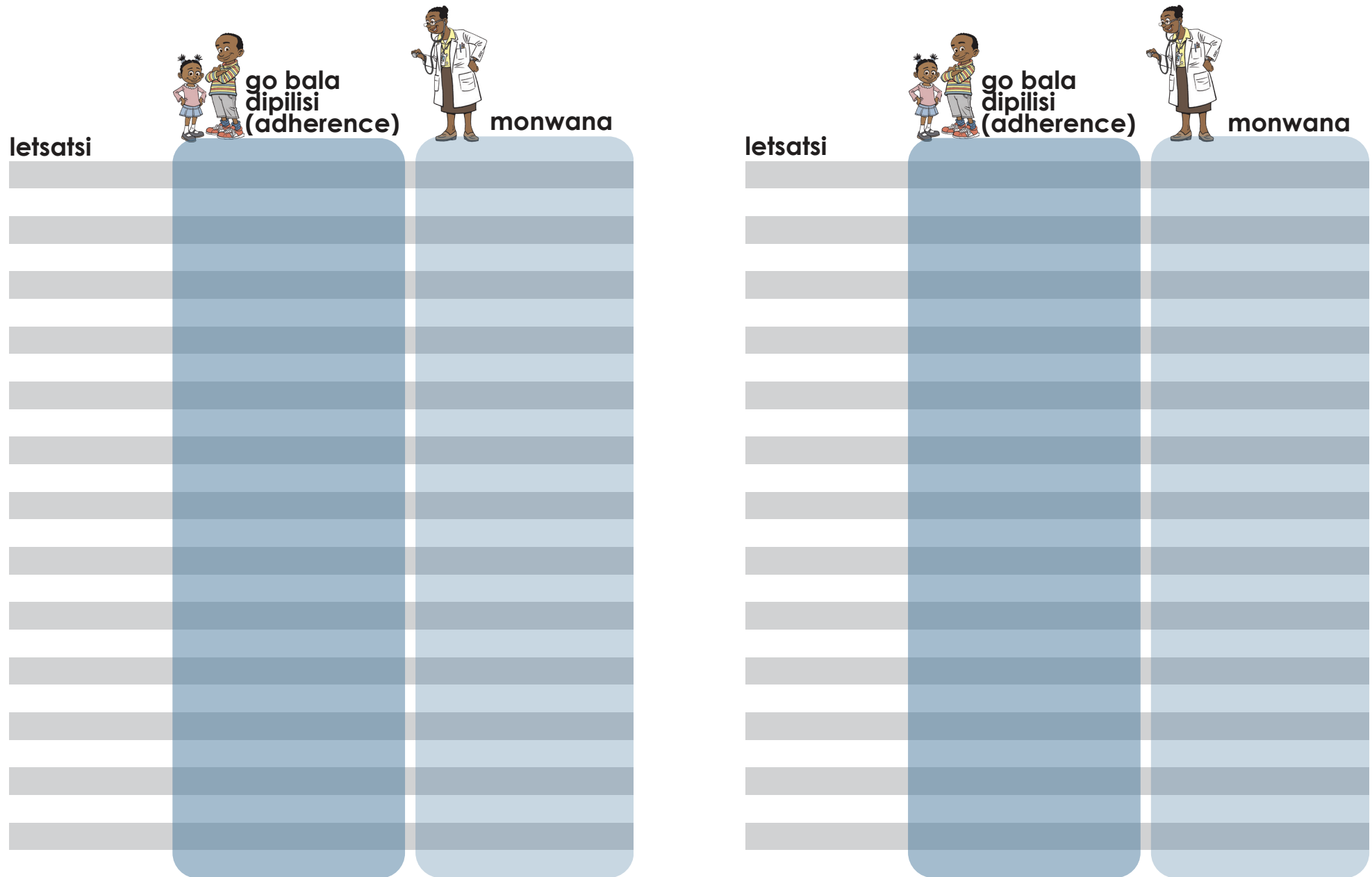
