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Supplementary appendix 3

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Le nguqulelo yesiXhosa iye yafakwa ngababhali yaye siyayikhupha kutsha njengoko inikelwe. Ayikahloliswa zezinye iingcali. Iinkqubo zohlelo zeThe Lancet ziye zenziwa kuphela kumbhalo wokuqala ongesiNgesi, yaye kuya kufuneka ukuba zisetyenziswe njengembekiselo yalo mbhalo-ngqangi.

Supplement to: Igboh LS, Roguski K, Marcenac P, et al. Timing of seasonal influenza epidemics for 25 countries in Africa during 2010–19: a retrospective analysis. *Lancet Glob Health* 2023; **11**: e729–39.

Intyilaphando yoMbhalo-ngqangi

Imvelaphi Ukusebenzisa idatha yokucupha kwilizwe elithile ukuchaza umsebenzi wobhubhane womkhuhlane kunokwazisa izigqibo malunga nexesha lokugonywa komkhuhlane. Sihlalatye idatha yokucupha evela kumazwe ase-Afrika ukuze sibonise ixesha lobhubhane lomkhuhlane wonyaka ukwazisa izicwangciso zesizwe zogonyo. Sisebenzise idatha yabathunywa efumaneka esidlangalaleni evela kumazwe anika ingxelo kuthungelwano lwe-Global Influenza Surveillance and Response (i-GISRS) eneminyaka emi-3 ukuya kweli-10 yedatha eqokelelwe ngo-2010 ukuya ku-2019.

Iindlela Sibale isithuba seeveki ezi-3 ezishukumayo zomyinge weesampuli ezinentsholongwane yomkhuhlane kwaye savavanya ixesha lobhubhane sisebenzisa indlela engumndilili odibeneyo. . Isiqalo kunye nesiphelo sobhubhane ngamnye zachazwa njengeveki yokuqala xa umlinganiselo ugqithile okanye uhambe ngaphantsi kwenani lonyaka, ngokulandelelana, kangangeeveki ezi- ≥ 3 ezilandelelanayo. Sahlulahlula amazwe ngokweepatheni ziikabhubhane ezintlanu: I-Northern Hemisphere (i-NH) oobhubhane abenzeka ngo-Oktobha ukuya kuMatshi, i-Southern Hemisphere (i-SH) abenzeka ngo-Epreli ukuya ku-Septemba, ngokuphambili i-NH kunye nomsebenzi othile wobhubhane kwiinyanga ze-SH, ngokuphambili i-SH kunye nobhubhane othile kwiinyanga ze-NH, kunye nogqithiseleko lomkhuhlane unyaka wonke ngaphandle kokubonakala kwe-NH okanye i-SH.

Okufunyanisiweyo Amashumi amabini anesihlanu (74%) kumazwe angama-34 e-GISRS anedatha yeminyaka eyi- ≥ 3 , emele i-46% yamazwe ase-Afrika, kunye ne-89% yabemmi base-Afrika. Kwakukho oobhubhane abangama-248 kuma-236 eminyaka yelizwe yedatha (i-median: 10; uluhlu: 7 ukuya kwi-10 kwilizwe ngalinye). Amazwe amathandathu (24%) ayenomzekelo we-NH (i-Algeria, i-Egypt, i-Tunisia, i-Burkina Faso, i-Niger, kunye neMorocco). Asibhozo (32%) ayenepateni ye-NH ngokusisiseko kunye nobhubhane we-SH (i-Cameroon, i-Ethiopia, i-Mali, i-Nigeria, i-Senegal, i-Togo, i-Tanzania, kunye neMozambique). Amathathu (12%) babenepateni ye-SH ikakhulu kunye nobhubhane we-NH (i-Ghana, i-Kenya, ne-Uganda).. Amathathu (12%) aneepateni ze-SH (i-Central African Republic, i-Zambia, kunye noMzantsi Afrika). Amahlanu (20%) ayengenayo i-NH okanye ukonganyelwa yi-SH (i-Cote D'Ivoire, i-Democratic Republic of Congo, i-Rwanda, i-Madagascar, kunye ne-Mauritius).

Utoliko Amazwe amaninzi ayenamaxesha obhubhane womkhuhlane obonakalayo ukwazisa abasemagunyeni ngomsebenzi womkhuhlane ongengowamaxesha onyaka kunye nowamaxesha onyaka, ukukhokela ixesha lokugonywa, kunye nokukhuthaza amangenelelo ngexesha elifanelekileyo.

Inxaso mali Nakanye