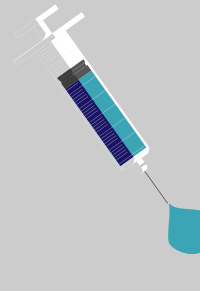
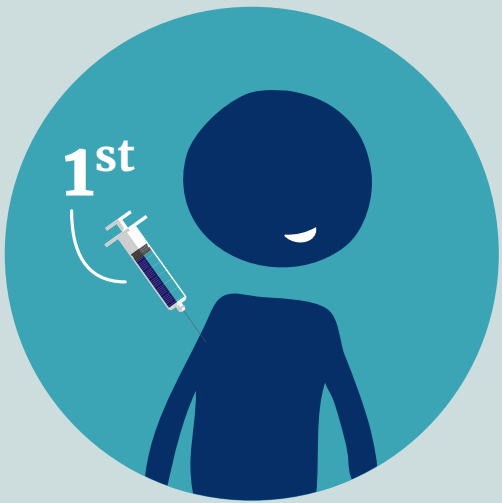
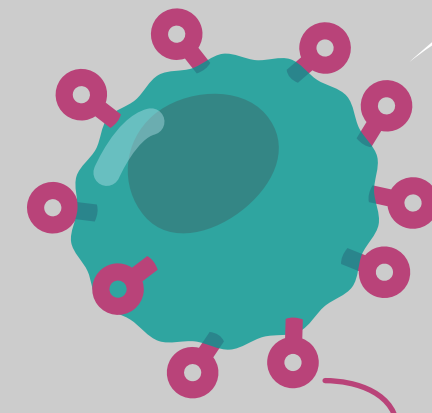


Mwitikio wa kinga baada ya chanjo ya UVIKO-19

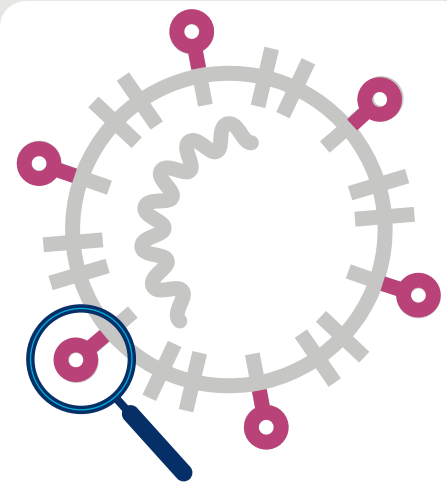
Dozi moja ya chanjo ya UVIKO-19 hudungwa kwenye mkono.



Mchananyiko uliopo kwenye chanjo ukiwa na vinasaba vya **protini ya spike** huingia kwenye seli zetu kupitia sindano.

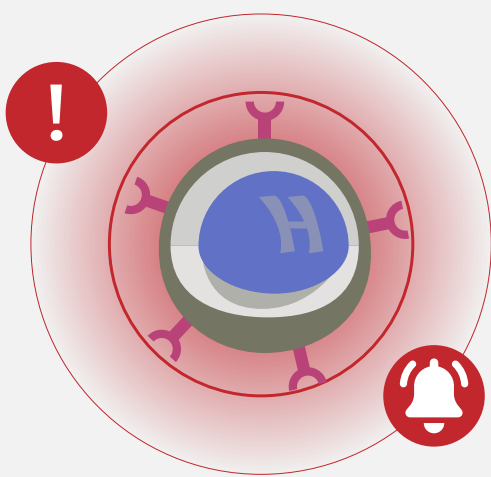


Protini ya spike inatengenezwa na seli zetu na kuwasilishwa juu ya seli. Hii hufunza mwitikio wa kinga kwa kuzichochea...

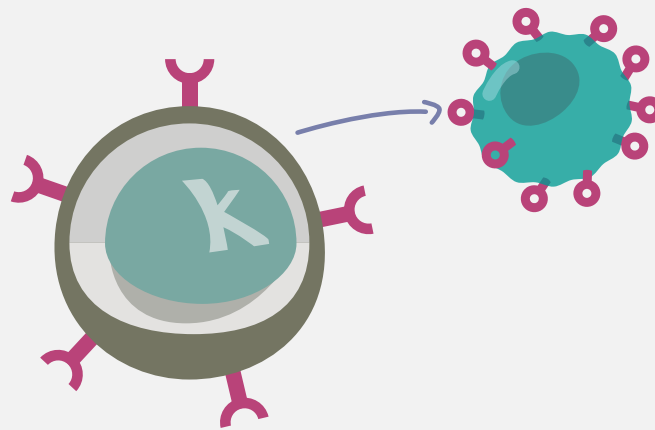


Protini ya Spike ni sehemu ya virusi, SARS-CoV-2, ambayo inaruhusu virusi kuingia kwenye seli zetu.

