku yeelan karto awoodda dumarka iyo ragguba carruur ku helayaan. Daraasadaha cilmi ahaaneed ee gundhiga u ah ansixinta tallaallada Korona ayaa laga helayaa iyadoo lagu soo bandhigay warbixinta baaritaanka ee mid kasta (EPAR).

Macluumaad dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan waxay tallaallada ka kooban yihiin

<https://www.lakemedelsverket.se/sv/coronavirus/coronavaccin>

Tallaaladu waxba kama bedeli karaan DNA-daada.

Waxa jira been abuuryo sheegaaya in tallaalladu ay DNA wax ka bedeli karaan. Taasi sax ma aha

Waxay maaddada mRNA ku jirtaa unug kasta oo jidhkeena ka mid ah waana qaabab ku dhisan ribonuklein aysiidh ah oo leh tilmaamo unugga ku socda oo u sheegaaya sida ay u shaqeynayaan. Fayrusyada qaarkood (oo uu SARS-CoV-2 ka mid yahay) waxa ku jiri kara RNA taas oo unuga u tilmaameysa inuu fayruska koobi gareeyo si uu jirka ugu tarmo.

Tallaallada ku saleysan mRNA ee covid-19 (Comirnaty, Moderna) waxay unugyada ka dhigaan qaar sameeya borotiin guudka sare leh ah oo fayruska SARS-CoV-2 u eeg, iyadoo sidaasna ku hawlgaliyaa habdhiska difaaca jirka. Ma jirto wax fursad ah oo ay borotiinadaasi u leeyihiin inay waxyaabo fayrus ah sameeyaan ama RNA cusub sameeyaan. Waxay taas micnaheedu tahay inaanay suurtoagal aheyn in tallaalka infegshan laga qaado. Marka hadhow uu fayruska dhabta ahi uu qofka la tallaalay ku shaco aya habdhiska difaaca jirku uu diyaar u yahay inuu fayruska weeraro.

Unugyada aadanaha ayaan RNA u bedeli karin DNA, markaas ayaan talaalada mRNA gu badali karin hidde-sideha aadanaha. Waxyaalaha mRNA da la isku tallaalaayo ku jira ayaa dhakhso jirka dhexdiisa loogu burburinayaa.

Tallaalada fayruska ee vector-ka ku salaysan ee maanta la ansixiyay (Vaxzevria iyo Janssen) waxa ku jira DNA ku koodh gareysan borotiinka kor u soo taagan ee ka socda SARS-COV-2. Waxay unugyadeenu DNA-daas u turjumayaa RNA iyadoo ka dibna borotiinka dhusha kor ka soo taagan leh oo isla markaana si la mid ah ta tallaalada mRNA da keenaaya difaac wax kaa ilaalinaaya. DNA da ku jirta vector-radaas fayruska ah ayaan lagu dhex dari karin inaga DNA-deena ama wax ka beddeli karta hide-sidaheena.

Macluumaad dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan waxay tallaalada ka kooban yihiin

<https://www.lakemedelsverket.se/sv/coronavirus/coronavaccin>

Tallaalada Korona kuma jiraan wax mikrochip ahi

Waxa jira been abuuryo sheegaaya in tallaalku uu ku dhex jiro mikrochip si la iskugu daba gallo. Waa shaki la'aan inaanay sax aheyn.

Ma jiraan wax tallaalo ah oo ay ku jiraan mikrochip ama tiknoolajiyad kale oo dabagal lagu sameeyo, mana aha xitaa taasi mid ka mid ah tallaallada covid-19.

Macluumaad dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan waxay tallaalada ka kooban yihiin

<https://www.lakemedelsverket.se/sv/coronavirus/coronavaccin>

Ma jiro wax sir ahaan loogu soo qariyey tallaalada

Waxa jira been abuuryo sheegaaya in tallaalku fayruska korona uu ku dhex jiro maado khatar ah oo la iska qarinaayo. Taasi sax ma aha

Ma jiro wax la qarsoon ama sir ahaan loogu soo qariyey tallaalada Waxyaabaha ku jira tallaalada ayaa lagu sharaxay warqada waxyaalaha ku jira iyo buugyaraha tallaalka la socota, kaas oo aad ka heli doontid bogga Läkemedelsverket. Habka loo sameynaayo iyo iyo goobaha wax soo saarka ee dawooyinka iyo tallaalada oo dhan ayay hey'adaha dawlada ee dawooyinka qaabilsan kormeer si joogto ah ugu sameeyaan.

Si la mid ah sida dawooyinka kale, ayaa tallaalka uu ku jiri karaa waxyaabaha kale ee loo yaqaano maadooyinka caawiya ama haraayo yar ee walxaha loo isticmaalo habka wax soo saarka. Warqada waxyaalaha ku jira iyo buugyaraha ee tallaalka kasta oo la ansixiyey waxa uu wataa tusmada/diiwaanka waxyaabaha uu ka kooban yahay oo dhan.

