

Imiphumela Yocwaningo Lwezokwelapha –

Ucwaningo lokuqhathanisa izilinganiso zomuthi wokwelapha ezahlukene ze-MSTT1041A nomuthi okungewona umuthi wangempela, i-placebo - ezigulini ezinesifuba somoya esibi kakhulu

Bheka isihloko esigcwele socwaningo ekugcineni kwesifingqo.

Mayelana nalesi sifingqo

Lesi yisifingqo semiphumela yocwaningo lwezokwelapha esibizwa ngokuthi “ucwaningo” kule dokhumenti. Lesi sifingqo sibhalelwe:

- amalungu omphakathi
- **ababambiqhaza** – lezi yiziguli zesifuba somoya ezabamba iqhaza ocwaningweni

Lesi sifingqo sisuselwa olwazini olwalwaziwa ngesikhathi sokubhala.

Ucwaningo lwaqala ngoSeptemba 2016 futhi lwaphela ngoJulayi 2019. Lesi sifingqo sabhalwa ngemuva kokuphela kocwaningo.

Akukho cwaningo olungasitshela konke mayelana nobungozi nezinzuzo zomuthi. Abantu abaningi bayavolontiya ocwaningweni oluningana ukusisiza sithole konke esidinga ukukwazi. Imiphumela yakulolu cwaningo ingahluka kolunye ucwaningo ngomuthi ofanayo.

- Lokhu kusho ukuthi akufanele uthathe izinqumo ngokusekelwe yilesi sifingqo sodwa.
- Njalo khuluma nodokotela wakho ngaphambi kokwenza noma yiziphi izinqumo mayelana nokwelashwa kwakho.

Okuqokethwe esifingqweni

1. Imininingwane ejwayelekile mayelana nalolu cwaningo
2. Ngubani obambe iqhaza kulolu cwaningo?
3. Kwenzekalani ngesikhathi socwaningo?
4. Yaba yini imiphumela yocwaningo?
5. Kwaba yiyiphi imiphumela emibi?
6. Lolu cwaningo lulusize kanjani uphenyo?
7. Ngabe zikhona izinhlelo zolunye ucwaningo?
8. Ngingaluthola kuphi ulwazi oluthe xaxa?

Siyabonga kubantu ababambe iqhaza kulolu cwaningo

Iziguli ebezibambe iqhaza zisize abacwaningi ukuphendula imibuzo ebalulekile ngesifuba somoya nezilinganiso zomuthi wokwelapha ezehlukene zomuthi wocwaningo.

Imininingwane ebalulekile mayelana nalolu cwaningo

- Kulolu cwaningo, ababambiqhaza banikezwa izilinganiso zomuthi wokwelapha ezechukene.
- umshanguzo bekungumuthi i-(MSTT1041A) noma umuthi okungewona owangempela (i-placebo).
- Lolu cwaningo lwenzelwe ukuthola ukuthi ngabe i-MSTT1041A ingasebenza yini ezigulini ezinesifuba somoya esibi.
- Abacwaningi babefuna ukubona ukuthi kungaba iyiphi imiphumela uma imithi inikezwe ne-MSTT1041A kuqhathaniswa nemithi enemithi okungeyona eyangempela i-placebo.
- Lolu cwaningo luhlangukise iziguli ezingu-502 emazweni angu-15.
- Lolu cwaningo luthole ukuthi i-MSTT1041A yayisebenza ezigulini ezinesifuba somoya esilinganisweni somuthi wokwelapha esiphakeme kakhulu esihlolwe kulolu cwaningo iqhathaniswa nomuthi okungewona owangempela.
- Imiphumela emibi yayifana emaqenjini athola umuthi wocwaningo noma umuthi okungewona owangempela.
- Lo mbiko wabhalwa ngemuva kokuphuthulwa kocwaningo.

1. Imininingwane ejwayelekile mayelana nalolu cwaningo

Kungani kwakwenziwa lolu cwaningo?

Isifuba somoya yisifo semigudu yomoya ehlela emaphashini. Iziguli ezinesifuba somoya zingase zibe nokukhwehlela, ukunswininiza kanye nobunzima bokuphefumula.

