

Isidanga sezoNyango kunye nesidanga sezoTyando (MBChB)

Inkqubo ye-MBChB ithatha iminyaka emithandathu ukuyigqiba. Emva kokuthweswa isidanga se MBChB kunye nokugqiba iminyaka emibini ye- internship nokusebenzela uluntu unyaka omnye, uya kuvunyelwa liBhunga leeNgcali zezeMpilo laseMzantsi Afrika ukuba usebenze njengogqirha.



Isidanga sethu seminyaka emi-6-sibonelela ngoqeqesho olusezingeni eliphezulu kubafundi abanqwanela ukusebenza njengogqirha. Iinjongo zeprofayili yezifundo ziphunyezwa ngekharithyulam eyakhiwe ngokucwangcisiweyo kuquka ukulingana phakathi kokukhusela, ukukhuthaza, ukunyanga nokuvuselela ukhathalelo lwezempilo olujolise ekuveliseni ugqirha onobuchule, ongacalucaluliyi nokwaziyo ukuziphatha, onolwazi nezakhono ukungena kwicandelo lezempilo ngokuzithemba. Uqeqesho lwethu lukhuthaza izakhono zoqhagamshelwano, ukusebenzisana, ixabiso lobungcali kunye nomsebenzi wonyango olunobuchule, kwimeko yeenkqubo zokukhathalelwa kwezempilo kudidi oluphambili, olunganeno noluphakamileyo. Indlela yokufundisa ixhobisa abafundi ngengqiqo egxekayo kunye nezakhono zemfundo engaphelelwayo.

Njengogqirha, uzakujoyina umsebenzi wobugqirha, uzivulele elakho icandelo lokunyanga, usebenze kwisibhedlele soluntu okanye sabucala okanye kwikliniki yoluntu, okanye usebenze kwiintlobo ezahlukeneyo zeendawo. Unako ukuzikhethelela ikhondo lobungcali elikukholisayo. Njengogqirha, uzakujoyina umsebenzi wobugqirha, uzivulele elakho icandelo lokunyanga, usebenze kwisibhedlele soluntu okanye sabucala okanye kwikliniki yoluntu, okanye usebenze kwiintlobo ezahlukeneyo zeendawo. Unako ukuzikhethelela ikhondo lobungcali elikukholisayo.

Angaphezulu kwama-30 amakhondo akhethekileyo ekunokukhethwa kuwo. Uqeqesho kwikhondo elikhethekileyo lithatha iminyaka emine ukuya kwemihlanu, ngexesha apho uqeshwa njengomgcini-zincwadi kwisibhedlele sokufundisa kunye nokuhlalulwa komvuzo. Ingcali (njenge nzululwazi ngabantwana) ingaqhubeka ukongeza ngezifundo ezikhethekileyo, yenze elinye lamakhondwana akhethekileyo (njengekhondo elisebenza ngentliziyo nezinye izifo kubantwana (paediatric cardiology)). Uqeqesho kwikhondwana elikhethekileyo lithatha iminyaka emibini ukuya kwemithathu, ngexesha apho uqeshwa njengomgcini-zincwadi ophezulu kwisibhedlele sokufundisa. Uluhlu lwezinye iidiploma nezidanga eziphakamileyo nazo ziyafumaneka ukuze abanezidanga bakwazi ukungena kumakhondo, umzekelo, uqoqosho kwezempilo, ulawulo kwezemidlalo, okanye ezonyango okanye uphando olusekelwe kwilebhu.

Phambi kokuba abafundi bethu bangene kumagumbi ezigulana kwaye babonane nezigulana, bathatha isifungo esibonisa intsulungeko esekelwayo likhondo. Ezizezi:

- Umqondiso wokukhonza uluntu
- Ukuthatha eyona ngqalelo inkulu yempilo yeziguli kunye nempilo yoluntu
- Ukungavumeli iingqalelo zobudala, isini, uhlanga, inkolo, imvelaphi ngokobuhlanga, iimpawu ngokwesini, isifo, ukhubazeko okanye nayo nayiphi na into echaphazela ukhathalelo lweziguli
- Ukusekela amalungelo abantu kunye nenkululeko yoluntu ukunyusa izinga lezempilo, nokokuba kungaphantsi kwezisongelo
- Ukuthethana neziguli kwanabo basebenza kunye babengamahlakani kukhathalelo lwempilo
- Ukwenza umsebenzi ngesazela nangesidima

Ukuhlonipha ihlebo leziguli, ezangoku okanye ezidlulileyo, eziphilayo okanye ezingasaphiliyo

- Ukuxabisa uphando kunye nokuvuma ukukhokelwa kwinkqubo yabo ngokwemigangatho ephezulu yokuziphatha
- Ukuzibophelela kwimfundo engaphelelwayo



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Yintoni i-Physiotherapy?

