

MAHUDHURIO

Tarehe

Huduma

Jamhuri ya Muungano wa Tanzania



LEP 02

Wizara ya Afya

Mpango wa Taifa wa Kifua Kikuu na Ukoma

Kadi ya Ukoma (Nje)

Namba ya Mgonjwa wa Ukoma

Namba ya simu

Jina la Kituo

Jina la Kijiji/Mtaa Kata

Jina la Wilaya

Jina la Mkoa

ANSWER The answer is 1000. The first two digits of the product are 10.

Me/Ke | Umri (miaka)

Uzito Kg

VVU

UNKNOWN

ANSWER The answer is **100**.

Aina ya Ukomaa Aina ya Tiba

BB (A) MB (A) BB (A)

The diagram illustrates the hierarchical structure of memory blocks. At the top level, there are three horizontal bars labeled "MB (A)", "MB (B)", and "MB (C)". Below each of these main blocks is a smaller, identical horizontal bar. The bottom-most bar under "MB (A)" is labeled "MB (A)" and has a vertical line extending downwards from its center. The bottom-most bar under "MB (B)" is labeled "MB (B)" and has a vertical line extending downwards from its center. The bottom-most bar under "MB (C)" is labeled "MB (C)" and has a vertical line extending downwards from its center.

www.nature.com/scientificreports/

Tarene ya kuanza liba Tarene ya kuanza liba

— / — 20 —

— / — 20 —

ONYESHA KADI HII KATIKA KILA HUDHULIO

MAMBO MUHIMU KUHUSU UKOMA

- Ukoma ni ugonjwa unasababishwa na vimelea aina ya bakteria.
- Ukoma siyo ugonjwa wa kulogwa wala kurithi.
- Ukoma huambukizwa kwa njia ya hewa
- Kwa kawaida ukoma huathiri sehemu za ngozi na mishipa ya fahamu.
- Dalili kuu ni baka au mabaka ambayo hukosa hisia ya joto, mguso au maumivu
- Mgonjwa wa ukoma akiwahi kufika kwenye matibabu atatibiwa na kupona kabisa.
- Ugonjwa huu usipotibiwa mapema huharibu mishipa ya fahamu na kusababisha ulemavu wa kudumu
- Ukoma unatibiwa kwa mchanganyiko wa dawa maalum za MDT ambazo zinapatikana katika vituo vyote vya tiba vikiwemo vya serikali, mashirika ya dini na baadhi ya Zahanati za watu binafsi.
- Tiba ya ukoma inachukua kati ya miezi sita hadi mwaka mmoja kulingana na ushauri wa Mganga.
- Mgonjwa anashauriwa kunywa dawa alizopewa kila siku bila kukosa ili apone kabisa.
- Mgonjwa ambaye ameanza tiba hawezi kumuambukiza mtu mwingine na hivyo hakuna sababu ya kumtenga.
- Mgonjwa ambaye yuko kwenye tiba ya ukoma anaweza kuendelea na taratibu za kawaida za maisha yake.