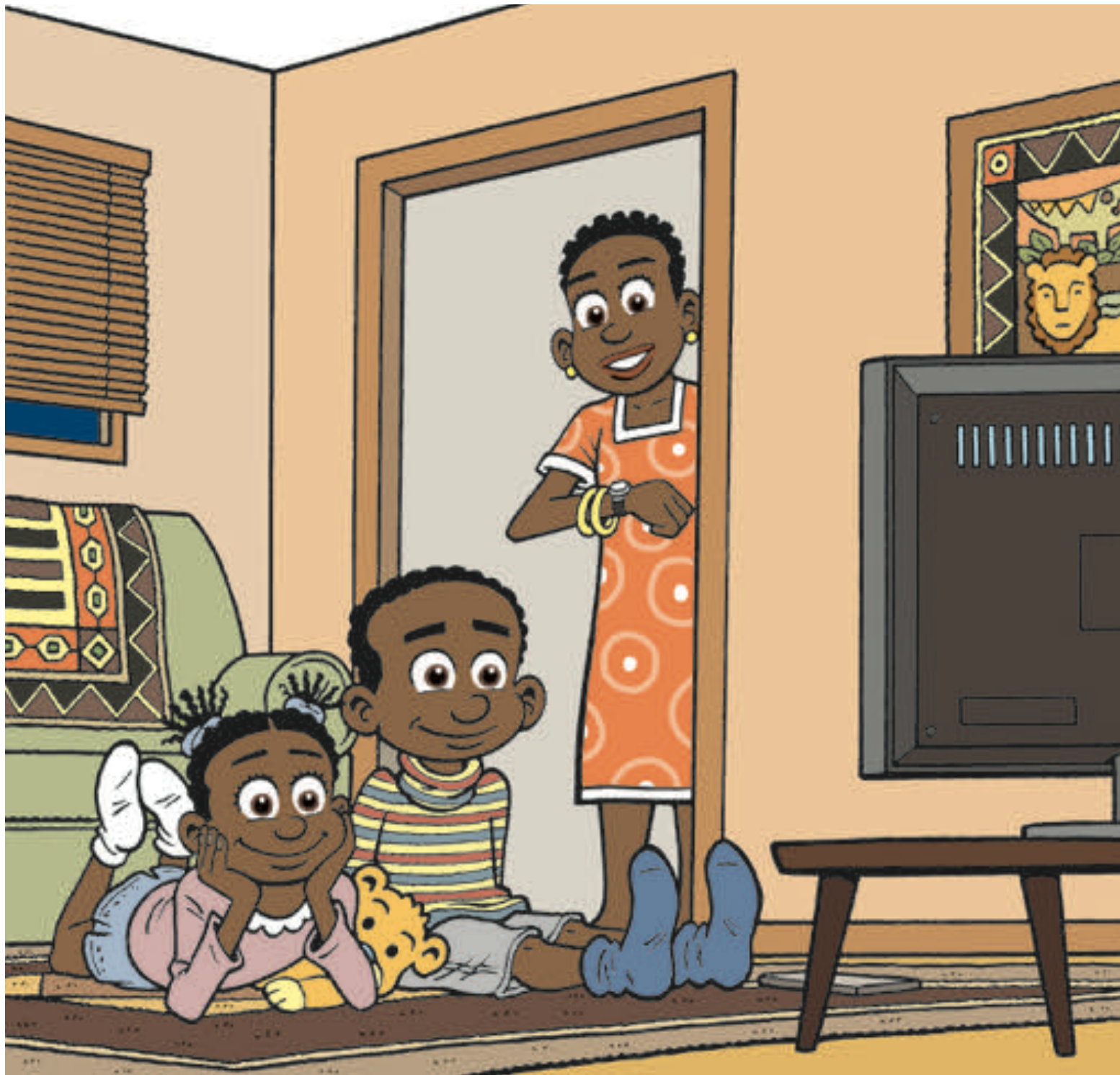