I-Physiotherapy (izifundo ngokolula amalungu omzimba) licandelo elijongene nesifundo sentshukumo nokusebenza komntu kunye nokubaluleka kwayo kwimpilo kunye nentlalantle kwaye ijolise ekuphuculeni umgangatho womntu ngamnye kwanoluntu ngokubanzi.



Ngaphakathi kweqela lezokhathalelo lwezempilo i-Physiotherapy idlala indima eku:

- khuthazeni impilo yemontlalo
- thinteleni izigulo nomonzakalo kuloo mingcipheko
- buyiseleni nasekuvuseleleni ukusebenza komntu ngamnye kulandela umonzakalo okanye ubuthathaka (ukhubazeko)
- lawuleni ngendlela epheleleyo okubandakanya iingcebiso, exhobisa umxhasi ekuphuculeni umgangatho wakhe.

Umntu onyanga ngokolula amalungu okanye amalungu omzimba uqeqeshelwe ukusebenza kwiindawo ezininzi njengelungu leqela lokukhathalela impilo. Oku kungaba sekhayeni lomguli/umxhasi, kumaziko oluntu, kunye nakwiikliniki zabaguli bangaphandle, kumagumbi abagulayo nakwiyunithi zokukhathalela abagula ngamandla zasezibhedlele.

Kukho iinkalo ezintathu ezibalulekileyo kweli candelo:

- I-Neuromusculoskeletal (NMS) kunye ne- Orthopaedics
- I-Neurology - Abantu abadala naBantwana
- I-Cardio-Pulmonary

Ngokwesiqhelo isidanga sithatha iminyaka emine. Abafundi abathe bakhethwa balindeleke okanye bavumeleke ukuba basigqibe isidanga kwiminyaka emihlanu befunda kwaye basenokufumana uqeqesho olongezelelekileyo kunye nenkxaso ngexesha lezifundo zabo.

Amathuba omsebenzi

Kukho amathuba omsebenzi kwiindawo ezinomdla okhethekileyo, umzekelo izikolo ezineemfuno ezikhethekileyo, amaziko okonga abantu abadala, amashishini namaziko ezemidlalo. Ubungcali obongezelelweyo bungaphuhliswa ngokuqhubeka nemfundo, ukufundisa nokuphanda kwakweli khono. Abonyango ngokolula amalungu kwakhona bangazibandakanya nezinye iinkalo zokhathalelo lwempilo ngokubanzi ezinje ngolawulo lwamaziko ezempilo, ukucwangcisa umgaqo-nkqubo okanye ezemfundo lweengcali zokhathalelo lwempilo kwixa elizayo.

Isidanga kwi-Physiotherapy sikhokelela ekubhaliseni neBhunga leeNgcali zeMpilo laseMzantsi Afrika (HPCSA) njenge-Physiotherapist.

Yintoni i-Audiology?

I-Audiology (izifundo ngokunxulumene nokuva) likhono elihambisana novavanyo kunye nolawulo lokuva, ukulahlekelwa kukuva, kunye nokunxulumene neendlebe.

I-audiologist ikwabandakanyeka ekukhuthazeni impilo-ntle ngokwasezindlebeni kwanesimo sokuva, kunye nokuthintela okanye ukuthomalalisa ukhubazeko olubangwa kukulahlekelwa kukuva okanye iingxaki zokulinganisela. I-Audiology lelinye lamakhono ezempilo elikhula ngokukhawuleza, ngenxa yokuqhubela phambili kwemfundo yobugcisa.