Cishe abantu abayizigidi ezingu-300 emhlabeni banesifuba somoya. Izinhlobo eziningana zemithi zisetshenzisela ukulawula isifuba somoya.

Iziguli zingaba nemiphumela emibi ngokweqile kakhulu yesifuba somoya, futhi ukwelashwa kwayo okujwayelekile kungabonakala kungasebenzi uma lokhu sekwenzeka. Lokhu kubizwa nge- “**ngokubhebhethaka kwesifuba somoya**”, futhi kutholakala ezigulini ezinalesi sifo esesidlulele kakhulu.

Ukudlulela kwesifuba somoya kungabangelwa wukuzivocavoca, eminye imishanguzo, nokudonsa ngamakhala noma ngomlomo into ephazamisa imigudu yomoya. Ukuguliswa yigciwane elibanga ukutheleleka komgudu womoya ongaphezulu nakho kungaba yisisusa.

Izimbangela zokudlulela kwesifuba somoya zidala ukuthi umzimba ukhiphe igqamuzana, elibizwa nge- “**IL-33**”. I-IL-33 ibophela ezakhiweni zamaseli womoya, abizwa **ngezamukeli ze-ST2**.

Ngenkathi amagqamuzana e-IL-33 ebophela kwizamukeli ze-ST2, kungaholela ezimpawini ezibonakala ngokudlulela kwesifuba somoya.

Kulolu cwaningo, abacwaningi babefuna ukuhlola umuthi obizwa **nge-MSTT1041A**. Lo muthi waziwa nge- “**ST2 mab**”.

Abacwaningi babefuna ukuthola ukuthi ngabe sasikhona yini isilinganiso somuthi wokwelapha se-MSTT1041A esasiphephile futhi esisebenzayo ukulawula ukubhebhethaka kwesifuba somoya ezigulini.

Kwakuyini umuthi wocwaningo?

I-MSTT1041A, eyaziwa nangokuthi **yi-ST2 mab**, umuthi onikezwe abantu abakolunye ucwaningo futhi watholakala ukuthi uphephile kubantu. Umuthi usebenza kanje:

- **I-IL-33** iyigqamuzana elikhishwa ngumzimba ngenxa yezimbangela ezidala ukubhebhethaka kwesifuba somoya.
- I-IL-33 ibophela **kuzamukeli ze-ST2** ezisemaselini womgudu womoya. Lokhu kungaholela ezimpawini ezibonakala ngokubhebhethaka kwesifuba somoya.
- I-MSTT1041A ingumuthi nawo obophela kwizamukeli ze-ST2 emaselini womgudu womoya.
- Ngenkathi i-MSTT1041A ikhona, ingaphazamisa ukuboshwa kwe-IL-33 kuya kwizamukeli ze-ST2. Lo Umuthi ungakwazi ukulawula ukubhebhethaka kwesifuba somoya ezigulini.

I-MSTT1041A yaqhathaniswa "**nomuthi okungewona owangempela**".

- Kulolu cwano, ezinye iziguli zithole i-MSTT1041A kanti ezinye zathola umuthi okungewona owangempela.
- Lo muthi okungewona owangempela wawubukeka ufana ne-MSTT1041A kepha wawungenawo umuthi wangempela.

Yini abacwaningi ababefuna ukuyithola?

Abacwaningi benze lolu cwano ukuqhathanisa umuthi wocwaningo nomuthi okungewona owangempela.

Umbuzo oyinhloko abacwaningi ababefuna ukuwuphendula kwaba:

1. Yisiphi isilinganiso somuthi wokwelapha i-MSTT1041A esasebenza ngempumelelo ukwehlisa inani lokubhebhethaka kwesifuba somoya?

Eminye imibuzo abacwaningi ababefuna ukuyiphendula kwaba:

2. Yisiphi isilinganiso somuthi wokwelapha i-MSTT1041A esasebenza ngempumelelo ekuthuthukiseni ezinye izimpawu zeziguli ezinesifuba somoya?
3. Kuthatha isikhathi esingakanani ukuthi i-MSTT1041A isatshalaliswe emzimbeni?
4. Yayiphephe kangakanani i-MSTT1041A ezigulini zesifuba somoya?
5. Ngabe i-MSTT1041A yabangela ukusebenza kwamasosha omzimba ukuba kwenze amasosha omzimba azomelana nalo muthi?

