

Halin da ake ciki kamar cututtukan coronavirus da sauri yana haifar da rashin fahimta, jita-jita da bayanan karya ko labarai na karya, kamar yadda muka gani tare da rikice-rikice da yawa Kasarmu ta san wani lokaci. Muna da wani aiki a kanmu da rawar da za mu taka yayin yakar wannan kwayar cuta ta hanyar tabbatar da cewa mun rarraba bayanai daga ingantattun bayanai ingantattu kuma Ka kunna fitilun fellowan uwanmu foran ƙasa don alhakin yanke hukunci mai mahimmanci. Yaƙin gangami na **Coronavirus CivActs (CCC)** ya tattara jita-jita, damuwa da tambayoyi daga al'ummomi a Jamhuriyar Nijar don rufe gihin da ke tsakanin bayanai game da gwamnati, kafofin watsa labarai, kungiyoyi masu zaman kansu / ADs da 'yan ƙasa. Ta hanyar samar wa jama'a hujjoji, kungiyoyin ayyukanmu tabbatar da kyakkyawar fahimta game da bukatun dangane da COVID-19 da kuma lalata jita-jita kafin su iya yin ƙarin lahani.

**A HALIN YANZU MUTANE DARI BIYAR DA SABA'IN
(570) SUN KAMU DA CUTAR
DARI HU'DU DA SITTIN DA SHIDA
(466) KARKASHIN JIYYA
MUTANE GOMA SHA HU'DU
(14) SUKA RASA RAYUKANSU
TASA'IN (90) SUN WARKE**



kasance da adalki



bi umarnin hukumomi



nemi bayani game da kashe kudaden jama'a
game da cututtukan zuciya



Ka bada labarin cin hanci da rashawa, tashin hankali



kar a ajiye kayayyaki



saka kanka cikin aminci kuma taimaka wasu su kasance

Neman samfurin likita N ° 4/2020 Sassan chloroquine ke yawo a cikin Yankin Afirka na Hukumar Lafiya ta Duniya

Tsakanin 31 ga Maris da Afrilu 2, 2020, Hukumar Kula da Lafiya ta Duniya ta WHO don keɓaɓɓu da samfuran magunguna ta karfi rahoton tara wanda aka tabbatar da gurbata chloroquine a cikin ƙasashe uku.

Duk samfuran da aka bayar da rahoton an gano su a matakin haƙuri kuma an tabbatar da cewa duk mazinaciya ce. Abubuwan da aka jera a cikin hoton an tabbatar da su ba daidai bane, saboda asalinsu, abun da aka samo ko asalinsu an wakilce su da yaudara, da gangan ko zamba.

Tabbas, zamu iya lura da hakan:

BANGO: samfuran ba su da madaidaicin adadin kayan sarrafa magunguna, gwargwadon sakamakon farawa ko kuma cikakkun bincike (gwaje-gwaje na hukuma);

KYAUTA KO KUMA: masana'antun basu kera samfuran ba wanda sunan sa ya bayyana a kan alamun samfuran, da kuma m data (lambar tsari da kwanan wata) na samfuran da ke sama ba su dace da bayan ba masana'antar asali;

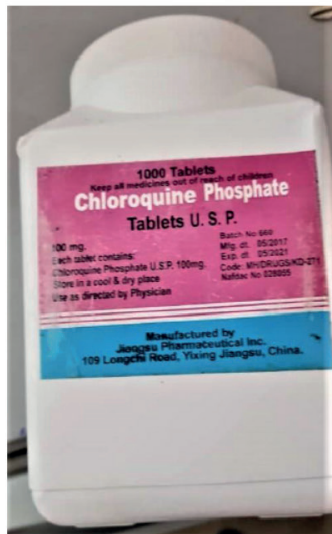
DA / KO: masana'anta wanda aka nuna sunan sa a cikin alamun samfurin ba ya wanzu

Kasashen da abin ya shafa su ne **Kamaru, Jamhuriyar Demokradiyyar Kongo (DRC) da Nijar**

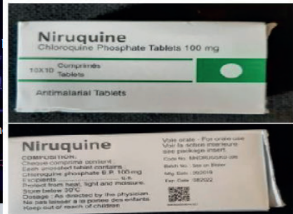
Alerte produit medical N°4/2020

CAMEROUN

Photographies de phosphate de chloroquine falsifié confirmé (100 mg)



