



Australian Government



Macluumaadka ku saabsan tallaalka COVID-19 AstraZeneca

Markii ugu dambeysay ee la cubooneysiiyey: 30 Julay 2021

Ku saabsan tallaalka

Tallaalka COVID-19 AstraZeneca wuxuu ka hortagi karaa dadka inay ku bukoodaan COVID-19. Tallaalkan kuma jiraan fayraska noolaa ee SARS-CoV-2 oo nool, kumana siin karo COVID-19. Waxay ka kooban tahay koodhka hidda-wadaha ee qayb muhiim ah oo ka mid ah fayraska SARS-CoV-2 ee loo yaqaan borotiinka spike. Koodhkan waxaa lagu dhex geliyay fayras qabow oo caadi ah (adenovirus), kaas oo keena unugyadaada. Jidhkaaga ayaa markaa sameeya nuqulo ka mid ah borotiinka spike, iyo nidaamkaaga difaaca ayaa baranaya inuu aqoonsado lana dagaallamo fayraska SARS-CoV-2. Fayraska 'adenovirus' ayaa loo habeeyay si aanu u soo koobi karin mar haduu ku jiro gudaha unugyada. Tani waxay ka dhigan tahay inaanu ku faafin karin unugyada kale uuna sababi karo infakshan.

Tallaalku waa ikhtiyaari oo lacag la'aan ah. Waxaad kala hadli kartaa bixiyaha tallaalkaaga iyo / ama GP-gaaga kahor intaadan qaadan tallaalka wixii walaac ah ama su'aalo ah ee aad ka qabto tallaalka COVID-19.

COVID-19 Tallaalka AstraZeneca waxaa loo isticmaali karaa dadka da'doodu tahay 18 iyo wixii ka sarreeya, waana ammaan oo waxtar leh. Saameyn aad u dhif ah oo la soo sheegay ka dib tallaalka AstraZeneca waa 'thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome' (TTS), oo ku lug leh xinjirowga dhiigga iyo heerarka dhiigga ee hooseeya. Faa'iidooyinka tallaalku waxay si weyn uga culus yihiin halista xaaladan., TTS wuxuu ku badan yahay dadka waaweyn. Haddaba si loo yareeyo khatartan, Comirnaty (Pfizer) ayaa ah doorbidka COVID-19 ee loogu talagalay dadka waaweyn ee da'doodu ka yar tahay 60 sano jir, iyo dadka leh taariikh hore ee wadnaha sanko xinjirowga dhiigga (nooc xinjirow maskaxeed), heparin oo ay sababtay thrombocytopenia (falcelin naadir ah oo ku saabsan daaweynta heparin idiopathic splanchnic thrombosis (xinjiro ku sameysma xidida caloosha) ama antiphospholipid syndrome ee la socoda thrombosis.).

Faa'iidooyinka tallaalka

COVID-19 Tallaalka AstraZeneca waxay ka ilaalisaa dadka inay ku bukoodaan COVID-19. Waxay si gaar ah uga hortagtaa xanuun daran, isbitaal dhigis iyo geeri. Tallaalka waxaa lagu muujiyey inuu si aad ah waxtar ugu leeyahay labada tijaabo caafimaad (ka hor intaan loo

diiwaangelin isticmaalka) iyo daraasadaha dadka lagu tallaalay 'dunida dhabta ah' ee England iyo Scotland.

COVID-19 waa cudur aad u daran oo sababi kara cudur daran oo ku dhaca dadka da 'kasta leh. Waxay sababtay malaayiin dhimasho ah iyo boqolaal milyan oo infekshan oo adduunka ah. Tallaalku wuxuu gacan ka geystaa badbaadinta dadka shaqsiga ah wuxuuna ka faa'iideystaa dhammaan dadka bulshada dhexdeeda isagoo yareynaya faafitaanka COVID-19.

Yaa qaadan kara tallaalkan

Dadka jira 18 sannadood iyo ka weyn waxay heli karaan Tallaalka COVID-19 AstraZeneca. Comirnaty (Pfizer) ayaa laga doorbidayaa Tallaalka COVID-19 AstraZeneca dadka da'doodu ka yar tahay 60 sannadood. Si kastaba ha ahaatee, Tallaalka COVID-19 AstraZeneca waxaa loo isticmaali karaa dadka qaangaadhka ah ee ka yar <60 sannadood jira haddii Comirnaty (Pfizer) aan la heli karin iyo haddii qofku qaatay go'aan xog-ogaal ah oo ku salaysan fahamka halista iyo faa'iidooyinka. Meelaha uu ka dillaaco cudurku, dadka waaweyn ee kayar <60 sannadood waa inay si weyn u tixgeliyaan Tallaalka COVID-19 AstraZeneca haddii aaney awoodin inay helaan Comirnaty (Pfizer).