Buka e ke ya ga...



Baylor College of Medicine and Texas Children's Hospital, both located in Houston, Texas, operate a network of clinical centers that focus on child and family-centered healthcare and education in 6 countries in Africa as well as Romania.



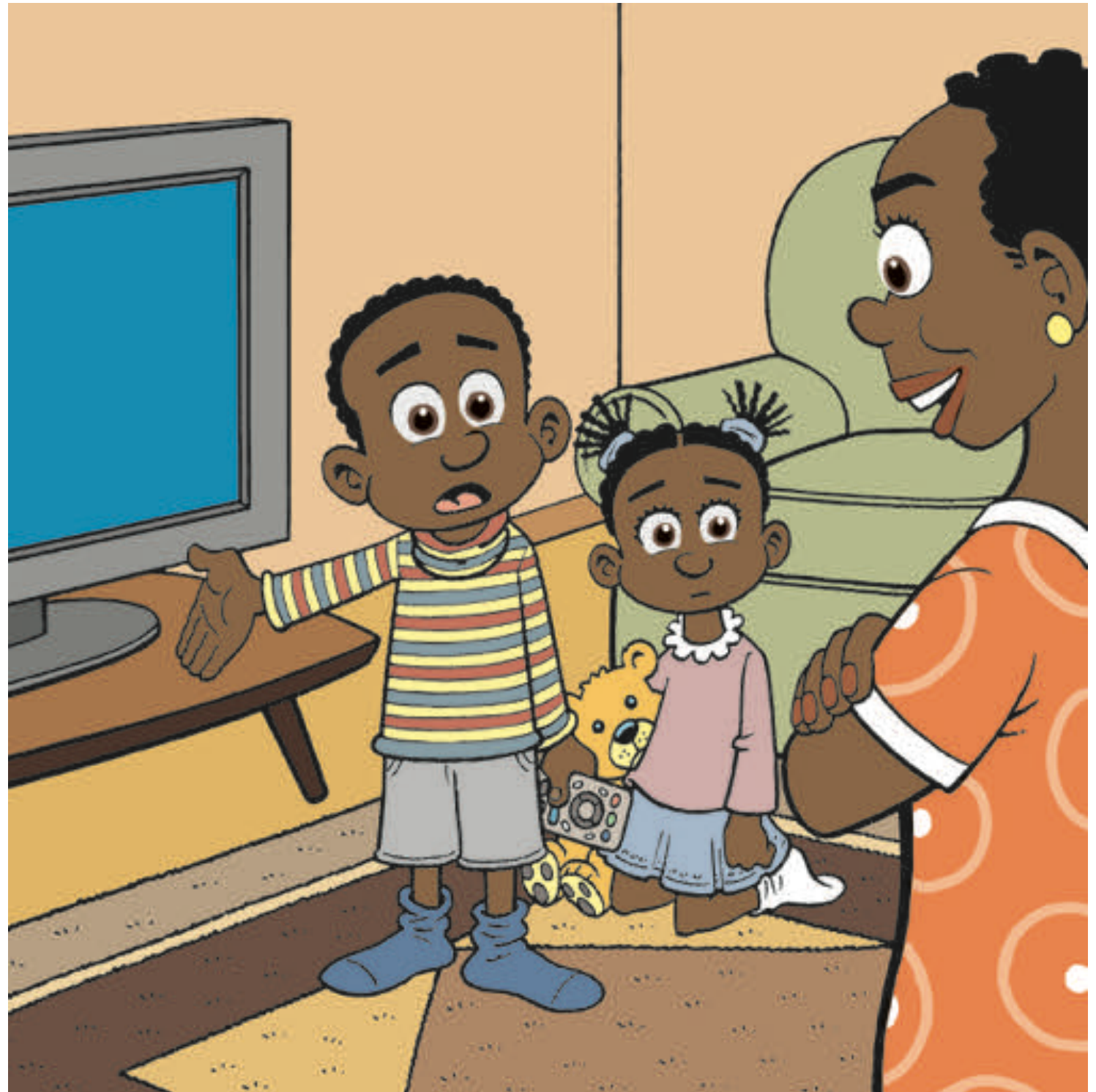


“Kago, Neo -  
timang TV. Ke  
nako ya go robala.”

“Ao Mama, o reela gore ga re kake ra lebelela go le gonnye?” ga bua Kago, ka kutlo bothoko.

Mmagwe-bana a bua ka monyenyo, “Ngwanaka, wa itse gore ka 8, ke nako ya go robala. Le tshwanetse go robala sentle pele ga sekolo kamoso.”

“Ke nako ya gore le ikgotlhe meno, le tlhape sefatlhego, lebe le tsaya le melemo ya lona,” a tlaletsisa ka monyenyo. “Tlang, a re yeng.”





“Mama, a nka go botsa potso?” ga bua Neo a ntse a tlhapa meno.

“Ee, ngwanaka, o ka botsa,” ga fetola Mmagwe-Neo.

“Bosigo bongwe le bongwe, pele ga re robala, re nwa melemo. Ka goreng re tshwanetse go dira jalo?”



“Bongwanaka, le tshwanetse go nwa melemo tsatsi le letsatsi go thusa masole a mmele a lona.”