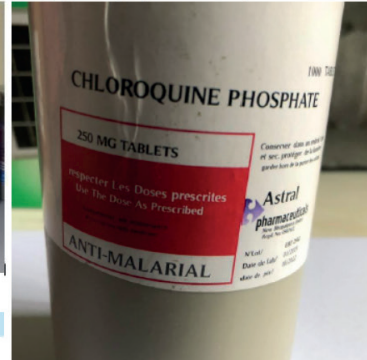
Photographies de Niruquine (100mg) falsifiée confirmée



Photographies de phosphate de chloroquine falsifié confirmé (250mg)

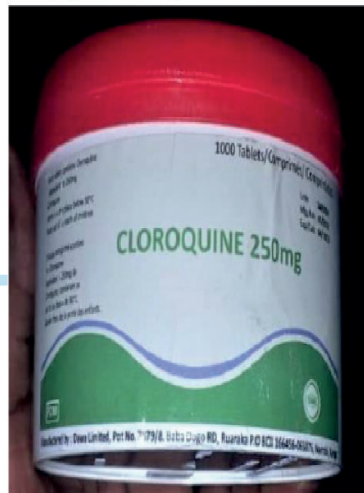


Photographies de phosphate de chloroquine falsifié confirmé (250mg)



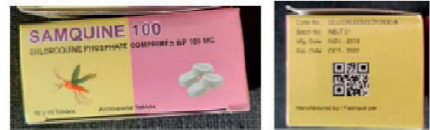
RÉPUBLIQUE DÉMOCRATIQUE DU CONGO

Photographies de chloroquine falsifié confirmé 250MG



NIGER

Photographies de Samquine 100 (100mg) falsifiée confirmée



Photographies de comprimés de phosphate de chloroquine falsifiés confirmés B.P 100 mg



ƙungiyar Accountability Lab Nijar ke gabatar da labarun yaki da cuta coronavirus



tambayoyi / amsoshi

Wadanne alamu ne ya kamata su faɗakar damu?

Ba su da takamaiman matsayi: ciwon kai, ciwon tsoka da gajiya, in ji Institut Pasteur. Zazzabi da alamu na numfashi sau da yawa suna faruwa kwana biyu ko uku bayan alamun farko. Bugu da kari, wasu marassa lafiya suna bayar da rahoton asarar dandano da wari (ba tare da an sha hanci ba) a matsayin alama na biyu, amma ba tsari bane. Hakanan yana yiwuwa don jin alamun rauni kawai, ko ma jin cikakken dacewa ("paucisymptomatic" - 'yan bayyanar cututtuka - ko "asymptomatic").

Ina da alamun cutar (tari, ciwon kai, ciwon makogwaro, jin zazzabi) lokacin da ma'aunin zafi ya tsayawa kusa da 37. Ta yaya zan san idan na tabbata kuma idan haka ne, wa zan kira?

Kira ga Samu (15) yakamata a kiyaye shi saboda tsananin wahalar numfashi, don kar a rufe lamunin gaggawa. Idan akwai alamun bayyanar cututtuka, ya kamata ka juya zuwa ga GP. Idan babu bayyanar cututtuka, dole ne a kiyaye matakan katange.

Ba haɗarin saya bane a kasuwa ko babban kanti nunannun 'ya'yan itatuwa da kayan marmari yayin da kowa ya taɓa su?

Babu wata matsala kai tsaye ta cin 'ya'yan itatuwa da kayan marmari, tunda baza kwayar cutar ba ta faruwa ta hanyar narkewa. Yakamata a wanke su da kyau lokacin dawowa daga cin kasuwa. Babban haɗari a cikin babban kanti ba shine sanya hannun a kan akwatin kukis ba, shine taɓa fuskar yayin cin kasuwa (kuma kuna taɓa akwatunan kukis wanda akan iya zama diɗon ruwa. sauran abokan ciniki suka bari). Theofar ce mafi sauƙi ga kwayar cuta a jikinka, tunda ana jujjuya shi ta hanyar numfashi.

Shin sabulu ya zama kamar mayuka?

Haka ne, sabulu shine ingantaccen tsabtacewa game da kwayar, wanda shine dalilin da ya sa ake buɓatar wanka sosai hannu a kai a kai. Wannan labarin a Le Monde yayi bayani game da yadda sabulu ke aiki a kan kwayar: wakilai na saman sabulu, kwayoyin dake aiki, suna iya halakar da ambulayar kwayar, in ji jaridar ta yau da kullun.

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