Khataraha tallaalka

Sida tallaalka kasta, waxaad yeelan kartaa xoogaa saameyn ku-meel-gaar ah ka dib markaad hesho tallaalka COVID-19. Saameynaha caadiga ah ee ka dambeeya tallaalka 'COVID-19' ee Tallaalka AstraZeneca waxaa ka mid ah: halka irbada laga mudey oo xanuunta ama jilicsanaanta, daal, madax-xanuun, murqo xanuun, iyo xumad iyo qarqaryo badankood. Dhibaatooyinka soo raaca waa kuwo khafiif ah oo ku-meel-gaar ah, waxayna ku baxayaan 1-2 maalmood gudahood. Sida dawo kasta ama tallaalka kasta, waxaa jiri kara waxyeelo naadir ah iyo / ama aan la aqoon. Sida dawo kasta ama tallaalka kasta, waxaa jiri kara waxyeelo naadir ah iyo / ama aan la aqoon.

Thrombosis leh thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS)

COVID-19 Vaccine AstraZeneca waxay umuqataa inay laxidhiidhiso waxyeelo dhif ah oo looyaqaan thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS), oo laga soo sheegay dhowr wadan oo dibada ah.

Waa maxay TTS?

TTS waxay ku lug leedahay xinjirowga dhiigga (thrombosis) iyo heerar hoose oo ah dhiig xinjiro dhiig (thrombocytopenia), waxayna dhacdaa qiyaastii 42maalmood tallaalka ka dib. Xinjirowga dhiiggu wuxuu ku dhici karaa qaybaha kala duwan ee jirka, sida maskaxda (oo loo yaqaanno cerebral venous sinus thrombosis ama CVST) ama caloosha (idiopathic splanchnic thrombosis).

TTS waa dhif, laakiin waxuu ka dhigikaraa dadka qaar aad u xanuusan waxaana ay keenikartaa laxaad daro mudo dheer jiidanta ama dhimasho.

Farsamada keenta TTS si buuxda looma fahmin, laakiin waxay umuqataa mid lamid ah jooniska heparin (ama HIT), falcelin naadir ah oo kujirta daaweynta heparin.

Miyey jiraan kooxo halis badan ugu jira TTS?

Heerka TTS ee laga soo sheegay Australia iyo dibaddaba wuxuu ka sarreeyaa dadka qaangaadhka ah wuxuuna u muuqdaa mid ku badan dumarka. Si kastaba ha ahaatee kiisaska ayaa sidoo kale laga soo sheegay ragga iyo dadka waayeelka ah. Wali ma cadda in haweenku ay halis sare ugu jiraan.

Iyada oo ku saleysan macluumaadka hadda jira, ma aanan aqoonsan wax xaalado caafimaad ah oo horay u jiray oo laga yaabo inay gacan ka geystaan horumarinta TTS ama ka sii darto haddii ay dhacdo.

Tallaalka AstraZeneca badbaado ma u yahay dadka dhiig xinjirowgii hore ku dhacay?

Tallaalka Comirnaty (Pfizer) ayaa lagula taliyey dadka taariikh hore leh xingiroowga dhiiga: sanko xinjirowga wadnaha (cerebral venous sinus thrombosis) ama thrombocytopenia ee heparin-sababto, idiopathic splanchnic thrombosis ama antiphospholipid syndrome oo ay la socoto thrombosis

Haddii aad hore u lahayd noocyo kale oo xinjirowga dhiigga ah, ama haddii aad leedahay arrimo sababi kara xinjirowga dhiigga, weli waad qaadan kartaa tallaalka AstraZeneca. Ma jiraan wax caddayn ah in dadka taariikh hore soo maray oo noocyo kale oo xinjirowga dhiigga ah ay leeyihiin halista sii kordheysa ee TTS.

Dadka qaba xaaladaha soo socda waxay heli karaan tallaalka AstraZeneca COVID-19:

- Taariikhda xinjirowga dhiigga ah oo ku sameysma meelaha caadiga ah
- U janjeedha korodhka xinjirowga dhiigga oo aanay keenin difaaca jirdhka
- Taariikhda qoyska ee xinjirowga dhiigga
- Taariikhda cudurka wadnaha ama istaroogga
- Dhiig-xinjirowga dhiigga ee hadda socda ama kii hore (tiro yar oo platelet ah)
- Kuwa qaata daaweynta xinjirowga lidka ku ah

Qiyaasta guud ee xinjirowga dhiigga kama kicin waddammada sida ballaaran u isticmaalay tallaalka AstraZeneca. Xinjiraha dhiigga ku sameysma waxey inta badan dhacdaa bulshada dhexdeeda, mana aha dhammaan xinjiraha dhiigga ee dhaca ka dib AstraZeneca COVID-19 waxaa sababi doona tallaalka. Haddii aad yeelatid sameysanka xinjiraha dhiigga tallaalka ka dib, dhakhtarkaaga ayaa sameyn kara baadhitaanka dhiigga si loo ogaado sababta.