Lolu cwaningo lwalu hlobo luni?

Kunezindlela eziningi zokuchaza lolu cwaningo.

- **Ucwaningo Lwesigaba 2b**
Ucwaningo lweSigaba 2 lwenziwa ukuthola ukuthi umuthi wocwaningo usebenza ngempumelelo yini ezigulini. Lolu bekuwucwaningo lwe- "Sigaba 2b", okusho ukuthi lolu cwaningo beluhlola isilinganiso somuthi wokwelapha esehlukene semithi yocwaningo abacwaningi abacabanga ukuthi ingase ibe lusizo.
- **Ucwaningo olulawulwa ngumuthi okungewona owangempela**
Abanye abantu bathola i-MSTT1041A kanti abanye bathola umuthi okungewona owangempela. Lokhu kwenziwa ukuze zonke iziguli zithole umuthi, futhi ukusebenza kwangempela komuthi kuqhathaniswe nomuthi okungewona owangempela.
- **Ucwaningo olungahleliwe**
Ikhompyutha yanquma ngokungahleliwe ukuthi yisiphi isiguli esijoyina amaqembu emithi wangempela nokuthi yisiphi isiguli esijoyine iqembu lomuthi okungewona owangempela. Abacwaningi neziguli babengenamandla wokulawula kulokhu.
- **Ucwaningo olwenziwa ngokungazi**
Abacwaningi neziguli bebengazi ukuthi yisiphi isiguli esathola umuthi wocwaningo nokuthi yisiphi isiguli esathola umuthi okungewona owangempela. Lokho kwenza lolu cwaningo lube ucwaningo olwenziwa ngokungazi.

Ucwaningo lwenzeka nini futhi kuphi?

Ucwaningo lwaqala ngoSeptemba 2016 futhi lwaphela ngoJulayi 2019. Ucwaningo lwenziwa e-:

- Argentina
- Belgium
- Bulgaria
- Canada
- Czech Republic
- Germany
- New Zealand
- Peru
- Poland
- Romania
- Russia
- Ningizimu Afrika
- South Korea
- Ukraine
- United States

Lesi sifingqo sabhalwa ngemuva kokuphela kocwaningo.

2. Ngubani obambe iqhaza kulolu cwaningo?

Kwakuneziguli ezinesifuba somoya ezingu-502 ezathola umuthi wokwelapha. Iziguli zivela eNkabeni kanye naseMpumalanga ye-Europe (u-56%), e-Latin America (u-12%), e-North America (u-24%), nase Ntshonalanga ne-Europe nakwamanye amazwe (u-8%).

Iningi leziguli lalingabantu besifazane (u-66%). Iningi leziguli lalingabantu abamhlophe (u-84%). Iminyaka yeziguli eyayivame kunayo yonke (Ephakathi) kwakuyiminyaka engu-53. Isiguli esincane kunazo zonke sasineminyaka engu-18 ubudala. Isiguli esidala kunazo zonke sasineminyaka engu-75.

Kwakunamaqembu angu-4 okwelashwa:

<p>Umuthi okungewona owangempela</p> <p>Inani selilonke = iziguli ezingu-127 U-84% wabantu abamhlophe U-65% wabantu besifazane kanye no-35% wamadoda Isilinganiso sobudala = iminyaka engu-51</p>	<p>MSTT1041A – 70 mg</p> <p>Inani selilonke = iziguli ezingu-127 U-83% wabantu abamhlophe U-64% wabantu besifazane kanye no-36% wamadoda Isilinganiso sobudala = iminyaka engu-52</p>
<p>MSTT1041A – 210 mg</p> <p>Inani selilonke = iziguli ezingu-127 U-86% wabantu abamhlophe U-71% wabantu besifazane kanye no-29% wamadoda Isilinganiso sobudala = iminyaka engu-53</p>	<p>MSTT1041A – 490 mg</p> <p>Inani selilonke = iziguli ezingu-127 U-84% wabantu abamhlophe U-65% wabantu besifazane kanye no-35% wamadoda Isilinganiso sobudala = iminyaka engu-51</p>