Macluumaad dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan waxay tallaalada ka kooban yihiin

<https://www.lakemedelsverket.se/sv/coronavirus/coronavaccin>

Tallaalka lagama qaadi karo covid-19

Waxa jira been abuuryo sheegaaya in tallaalka laga qaadi karo covid-19. Taasi sax ma aha

Tallaalka looguma jiran karro Covid-19 maadama oo aanay ku jirin fayrus nool oo sii tarmi kara. Laakiinse waxa uu difaaca jirku marka tallaalka la qaato uga fal celin doonaa si la mid ah sida infegshanka dhabta ah oo kale. Waxa sidaas darteed la yeelan doonaa saameyn xun sida qandho, madax xanuun iyadoo la daalan yahay tallaalka ka dib, kuwaas oo ah fal-celinta caadiga ah ee difaaca jirka ee infegshanada ka dib la yeesho.

Tallaalada loo ansixiyry covid-19 midkoodana ma bixiso difaac dhammaystiran oo cudurka kaa wada ilaalinaaya, sidaa darteed xitaa haddii aad is tallaasho ayay jirtaa halis yar oo aad ku qaadeyso oo aad covid-19 ugu jiraneysa. Waxaanse taasi laakiin micnaheedu aheyn inaad tallaalka cudurka ku qaaday.

Macluumaad dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan waxay tallaalada ka kooban yihiin

<https://www.lakemedelsverket.se/sv/coronavirus/coronavaccin>

Tallaalada Korona kuma jiraan wax unugyo bini aadan ahi

Waxa jira been abuuryo sheegaaya in tallaalada ay ku jiraan unugyo bini aadan ahi. Taasi sax ma aha

Tallaalada la ansixiyey ee vector-ka (Vaxzevria, Janssen) ku saleysan waxa ku jira adenovirus kaas oo ah nooc fayruskada caadiga ah ee hargabka ka mid ah. Waxa taas loo isticmaalaa si maaddada DNA da ah ee tallaalka ku jirta ay unugyadu ugu gasho marka murqaha la iskaga duro. DNA da ayaa wax laga bedalay si loogu sameeyo borotiin aan cudur keeneynin kaas oo la mid ah ka fayruska korona ee SARS-CoV-2 waxa uuna tallaalka ka dib abuurayaa difaac.

Waxa Adenovirus lagu beeraa aalad ganacsi oo unugyadu ku tarmaan (kolba isa sii qeybiyaan) oo 1970-nadii uurjiifka laga soo saaray. Marka sameynta lagu dhex jiro gudaheeda ayaa ka dibna unugyadaas laga nadiifiyey iyadoo aan markaasna tallaalka ku sii jirin.

Macluumaad dheeraad ah oo ku saabsan waxay tallaalada ka kooban yihiin

<https://www.lakemedelsverket.se/sv/coronavirus/coronavaccin>

Tallaalada waa la ansaxiyey

Waxa jira warar kutidhi kuteen ah oo sheegaaya in oggolaanshaha shuruudda leh ee dhamaan tallaalada covid-19 Yurub la siiyey aanay haysan oggolaansho buuxa. Taasi sax ma aha

Tallaalada la ansaxiyey Iswiidhan iyo Midowga Yurub waxay haystaan oggolaansho shuruud leh, taas oo micnaheedu yahay inay jirto shuruud shirkada saaran oo ay ku soo uruuriso dhokumentiyada dheeri ah oo aan xilliga ansaxinta jirin.

Dawlada ayaase qaadatey qiimeynta ah inay jirto daliil ku filan oo sheegaaya inay tallaaladu waxtar leeyihiin oo ay leeyihiin sumad amniga heer la ogolaan karo ah, iyo sidoo kale in habka loo sameynayaa uu buuxinaayo shuruudaha laga rabo.

Waxyaabaha hadhow la codsan doono waxay tusaale ahaan noqon karaan, xog dheeri ah oo ku saabsan habka loo sameynaayo ama warbixinnada kama danbeysta ah ee daraasadaha caafimaadka. Haddii aan shuruudahaas la buuxin ayaa oggolaanshaha dib u eegis lagu sameyn karaa. Shuruuda ansaxinta ayaan aheyn wax tallaalkan oo keliya ku kooban ee waxa badanaa la isticmaalaa marka ay jirto baahi weyn oo caafimaad si loogu dedejiyo fursada loogu daaweynaayo

ama looga hortagaayo jiro xun. Tallaallada wakhtigan xaadirka ah Iswiidhan ka socda ayaan aheyn wax tijaabo caafimaad ah.

Macluumaad la xiriira

Miyaad ka fikiraysaa waxyaalo dheeraad ah oo tallaallada Korona ku saabsan? Wax dheeraad ah ka sii akhriso su'aalaha iyo jawaabaha Hey'adda dawooyinka ee ku saabsan covid-19, ama la xiriir Hey'ada macluumaadka dawooyinka halkaas oo aad su'aalahaaga weydiin karto.