Ka waran haddii aan qaatay qaybta ugu horreysay ee tallaalka AstraZeneca?

Dhammaan da'kasta oo aan lahayn wax ka hortag ahkkuwaas oo qaateydhoska ugu horreysa ee tallaalka AstraZeneca ee COVID-19 iyagoon wax saameyn ah oo daran soo gaadhin waa inay qataan dhooska labaad ee tallaalka AstraZeneca COVID-19. Cilmibaadhis laga sameeyey dalka UK waxey sheegeysaa in khatarta TTS ay aad uga yartahay ka dib marka qaybta laabad la qaato, iyadoo la shaaciyey 44 kiis ilaa hada ilaa 22.8 milyan oo talaalka AstraZeneca COVID-19 oo la bixiyey. Tani waxey u turjumaysaa qiyaastii 1.9 millyan ee kiisba hal kiis ee qaatay dhooska labaad. (marka la barbar dhigo halista la soo riboodhgareeyey ee ah 14.8 xaaladood halkii milyan ee dhooska ugu horreeyey UK).

Yaa ah inaanay qaadan tallaalkan

Waa inaad qaadan tallaalkan haddii aad qaabtey:

- anaphylaxis (nooc ka mid ah dareen -celinta xasaasiyadda daran) ee dhooska hore tallaalka
- anaphylaxis ka dib soo -gaadhista qayb kasta oo tallaalka ah, oo ay ku jirto polysorbate 80
- taariikhda cilladda xididdada dhiigga
- TTS oo dhacaya kadib qiyaas hore oo tallaalka ah
- dhacdo kasta oo kale oo daran oo loo aaneynayo dhooska hore oo tallaalka ah

Waxyaabaha laga fiirsado tallaalka ka hor

Ka taxadaritaan

Dadka qaba xaaladaha qaarkood waxay u baahan karaan taxaddar dheeri ah sida joogitaanka 30 miridh oo indha indheyn ah ka dib markay qaataan tallaalkooda ama la tashadaan khabiir ku takhasusay xasaasiyadda. U sheeg dhakhtarkaaga haddii aad isku aragtay:

- **falcelin xasaasiyadeed oo ku timaad qayba hore** ee tallaalka COVID-19 ama qayb ka mid ah tallaalka
- **anaphylaxis tallaalada kale ama dawooyinka kale.** Bixiyahaagu wuxuu hubin karaa inaanu jirin waxyaabo caadi ah oo kujira talaalka COVID-19 ee aad qaadaneysid
- la xaqiijiyay mastocytosis oo leh anaphylaxis soo noqnoqda oo u baahan daweyn

Haddii aad qabtid cillad dhiig-bax ah ama aad qaadaneysid dawo khafiifisa dhiigga (xinjirowga lidka ku ah, anticoagulant), u sheeg bixiyaha tallaalkaaga. Bixiyahaaga tallaalka (immunisation) ayaa kaa caawin kara go'aaminta haddii ay badbaado kuu tahay in lagugu mudo irbadda xididka, iyo inay kaa caawiso go'aaminta waqtiga ugu fiican ee mudista.

Dadka nidaamka difaaca jirka daciifka ah (immunocompromise)

Dadka qaba tallaalka difaaca jirka waxaa ka mid ah kuwa xaalad caafimaad qaba ama qaata daawooyin daciifiya habka difaaca jirka. Dadka qaba tallaalka difaaca jirka, oo ay ku jiraan kuwa qaba HIV, waxay leeyihiin halis sare oo cudur daran oo ka timaadda COVID-19, oo ay ku jiraan halista sare ee jirro daran iyo dhimasho.

Dowladda Australiya waxay si adag ugu talineysaa dadka qaba tallaalka difaaca jirka inay helaan tallaalka COVID-19. Tallaalka COVID-19 AstraZeneca uma dhaqmo sida 'tallaalka nool'. Wareegtada adenovirus-ka waa la badalay si aanu ugu celcelin karin ama ugu faafin karin unugyada kale, mana keeni karo infekshan. Ammaan ayey ku tahay dadka qaba difaac jirka oo daciifka (immunocompromise).