Yini eyayidingeka ukuze iziguli zibambe iqhaza kulolu cwaningo

1. Zinikeze imvume ebhaliwe yokuvolontiya kulolu cwaningo.
2. Zibe phakathi kweminyaka engu-18 nengu-75 ubudala.
3. Zibe nesisindo somzimba esingu-18 kuye kuya ku-38 kg/m² bese ziba nesisindo okungenani esingu-40 kg.
4. Zivume ukusebenzisa izindlela zokuhlela umndeni ukuvikela ukukhulelwa ngenkathi zibamba iqhaza kulolu cwaningo.
5. Zibe nesifuba somoya esibhalwe phansi ngudokotela.
6. Zibe nobufakazi besifuba somoya esingalawuleki.
7. Zisebenzise umuthi wesifuba somoya (isilinganiso somuthi esiphezulu se-corticosteroid ehogelwayo kanye nomunye umuthi owodwa).
8. Zithathe isivivinyo sokuphefumula esilinganisa amandla okuphefumula kwesiguli futhi kuhlangebezane nezidingo zokubamba iqhaza ocwaningweni.

Yiziphi izimo ezazenza iziguli zingafaneleki ukubamba iqhaza kulolu cwaningo

1. Omama ababancelisa ibele noma abahlose ukukhulelwa.
2. Ukuba nezimpawu ezazifana nesifuba somoya, kepha zingadaliwe yindlela ejwayelekile yalesi sifo.
3. Umlando wakamuva wokubhema.

4. Umlando noma ubufakazi bokusebenzisa kabi izidakamizwa okungaphazamisa ucwaningo.
5. Ukubhebhethaka kwesifuba somoya phakathi kwamasono angu-4 ngaphambi kokuhlolwa
6. Inqubo yesibhedlela ngenxa yesifuba somoya ezinyangeni ezingu-12 ngaphambi kokuhlolwa (ukufakwa kwamashubhu ngenxa yokuhluleka ukuphefumula).
7. Ubukhona besinye izifo ezihlala isikhathi eside ezingaphazamisa ucwaningo.
8. Ukungaphathwa kahle okwaziwayo ngumuthi wemikhiqizo esetshenziswa ocwaningweni.

3. Kwenzekalani ngesikhathi socwaningo?

"Umuthi wokwelapha" kwakungumuthi wocwaningo noma umuthi okungewona owangempela. Iziguli zazingazi ukuthi zazithola ini.

- Ekuqaleni kocwaningo (Isonto 0), wonke umuntu wathola umuthi okwangumuthi okungewona owangempela.
- NgeViki 2, iziguli kwakufanele zihlangabezane nezinye izidingo ukuze ziqhubeke ocwaningweni.
- Ngeviki 2, iziguli ngasinye (esahlangabezana nezidingo ezivumela iziguli ukuthi siqhubeke nocwaningo) safakwa eqenjini lomuthi wokwelashwa (umuthi wangempela noma umuthi okungewona owangempela) yikhompyutha ngokungahleliwe.

Amaqembu okwelashwa aye kanje:

1. Umuthi okungewona owangempela - akukho muthi
2. MSTT1041A - 70 mg
3. MSTT1041A - 210 mg
4. MSTT1041A - 490 mg

Yayinikezwa kanjani futhi nini imithi?

Ukwelashwa ngakunye kwakubandakanya imijovo engu-4 endaweni esesiswini (imijovo yesisu). Imithi yanikezwa kanye njalo emavikini angu-4, kusukela ngeviki lesi-2 kuya esontweni lesi-50.

Kwenzekalani ngemuva kokuqala ukwelashwa?

Ucwaningo lwathatha kusukela ngeViki lesi-0 kuya eVikini lesi-54. Iziguli zeza emtholampilo ukuzothola imithi yazo. Ngesikhathi sokuvakasha, iziguli zanikeze amasampula egazi futhi zahlolwa ezinye izivivinyo zocwaningo. Iziguli zaphendula imibuzo ukuze abacwaningi bakwazi ukufunda ngeminye imiphumela yokwelashwa. Iziguli zavakashela umtholampilo kuze kube yiViki lesi-70 ukuze zilandelelwe.