Kago ka tsietsego, a botsa “masole a mmele a rona?” “Ke bo mang bao? Ga ke ise ke bone masole a mmele ape nna.”

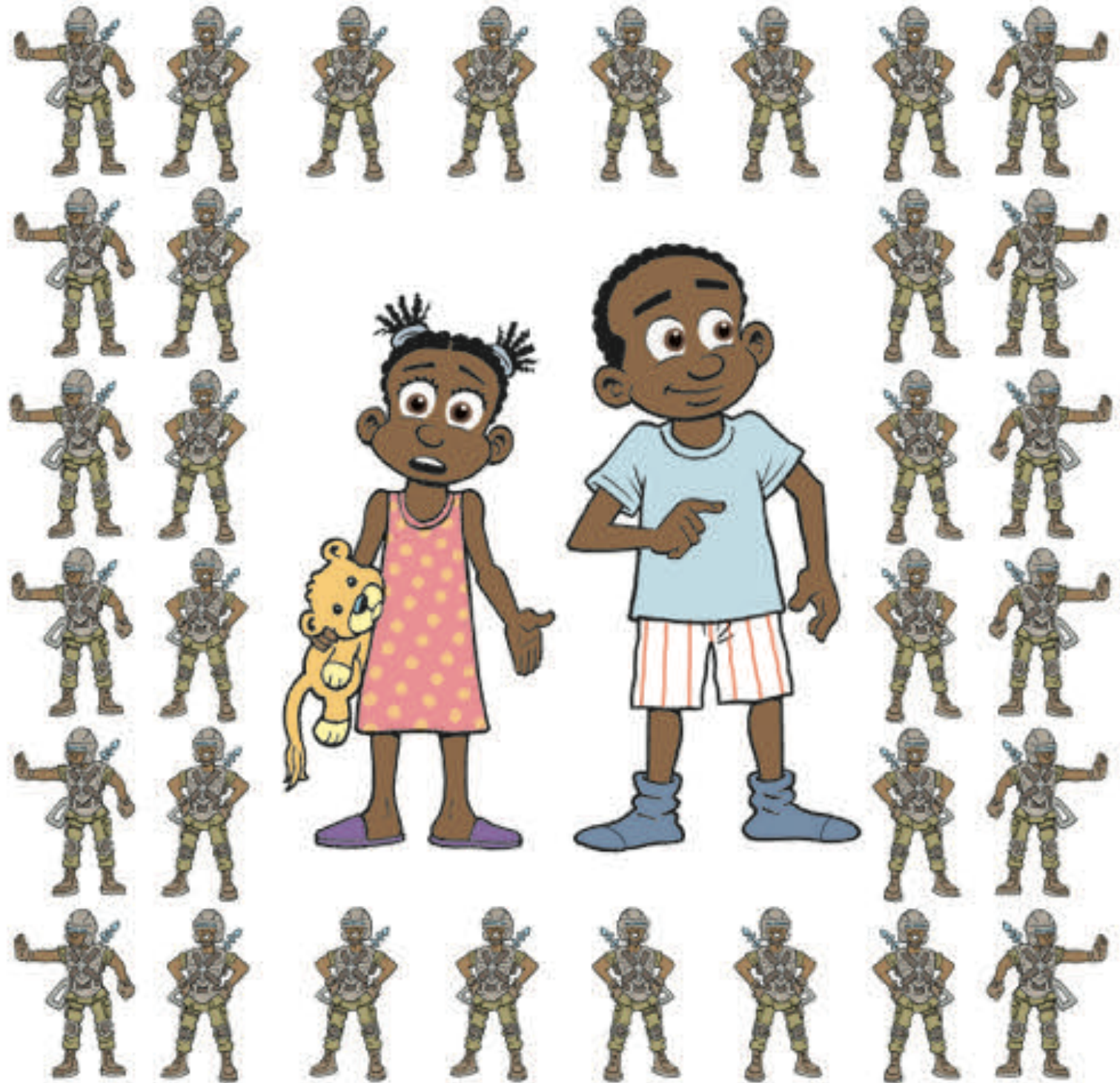


“Ke nnete, Kago.  
Ga o kgone go a  
bona ka gore a  
mannye thata,”  
ga bua mmagwe-  
bana.