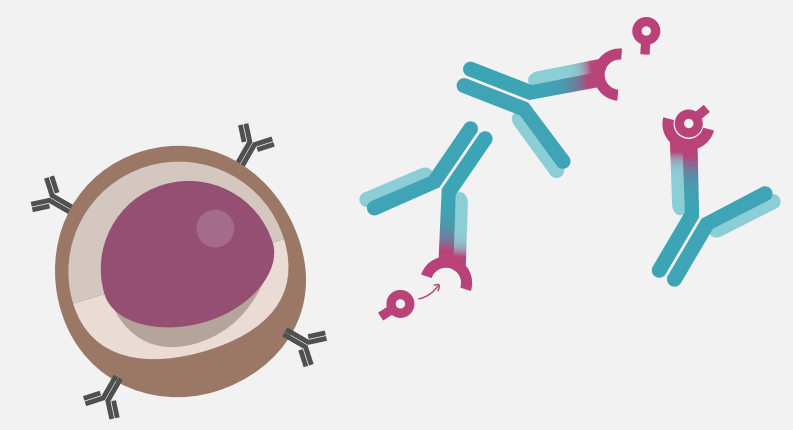
Seli T saidizi hugundua **protini ya Spike** na kuonya seli zingine za kinga.



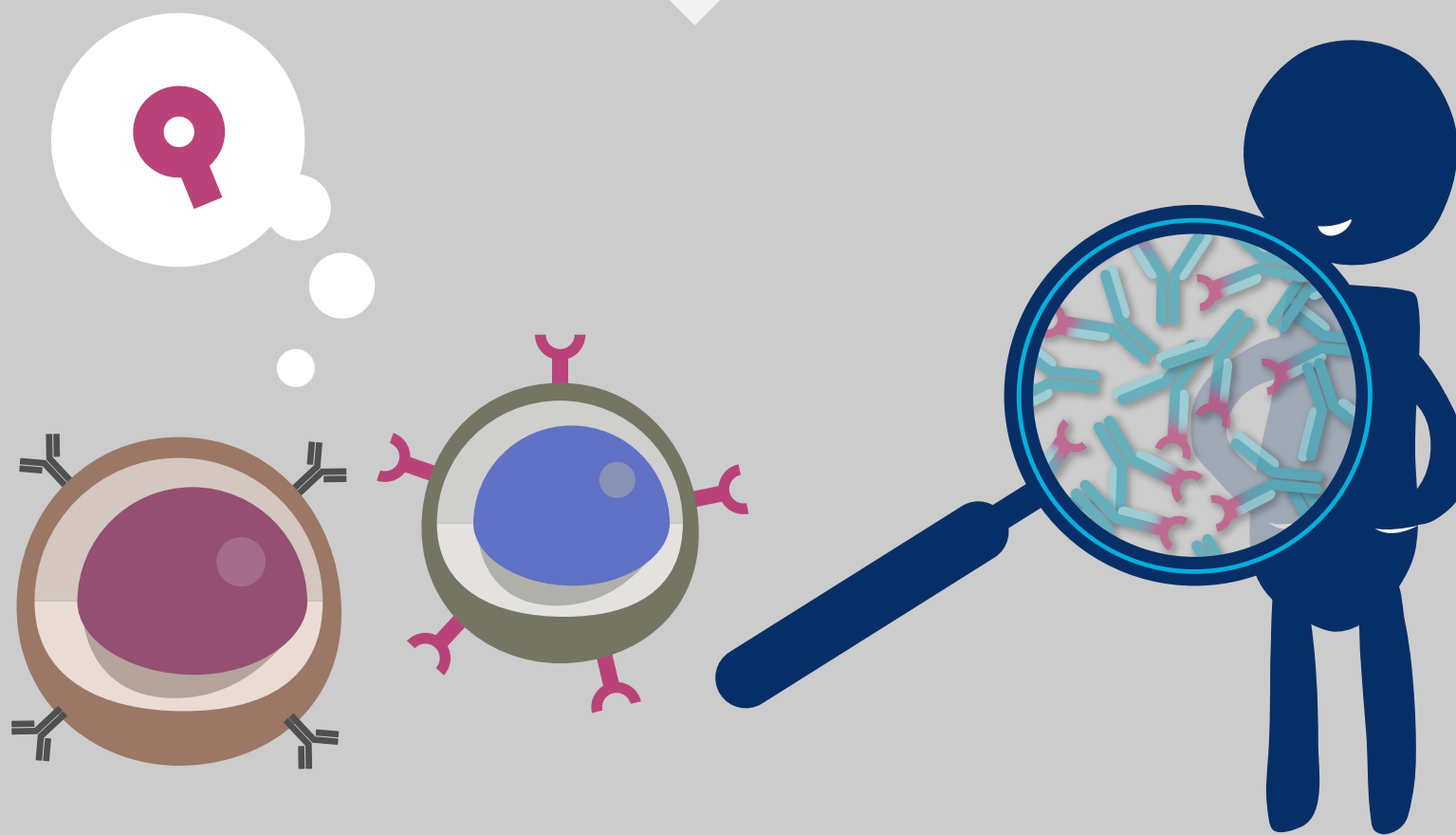
Seli za T zinazoua hutafuta **protini ya Spike**.