4. Yaba yini imiphumela yocwaningo?

Iziguli ezazinesifuba somoya ezazingamakhulu amahlanu nambili zathola ukwelashwa okungenani okukodwa; Iziguli ezingu-468 zaphothule ucwaningo kwamaviki angu-54.

Umbuzo 1: 1. Yisiphi isilinganiso somuthi wokwelapha i-MSTT1041A esasebenza ngempumelelo ukwehlisa inani lokubhebhetheka kwesifuba somoya?

Abacwaningi baqhathanisa imiphumela yamaqembu e-MSTT1041A neqembu elathatha umuthi okungewona owangempela. Iziguli eziseqenjini lesilinganiso somuthi esiphakeme kakhulu se-MSTT1041A (490 mg) saba nokuncipha okungu-43% ekubhebhethekeni kwesifuba somoya kuqhathaniswa nomuthi okungewona owangempela.

Khona manjalo amanye amaqembu esilinganiso somuthi esiphakeme kakhulu se-MSTT1041A nawo aba nokuncipha okungu- (22% no-37%), lokhu akubanga nakubalulela kangako.

Umbuzo 2: Yisiphi isilinganiso somuthi wokwelapha i-MSTT1041A esasebenza ngempumelelo ekuthuthukiseni ezinye izimpawu zeziguli ezinesifuba somoya?

Iziguli zaphendula imibuzo eminingana ngezimpawu zazo zesifuba somoya nokuthi lesi sifo saziphazamisa kanjani izimpilo zazo. Zabika imiphumela eyathi the ukuba ngcono ngandlela-thile eqenjini lesilinganiso somuthi esikhulu (490 mg), uma liqhathaniswa neqembu lomuthi okungewona owangempela.

Iqembu lesilinganiso somuthi esikhulu nalo laphinde laba nesikhathi eside ngaphambi kwesiqephu sokuqala sokubhebhetheka kwesifuba somoya (isikhathi ngaphambi kokuqala), uma liqhathaniswa neqembu lomuthi okungewona owangempela.

Umbuzo 3: Kuthatha isikhathi esingakanani ukuthi i-MSTT1041A isatshalaliswe emzimbeni?

Kuthatha izinsuku ezingu-7 ngemuva kwemijovo ye-MSTT1041A yezinga egazini ukuze lifinyelele ebuningini okuphezulu kakhulu. Kwathatha amaviki angu-12 okwelashwa (kanye njalo emavikini angu-4) ngaphambi kokuba amazinga emithi atholakala egazini afike ebuningini okungazange kushintshe okuningi (isimo esisimeme).

Umbuzo 4: Yayiphephe kangakanani i-MSTT1041A ezigulini zesifuba somoya?

Abacwaningi baqhathanisa imiphumela emibi yeziguli ezathola umuthi wocwaningo nalezo ezathola umuthi okungewona owangempela .

Inani lemiphumela emibi nokuthi belinzima kangakanani - ngokujwayelekile lalilingana neziguli ezathola i-MSTT1041A kanye nalezo ezathola umuthi okungewona owangempela. Ngakho-ke, i-MSTT1041A yathathwa njengephephile kuzo zonke izilinganiso zemithi ezahlolwa kulolu cwaningo.

Umbuzo 5: Ngabe i-MSTT1041A yabangela ukusebenza kwamasosha omzimba ukuba kwenze amasosha omzimba azomelana nalo muthi?

Amasosha omzimba angamagqamuzana enziwa ngumzimba ngenxa yokuthile okuhlukile. Amasosha omzimba kwesinye isikhathi angenziwa ukuze amelane nezinhlubo ezithile zemithi. Lawa masosha abizwa nge- “sivikelamzimba esilwa nokokwelapha” noma “i-ADA”.

Kulo lonke lolu cwaningo, u-2% weziguli utholakale ukuthi une-ADA ye-MSTT1041A ngqo, ngaphambi kokuqala ukwelashwa.