“Mo mmeleng  
wa gago, go na le  
masole a mmele a  
mantsi. Gongwe le  
gongwe ko o leng  
teng, a nna a le  
teng le wena go go  
sireletsa.”

“Go re sireletsa  
mo go eng?” Neo  
a botsa.

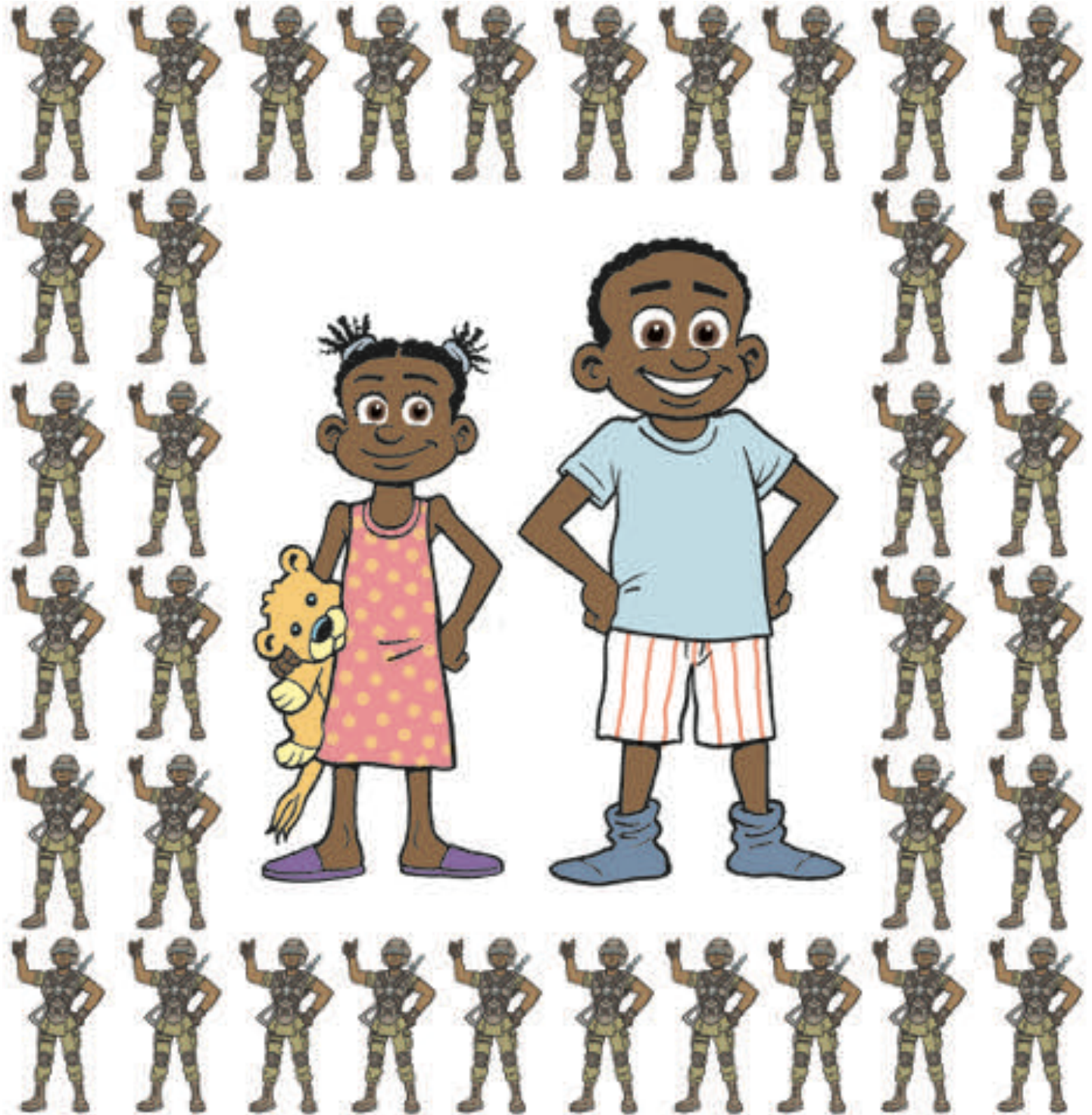






Mmagwe-bana  
a nyenya a bo  
a simolola go  
tlhalosa.