Tijaabooyin caafimaad oo loogu talagalay COVID-19 Tallaalka AstraZeneca kuma jirin dadka qaba tallaalka laakiin dad badan oo xaaladdan oo kale qaba ayaa hadda laga tallaalay adduunka oo dhan. Tijaabo caafimaad ayaa lagu wadaa COVID-19 Tallaalka AstraZeneca oo la siinayo dadka qaba infekshinka HIV ee deggan, iyadoo natiijooyinka la filayo dhowr bilood gudahood. Ma garanayno haddii COVID-19 Tallaalka AstraZeneca ay waxtar u leedahay dadka qaba tallaalka difaaca jirka marka (immunocompromise) la barbar dhigo dadka intiisa kale. Waa suurtagal inay waxtar yar tahay, sidaa darteedna ay muhiim tahay in la sii wado tallaabooyinka kale ee ka hortagga ah sida kala fogaanshaha jirka ka dib tallaalka.

Wixii macluumaad dheeraad ah ee ku saabsan isticmaalka tallaalka ee tallaalka dadka difaac jirka daciifka ah (immunocompromised) eeg: [COVID-19 vaccination decision guide for people with immunocompromised](#).

Haweenka uurka leh ama nuujinaya

Comirnaty (Pfizer) waa tallaalka la doorbidayo dadka qaangaadhka ah ee ka yar 60 sano, iyo haweenka uurka leh ama naaska nuujinaya. Uma baahnid inaad joojisid naas -nuujinta ka dib tallaalka. Dumarka uurka leh ee qaatay qaddarka ugu horreeya ee Tallaalka COVID-19 AstraZeneca waxay heli karaan Comirnaty ama COVID-19 Tallaalka AstraZeneca qaddarkooda labaad, in kasta oo Comirnaty la doorbido.

Macluumaad intaas ka badan oo ku saabsan adeegsiga tallaalka uurka iyo naas-nuujinta eeg: [Hagaha go'aanka tallaalka COVID-19 ee haweenka uurka leh, naas-nuujinta ama qorshaynta uurka](#).

Dadka taariikh ku leh COVID-19

Haddii aad waligaa hore u qaadatay COVID-19, u sheeg bixiyaha tallaalkaaga. Bixiyahaagu wuxuu kugula talin karaa inuu sugo illaa lix bilood ka soo kabashada kahor intaadan qaadan tallaalka COVID-19. Haddii aad ku qabtid xanuun joogto COVID-19, kala hadal waqtiga ugu fiican ee tallaalka dhakhtarkaaga daaweynta.

Midkood calaamada tallaalka COVID-19 ayaa loo isticmaali karaa dadka leh taariikh hore ee COVID-19

COVID-19 Tallaalka AstraZeneca iyo carruurta

Tallaalka COVID-19 AstraZeneca waxaa si ku meelgaar ah loogu oggolaaday in loogu isticmaalo dadka da'doodu tahay 18 sannadood ama ka weyn, lamana siin karo dadka da'da yar. Khatarta COVID-19, gaar ahaan cudur daran, ee carruurta ayaa ka hooseeya kuwa qaangaarka ah ee waaweyn iyo dadka waaweyn.

Badbaadada tallaalka iyo ka warbixinta dhacdooyinka xun

Maamulka Agabka Daaweynta (The Therapeutic Goods Administration, TGA) wuxuu qiimeeyaa dhammaan tallaallada Australiya. Tani waxay xaqiijineysaa in si tallaalka loo ansixiyo ay u tahay mid ammaan ah, wax ku ool ah oo soosaarid leh heer aad u sarreeya. Sharaxaad ku saabsan habka loo ansixiyo tallaallada COVID-19 ayaa laga heli karaa [websaydhka TGA](#).

Badbaadada tallaalada COVID-19 ayaa si joogto ah loola socon doonaa dhammaan barnaamijka tallaalka COVID-19. Dhibaatooyinka soo raaca ee laga shakiyo waxaa loo soo sheegi karaa bixiyaha tallaalkaaga ama xirfadle daryeel caafimaad oo kale. Kadib waxay ka sameyn doonaan warbixin rasmi ah iyagoo ku matalaya waaxdaada caafimaad ee gobolka ama taritoriga ama si toos ah Maamulka Alaabta Daaweynta (TGA).

Haddii aad doorbideyso inaad soo sheegto naftaada, fadlan booqo [websaydhka TGA](#) si aad u hesho macluumaad ku saabsan sida loo soo wargeliyo waxyeelada laga shakisan yahay ee la xiriirta tallaallada COVID-19.