Ngemuva kokwelashwa, iziguli ezingu-7% zahlolwa zatholakala zine-ADA ye-MSTT1041A ngqo.

Ukuba ne-ADA emelene nomuthi othile kungaholela ekutheni umzimba wakho ube nomuthi omncane ngoba i-ADA ingawususa umuthi. Kulolu cwaningo, abacwaningi abayicwaninganga imphumela ye-ADA emithini yocwaningo.

5. Kwaba yiyiphi imiphumela emibi?

Imiphumela emibi yinkinga yezokwelapha engafuneki (efana nekhanda) eyenzeka ngesikhathi socwaningo futhi ihlobene nemithi yokwelashwa enikezwe ngesikhathi socwaningo.

- Akuzona zonke iziguli ocwaningweni ezinayo yonke noma yimiphi imiphumela emibi ebonwe ocwaningweni.
- Imiphumela emibi ejwayelekile nemiphumela emibi kakhulu ibhalwe ezigabeni ezilandelayo.

Imiphumela emibi ejwayelekile kakhulu

Ngesikhathi sokulashwa, akubanga khona mkhuba obonakale esilinganisweni somuthi wocwaningo kanye nenani lemiphumela emibi.

Yilawa amaphesenti eziguli eqenjini ngalinye abika imiphumela emibi:

- U-3% (iziguli ezingu-4 kwezingu-127) zeqembu lomuthi okungewona owangempela
- U-12% (iziguli ezingu-15 kwezingu-127) zeqembu le-MSTT1041A - 70 mg
- U-6% (iziguli ezingu-7 kwezingu-126) zeqembu le-MSTT1041A - 210 mg
- U-8% (iziguli ezingu-10 kwezingu-122) zeqembu le-MSTT1041A - 490 mg

Umphumela omubi ovame kakhulu kubikwa ukuthi ubusendaweni lapho kwajowwa khona, lapho iziguli zathi kwakunobuhlungu, ububomvu, noma into efanayo. Ukuzwela endaweni yomjovo kwabikwa kaningi yiziguli ezathola umuthi wocwaningo kunalezo ezathola umuthi okungewona owangempela.

Ezigulini ezingu-127 ezathola umuthi okungewona owangempela, iziguli ezingu-4 zibike imiphumela emibi engu-9 isiyonke. Kwakunemiphumela emibi ehluahlukene engu-6, kanye nemiphumela emibi engu-3 - njengoba isiguli esisodwa (u-1%) sabike umphumela ofanayo (ukuzwela endaweni okujovwe kuyo) ezinsukwini ezingu-3 ezihlukile.

Ezigulini ezingu-375 ezathola umuthi wangempela, iziguli ezingu-32 (u-6%) zabika imiphumela emibi engu-178 isiyonke. Kwakunemiphumela emibi engu-18 eyayingafani yonke. Kwakunemiphumela emibi engu-160 eyayifana yonke - ukuzwela kwendawo okujovwe kuyo kwabikwa ezigulini ezingu-23 (u-5%).

Imiphumela emibi

Umphumela omubi ubhekwa “njengobucayi” uma usongela impilo, udinga ukunakekelwa esibhedlela, noma ubangela izinkinga ezihlala isikhathi eside.

Kunomphumela owodwa obucayi obikwe yisiguli eqenjini le-70 mg. Isiguli saba nemithambo yegazi enombala osambukwebezane, efana noleyisi esikhunjeni. Lesi simo, esibizwa nge- “livedo reticularis”, kungenzeka ukuthi sabangelwa yizinkinga zemithambo yegazi noma ukuhamba kwegazi okungajwayelekile eduze konqenqema lesikhumba. Lesi sehlakalo sacatshangelwa ukuthi sasihlobene nomuthi wocwaningo.

Isifuba somoya sasivame ukubikwa kulolu cwaningo yiziguli ezathola izinhlobo ezibucayi futhi ezinzima zesifo. Kodwa-ke, isifuba somoya sasingewona umphumela omubi odalwe yinoma yisiphi isilinganiso somuthi wocwaningo.