“Ka nako tsothle,  
fa le ya sekolong  
le fa o tshamekela  
kwa ntle, go na le  
megare e le kang  
go go koafatsa.  
Masole a mmele  
a gago a nna  
fela mo ntweng  
kgatlhano le  
megare e.”



“Fa masole  
a mmele a  
gago a fenyā,  
o ikutlwa o le  
botoka ebile o le  
mathagatlhaga.”



“Mme, go na le megare e ka imelang masole a mmele a gago,” mmagwe-bana a tlalaletsa. “Fa se se diragala, megarenyana e mengwe e ka fenywa ntwaga tlhanong le masole a mmele a gago.”

“Fa o sa nwe  
melemo ya gago,  
masole a mmele  
a gago a retelelwa  
ke go fenywa, se se  
dira gore o tlhoke  
go ikutlwa sentle.”

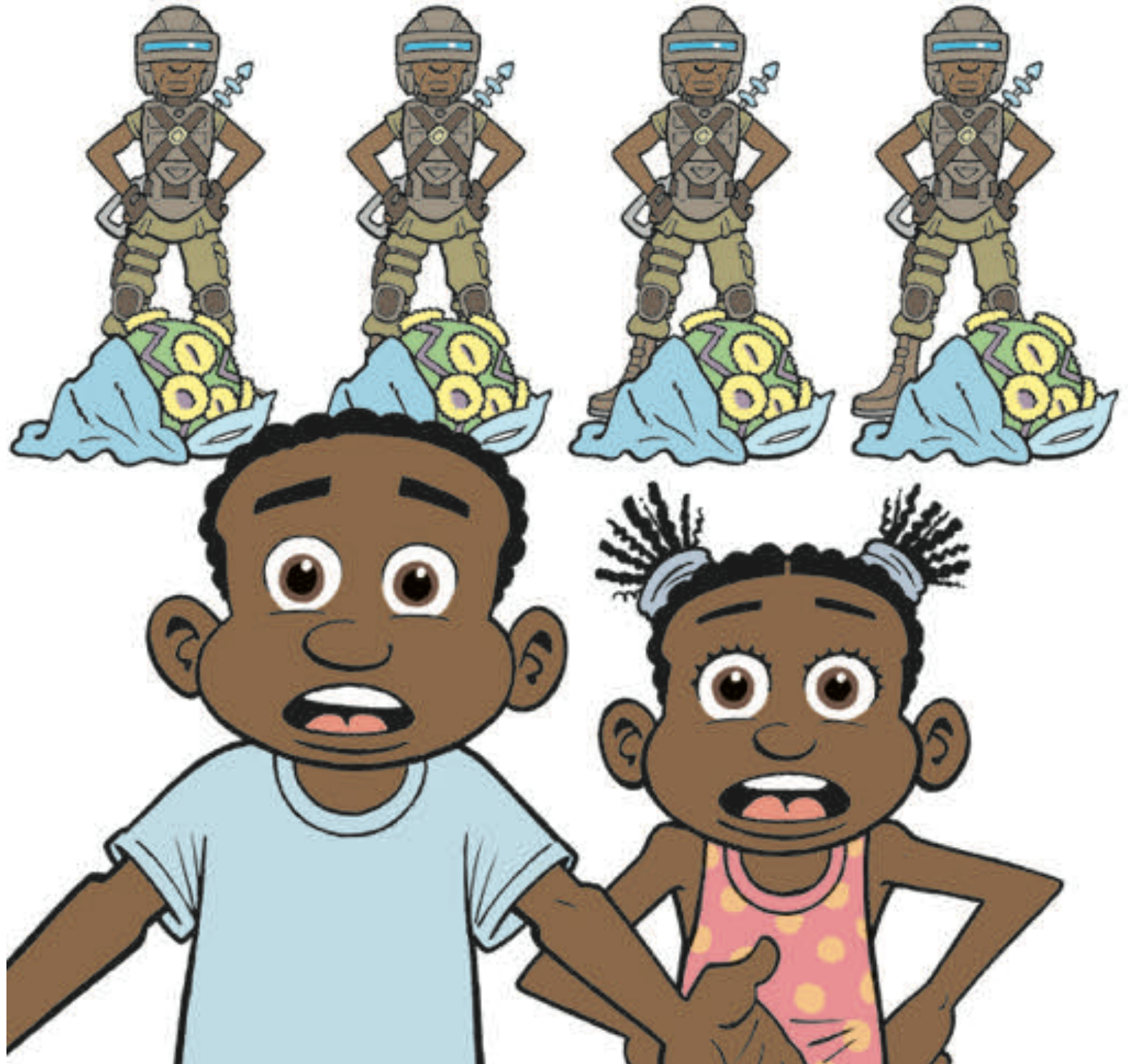


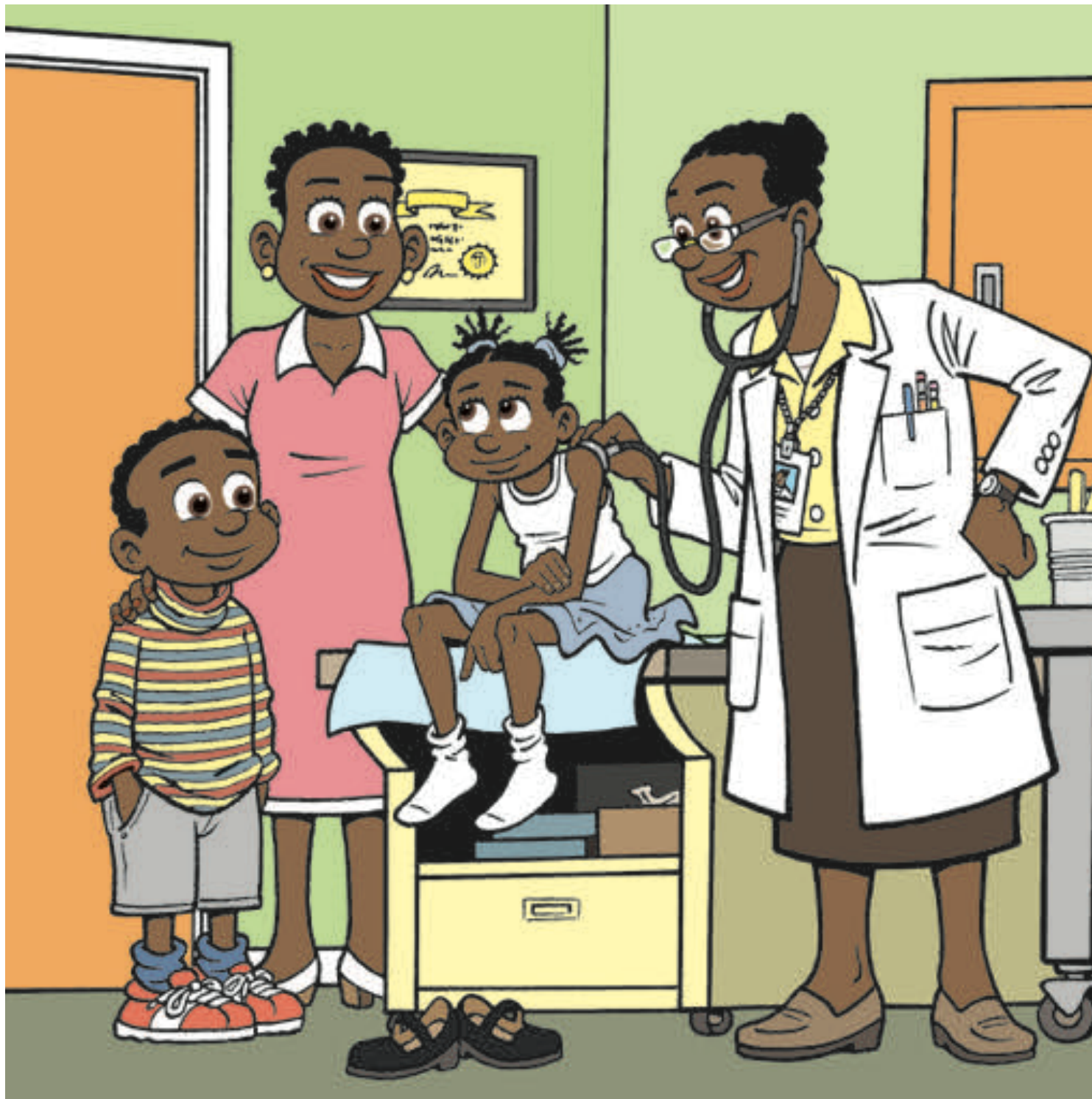


“Go nwa melemo,  
go robatsa  
megare, go  
thuse le masole  
a mmele a gago  
gore a tswelele  
a fenyā. Go nwa  
melemo e, ke  
tsela ya go thusa  
masole a mmele a  
gago.”