Ii-Audiologists:

- umlinganiselo wokuxilonga amandla okuva
 - ukubonelela ngeenkonziso zokubuyisela esimeni kubantwana nakubantu abadala abalahlekelwe kukuva
 - izixhobo ezifanelekileyo zokuphulaphula kunye nezixhobo ezincedisa ekuphulaphuleni
 - ukucebisa ngemiba ephathelele nokulahlekelwa kukuva okubangelwe yingxolo, kunye nokuphuhlisa iinkqubo zolondolozo zokuva
 - ukulawula umntu ngamnye oneengxaki zokuva
 - ukulawula abantu abaneengxaki ezinxulumene nomlinganiselo wokuva
- ukusebenza njengeengcali kwizimangalo ezinxulumene neenkalo zomsebenzi wabo
 - linjongo zokuthintela kunye/okanye ukudambisa ukulahlekelwa kukuva kwaneziphumo zoko
 - ukuqhuba uphando malunga nokuva kunye nenkqubo yomlinganiselo wokuva

Ingaba i-Audiology indilungele mna?

Ukuba uyaphumelela kwimngeni kwaye ukufuna ukunceda abantu ekuphuculeni umgangatho wobomi babo, i-Audiology likhondo elinokuzizalisekisa ezo mfuno. Ungakhetha ukusebenza kuwo onke amanqanaba obudala ngokubanzi, okanye usebenze ngabantu abadala kuphela okanye abantwana (i-audiologist ingalwenza uvavanyo lokuva kumntwana oneyure enye kuphela ezelwe).

Ukubanako ukuthetha iilwimi zase-Afrika, ukongeza kwisiNgenzi, sisixhobo esinexabiso kakhulu ekuboneleleni ngeenkonziso ze-audiology.

Isidanga se-BSc kwikhondo le-Audiology sifundelwa iminyaka emine egcweleyo. Uqeqesho lubandakanya iinkonziso zonyango, ezobunzululwazi, ezentlalo kunye nobunzululwazi bengqondo zokuva, zentetho nezolwimi. Uza kufunda ngamalungu omzimba (anatomy) kunye nobunzululwazi bokusebenza kwamalungu omzimba (physiology) okuva; ophuhliso oluqhelekileyo lonxibelelwano; ongenelelo kwangaphambili; ovavanyo nolawulo lwabaxhasi abangabantwana nabantu abadala abava ngokwahlukeneyo okanye iingxaki zokulinganisela.

Wakuba usifumene isidanga se-BSc kwi-Audiology, uza kubhalisa neBhunga leeNgcali zeMpilo laseMzantsi Afrika (HPCSA) njenge-audiologist.

Yintoni i-Speech-Language Pathology?

I-Speech-language pathology (inzululwazi ngezifo zokungakwazi ukuthetha) ngumsebenzi ojongene novavanyo kunye nolawulo lwengxaki yokunxibelelana ebangwa kukophuka kwentetho nolwimi.

Njenge-speech-language pathologist uzakuvavanya kwaye unyange abantwana nabantu abadala abaneengxaki eziliqela zonxibelelwano ngokubanzi. Ezi ngxaki zingaquka ukuthintitha, iingxaki zokukhupha intetho nesandi okanye ukufunda ulwimi; ukuphazamiseka kwelizwi; ukulahlekelwa okanye ubuthathaka bentetho kunye nolwimi kubantu abadala abanesifo sokufa icala okanye ukulimala ngokwasengqondweni. Omnye umba obalulekileyo we-speech-language pathology kukuvavanya nokulawula abantwana nabantu abadala abaneengxaki zokutya nokuginya.



Ii-Speech Language Pathologists:

- isebenza nabantwana kunye nabantu abadala abaneengxaki yokungakwazi ukufunda kakuhle
- zinganceda ekuthinteleni ukuthintitha kubantwana abaselula
- zisebenza nabantwana abancinci abangenako ukutya nokuginya kakuhle
- zimisela iinkqubo ezizezinye zonxibelelwano zomntu ngamnye ongakwazi
- zisebenza nabantwana abazelwe benomlebe onomfanta/inyheke
- zisebenza nabantu abadala abanonxibelelwano olubuthathaka emva kwengozi yemoto.

Ingaba i-Speech-Language Pathology sindilungele mna?