Seli B huunda **kingamwili ili** kutambua haswa **protini ya Spike**.



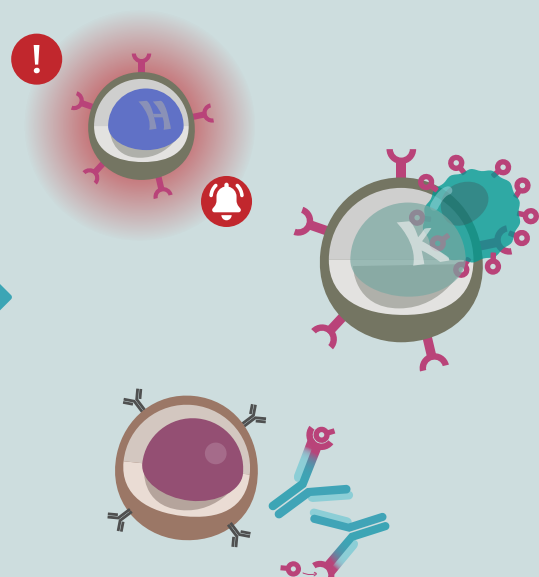
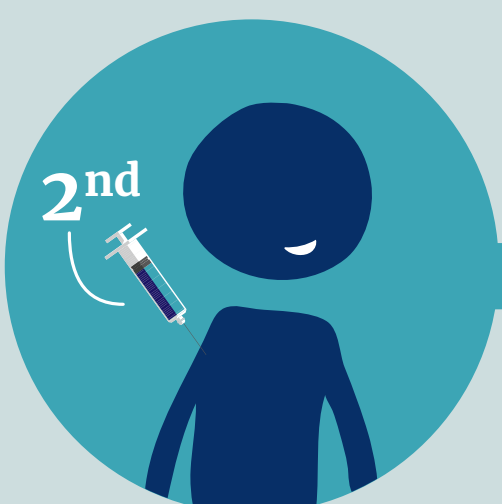
Seli za T na **B** huendeleza kumbukumbu ya kinga ya **protini ya Spike** na itakuwa haraka kujibu wakati mwingine



Kingamwili hubakia mwilini kwa muda, tayari kuungana na **protini ya spike** na kuzuia virusi kuambukiza seli nyingine.

Seli B zinaweza kutoa kingamwili zaidi ikihitajika katika siku zijazo.

Dozi ya pili ya chanjo hutolewa wiki baadaye. Hii hufundisha mfumo wa kinga zaidi, huimarisha majibu, na hujenga kumbukumbu ya kinga kwa virusi.



Mfumo wa kinga sasa uko tayari kuanzisha majibu ya haraka na yenye ufanisi dhidi ya SARS-CoV-2 ikiwa itakutana na virusi hivyo siku zijazo, kuzuia maambukizi na magonjwa.