“Mme, ga ke rate  
melemo yame.  
E a nkotsedisa  
gape e dira gore  
mpa yame e nne  
bothoko.”

“Ee,” ga tlalaletsa  
Neo. “Nako tse  
dingwe ke tswa  
boswata, nako  
tse dingwe ke  
tsewa ke sedidi ka  
mabaka a melemo  
e.”





“Bongwanaka,”  
mmagwe-bana a  
fetola. “Le bua nnete.  
Nako tse dingwe  
melemo ya lona e ka  
dira gore le tlhoke go  
ikutlwa sentle. Ke ka  
mo le tshwanetseng  
go bona ngaka ka  
nako ya lona ya loeto  
la ngaka. Ke sone seo  
ka nako nngwe ngaka  
a fetole melemo ya  
lona.”

“O ka botsa kana  
go bolelela ngaka  
sengwe le sengwe ka  
nako tsotho, ngaka  
ke motho yo o ka  
motshepang,” ga  
tlalaletsa mmagwe-  
bana.

“Mme fela, le tshwanetse go nwa melemo ya lona letsatsi le letsatsi go thusa masole a mmele a gago,” mmagwe-bana a tlaletsatsa. “Ka dinako tse dingwe, batsadi ba lebala go le fa melemo ya lona. Fa se se diragala le re gakolole re le fe melemo ya lona.”







“Mama, ga ke tllhaloganye. Bontsi jwa ditsala tsame, ga ba nwe melemo malatsi otlhe. A ke farologana le bone? A go tsaya melemo yame go reela gore seemo same se ko tlase gona le sa bana ba bangwe.”

“Bana ba bangwe ba tshwanetse go nwa melemo go thusa masole a mmele a bone,  
ba bangwe ga ba tlhoke go dira jalo. Mme fela, bana botlhe ga ba farologane.”



“Fa o nwa melemo ya gago, masole a mmele a gago a tla go direla go feta go go  
babalela mo megareng. Masole a mmele a gago a tla go thusa go fitlhelela se o se  
batlang mo botshelong.”



“Fa ole ko sekolong,  
masole a mmele a  
gago a tla bo a le teng  
a go thusa go ithuta  
o bo o gola go nna  
botlhale.”



Ko lebaleng la kgwele ya dinao, masole a mmele a gago a tla go thusa gore o itekanele gore o kgone go nosa nno ya phenyo.”



Fa o aloga ko  
mmadikolo, ke ka  
gore masole a mmele  
a gago a go thusitse  
go nna o itekanetse  
gore o ithute sentle.

“Go sa kgathalasege  
gore o dira eng mo  
botshelong jwa gago,  
masole a mmele a  
gago a tla go thusa go  
fitlhelela ditoro tsa  
gago ka go go thusa  
gore o itekanele.”

“Gongwe letsatsi  
lengwe o tla bo o le  
seopedi sa maemo.  
Fa go ntse jalo,  
masole a mmele a  
gago a tla bo a le teng  
a go rotloetsa.”





“Gongwe letsatsi lengwe o tla bo ole modiragatsi wa metshameko ya TV. Fa go ntse jalo, masole a mmele a gago a tla bo a le teng a go thusa.”

“Gongwe letsatsi  
lengwe, o tla bo o le  
moagi wa maemo.  
Fa go ntse jalo  
masole a mmele a  
gago a tla bo a le  
teng go go thusa.”







“Nako nngwe o tla bo o nyetse o na le bana ba eleng ba gago. Fa go ntse jalo, masole a mmele a gago a tla bo a le teng go sireletsa ba lelwapa la gago.”



“Masole a mmele a gago ke tsela ya botshelo jo bo itumedisang.  
Ke ka mo o tshwanetseng go nwa melemo ya gago.”

“Jaanong, re a tshaloganya gore keng re tshwanetse go nwa melemo ya rona,” ga bua Kago a nwa melemo ya gagwe.

“Melemo e, e thusa masole a rona. Gape ke one masole a rona a re itumedisang abo a re fa boitekanelo.”



“Boroko  
bongwanaka,” ga  
bua mmagwe-bana.  
“Robalang sentle,  
le itse gore masole  
a mmele a lona a le  
sireleditse.”