Ukuba unentshisakalo ngonxibelelwano kwaye ukufuna ukwenza umahluko kwiimpilo zabantu ngoko eli ingalikhondo onokulilandela!

Eli candelo libonelela ngamathuba onyango nophando ngokubanzi. Izi-Speech-language pathologists zisebenza nomntu ngamnye, amaqela kunye noluntu kumanqanaba onke obudala, kungekuko kuvavanyo nolawulo kuphela lokuphazamiseka konxibelelwano, kodwa nasekukhuthazeni impilo nonxibelelwano kunye nothintelo lokhubazeko.

Izi-Speech-language pathologists zingasebenza nezikolo zabasaqalayo, izikolo, izikolo ezineemfuno ezikhethekileyo, izibhedlele, amaziko obuyiselo esimeni, iikliniki zoluntu okanye umsebenzi wabucala. Abafundi abanokuthetha ezinye iilwimi ukongeza kwisiNgesi bangazifumana ezilwimi zizixhobo ezibaluleke kakhulu.

Wakuba usifumene isidanga se-BSc kwi- Speech-Language Pathology, uza kubhalisa neBhunga leeNgcali zeMpilo laseMzantsi Afrika (HPCSA) njenge-Speech-language Pathologist.



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Yintoni i-Occupational Therapy?

Ii-Occupational Therapists (Abonyango lokunika umguli umsebenzi omfaneleyo) ziingcali zokhathalelo lwempilo ezanceda abasebenzi ekoyiseni iingxaki abahlangabezana nazo zokuphila ezibangelwa kukugula, bubuthathaka, lukhubazeko okanye ziimeko zentlalo.



Xa umntu ethe wafunyanwa sisifo sokufa icala, umzekelo, iNgcali yezonyango ngokoMsebenzi, njengengxenywe yeqela lokhathalelo lwempilo, iza kusebenza nomntu ukumnceda akwazi ukumelana kwaye alungele iimeko ezenzekayo ebomini. Kugxininiswa ngamandla kwisimo sengqondo nasekubuyiseleni esiqhelweni, kunye nasekuxhobiseni abantu abathe bafumana ubunzima ngokwasempilweni kwanezinye izinto ezibengumqobo ekuphileni kwabo ukuze babenako ukuphinda baphile ubomi obububo.

Ayavulwa amathuba okuziqhelanisa noko ukufundileyo ngeli xesha ikhosi iqhubayo. Izifundo ziqhubeka kwiiKhampasi zeSebe lobuNzululwazi ngezeMpilo, kwiCandelo lezoNyango ngokoMsebenzi kwisiBhedlele saseGroote Schuur kunye nakwiiKhampasi ePhezulu nePhakathi zeYunivesithi. Kuyabonelelwa ngezothutho phakathi kweKhampasi ePhezulu neyeSikolo sezoNyango kwaye, apho kuyimfuneko, nasekuyeni kwiziza ekuqeqeshelwa kuzo.

Abonyango ngokomsebenzi banegalelo elibaluleke kakhulu kuwo onke amanqanaba okhathalelo lwempilo nakuphuhliso loluntu. Likhondo elibandakanya iinkalo ezahlukeneyo zokusebenza - impilo ngokwasengqondweni, impilo ngokwasemzimbeni, uphuhliso lwempifundo yabantwana nokudlala, ukwenza umsebenzi kunye nemisebenzi yokuphuhlisa uluntu.

Abonyango ngokoMsebenzi bangaziqalela ezabo iindawo zokusebenza kunye/okanye basebenze nabantu ngokobunye babo, namaqela, noluntu, kunye neentlobo-ntlobo zemibutho (umz. Izibhedlele okanye iikliniki zokuxhatshazwa kwezinyobisi, imibutho yezabasebenzi, ushishino, izikolo, amasebe ezobulungisa, kwakunye nemibutho engekho phantsi korhulumente).

Isidanga kwi-Occupational Therapy sikhokelela kubhaliso neBhunga leeNgcali zeMpilo laseMzantsi Afrika (HPCSA) njengeNgcali yezonyango ngokoMsebenzi. Abanezidanga balindeleke ukuba bagqibe unyaka omnye besebenzela uluntu, abazakuthi emva koko babhalise njengamagcisa azimeleyo.