Kwashona abantu ababili kulolu cwaningo. Isiguli esisodwa eqenjini le-210 mg sashona kulandela ukubebhetheka kwesifuba somoya. Isiguli esinye eqenjini le-490 mg sashona ngendlela engachazwanga. Ukushona kokubili kulolu cwaningo bekungacatshangelwa ukuthi kwabangelwa ngumuthi wocwaningo.

6. Lolu cwaningo lulusize kanjani uphenyo?

Lolu cwaningo luphenye izilinganiso zomuthi ezingu-3 zomuthi wocwaningo ezigulini ezinesifuba somoya.

Abacwaningi bathola ukuthi yisilinganiso somuthi esiphakeme kuphela esinomthelela omkhulu ekwehliseni inani lokubebhetheka kwesifuba somoya ezigulini eziba nesifuba somoya esibi kakhulu.

Lolu cwaningo lwasiza abacwaningi ukuthi bazi ukuthi umuthi ocwaningwayo ucishe waphepha ngendlela efanayo njengomuthi okungewona owangempela, ezilinganisweni ezazihloliwe.

Abacwaningi baphinde bafunda ukuthi yikuphi ukugcwala kwemithi okwakukhona emzimbeni ngemuva kokuthatha isilinganiso esithile.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, bafunda ukuthi amasosha omzimba eziguli ezithile enza i-ADA ukuze imelane nalo muthi.

7. Ngabe zikhona izinhlelo zolunye ucwaningo?

Olunye ucwaningo aluhlelwanga ngalesi sikhathi ngalo muthi ezigulini zesifuba somoya. Kodwa-ke, kukhona olunye ucwaningo oluhlola lo muthi kwezinye izifo.

8. Ngingaluthola kuphi ulwazi oluthe xaxa?

Ungathola imininingwane ethe xaxa mayelana nalolu cwaningo kumawebhusayithi abhalwe ngezansi:

- Ibhuku le-World Health Organisation locwaningo lwezokwelapha: <http://apps.who.int/trialsearch/Trial2.aspx?TrialID=NCT02918019>
- Ibhuku locwaningo lwezokwelapha lase-USA: <https://clinicaltrials.gov/ct2/show/NCT02918019>
- Ibhuku locwaningo lwezokwelapha lase-EU: https://www.clinicaltrialsregister.eu/ctr-search/search?query=eudract_number:2016-001549-13

Ngingaxhumana nobani uma nginemibuzo mayelana nalolu cwaningo?

Uma uneminye imibuzo ngemuva kokufunda lesi sifingqo:

- Vakashela inkundla ye-ForPatients bese ugqwalisa ifomu lokuxhumana ku-<https://forpatients.roche.com/en/About.html> noma uthintane nommeli ehhovisi le-Roche langakini.

Uma ubambe iqhaza kulolu cwaningo futhi unemibuzo ngemiphumela:

- Khuluma nodokotela wocwaningo noma nabasebenzi esibhedlela socwaningo noma emtholampilo.

Ngubani ohlele futhi wakhokhela lolu cwaningo?

Lolu cwaningo luhlelwe futhi lwakhokhelwa yi-Genentech, Inc., iSan Francisco, CA, e-USA. I-Genentech iyinxenye ye-F. Hoffmann-La Roche Ltd., enendlunkulu e-Basel, eSwitzerland.

Isihloko esigcwele socwaningo neminye imininingwane ehlonzayo

Isihloko esigcwele salolu cwaningo sithi: "Isigaba 2b, Ucwaningo Olungahleliwe, Olungaziwa, Olulawulwa Wumuthi Okungewona Owangempela, Ezikhungweni Ezahlukene, Olusebenzisa Izilinganiso Zomuthi Ezahlukene Ukuze Kuhlolwe Ukusebenza Kahle Nokuphepha kwe-MSTT1041A ezigulini Ezinesifuba somoya Esibi Kakhulu".

- Inombolo yephrothokholi yalolu cwaningo ngu-GB39242.
- Lolu cwaningo lwaziwa ngegama elifushane, elithi "ZENYATTA".
- Isikhombi se-ClinicalTrials.gov salolu cwaningo ngu- NCT02918019.
- Inombolo ye-EudraCT yalolu cwaningo ngu- 2016-001549-13.