



Supporting communication for the COVID-19 vaccination programme

Ke lagomatai aki e tau matutakiaga he tau
fakaholoaga ke lata mo e tau huki he COVID -19



The Immunisation
Advisory Centre



MOANARESEARCH

This glossary was developed to help community organisations, translators and interpreters, bilingual workers, and community leaders to better understand and communicate words and terminology about vaccine development and implementation.

If you would like to provide feedback or add a new word or term to the list, please contact Associate Professor Holly Seale on h.seale@unsw.edu.au or +61 (02) 9385 3129.

Ko e tohiaga he tau kupu nei ke lagomatai aki e tau matakau he tau maaga, tau tagata faka-liliu, tau tagata faka-hokohoko, tau tagata gahua ne fakaaoga ua e vagahau, mo e tau takitaki he tau maaga ke moua e maamaaga mitaki mo e ke fakaaoga e tau kupu nei ke lata mo e huki, tau fakatokatokaaga mo e tau fakagahuahuaaga.

Kaeke kua manako a koe ke fakakite mai falu a manatu poke fai kupu foou ne kua manako ke lalafi ke he tohiaaga he tau kupu, fakamolemole ti matutaki atu ke he Associate Professor Holly Seale ke he e-meli nei, h.seale@unsw.edu.au poke telefoni +61 (02) 9385 3129.

Acknowledgments

This resource was developed by:

- Associate Professor Holly Seale, School of Population Health, University of New South Wales
- Lisa Woodland, Director, NSW Multicultural Health Communication Service
- Dr Kylie Quinn, School of Health and Biomedical Sciences; RMIT University
- Dr Sabira Shrestha, National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance (NCIRS)
- Vicky Jacobson, Coordinator, Refugee Health Network Queensland
- Dr Carissa Bonner, The School of Public Health, University of Sydney

Special thanks:

We would like to thank the following people for reviewing the glossary

- Associate Professor Christopher Blyth, Wesfarmers Centre of Vaccines and Infectious Diseases, Telethon Kids Institute.
- Dr Nadia Chaves
- Benine Muriithi and Mariam Elliott, Refugee Health Network Queensland
- Fartih Karakas and Ismail Akinci, All Graduates

Thanks to The Health Literacy Lab for testing the glossary using their online real-time editor (Ayre, J., et al. (2021). Sydney Health Literacy Lab (SHLL) Health Literacy Editor). Available at <https://hdl.handle.net/2123/24642>

Tau Fakaauae

Ko e tohi nei ne taute ai:

- The Associate Professor Seale, Aoga ke lata mo e School of Population Health, Aoga Pulotu ha New South Wales
- Lisa Woodland, Director, NSW Multicultural Health Communication Service
- Dr Kylie Quinn, School of Health and Biomedical Sciences; RMIT University
- Dr Sabira Shrestha, National Centre for Immunisation Research and Surveillance (NCIRS)
- Vicky Jacobson, Coordinator, Refugee Health Network Queensland
- Dr Carissa Bonner, The School of Public Health, University of Sydney

Tau manatu fakaauae:

Manako a mautolu ke tuku atu e tau fakaauae ke he tau tagata nei ne taute e tohiaga he tau kupu

- Associate Professor Christopher Blyth, Wesfarmers Centre of Vaccines and Infectious Diseases, Telethon Kids Institute.
- Dr Nadia Chaves
- Benine Muriithi and Mariam Elliott, Refugee Health Network Queensland
- Fartih Karakas and Ismail Akinci, All Graduates

Thanks to The Health Literacy Lab for testing the glossary using their online real-time editor (Ayre, J., et al. (2021). Sydney Health Literacy Lab (SHLL) Health Literacy Editor). Available at <https://hdl.handle.net/2123/24642>

Disclaimer

This glossary aims to provide plain language meanings to complex immunisation and vaccine development words and terms. The information is to be used as a reference tool only.

A	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Adverse event (reaction)	<p>An unexpected, unwanted, or serious reaction to a medication or vaccine.</p> <p>O fa'afitauli ogaoga e tutupu mai i fuāla'au ma tui puipui.</p>	<p>Any unexpected or serious effect that happens after a vaccine or medicine. Something that was not expected to happen.</p> <p>Se fa'alavelave e le'i fuafuaina pe ogaoga e tupu pe a uma se tui po'o se vaila'au.</p>
<p>Tau lekua fakaofu moua ka oti e huki poke inu ke he tau tau vai/tau segavai. Tau lekua moua fakaofu, nakai amanaki to fai mena pihia ka moua.</p>		
Adverse event following immunisation (AEFIs)	<p>Any untoward medical occurrence that follows immunisation. It does not necessarily have a causal relationship with the vaccine.</p>	<p>An unexpected effect that happens after vaccination. The vaccine may have not been the reason for the problem.</p>
<p>Ko e lekua moua fakaofu, moua ka oti ai e huki. Falu a magaaho liga ke nakai moua ha ko e huki, ka kua fai lekua foki.</p>		
Antibody	<p>A protein found in the blood that is produced in response to foreign substances (e.g., viruses) invading the body. Antibodies protect the body from disease by binding to these organisms and destroying them.</p>	<p>When the body gets sick or gets a vaccine, the body will make antibodies to protect it against that disease.</p> <p>The body can then recognise the germs when that same disease happens again.</p>
<p>To gahuahua e tino ke talaga e tau antibodies ka gagao poke oti e huki ke puipui mai he tau moko gagao. To maeke foki he tino ke kitia mo e iloa e tau moko ikiiki nei kaeke kua liu ke moua ke he tau gagao.</p>		
Antigen	<p>A foreign substance which is detected by the immune system. The presence of antigens in the body triggers an immune response, usually the production of antibodies.</p>	<p>An antigen is needed to make an antibody. Antigens can be bacteria, viruses, or fungi that cause infection and disease.</p>
<p>Ko e antigen ke moua mai e tau antibody. Ko e tau antigens ko e tau moko, tau moko ikiiki, tau popo (fungi) moua mai ha ko e pikitiaaga mo e tau moko gagao.</p>		
Adjuvant	<p>A vaccine component distinct from the antigen that enhances the immune response to the antigen.</p>	<p>An adjuvant is an ingredient used in some vaccines. It helps our bodies make a stronger immune response. The adjuvant works together with other parts of the vaccine.</p> <p>They have been used in some vaccines for over 70 years.</p>
<p>Ko e adjuvant ko e taha he tau mena ne fakaaoga ke taute aki falu a tau huki. Lagomatai aki e tau tino ke fakamalolo aki e tau alaga ke tau mo e totoko atu. Gahua mitaki e adjuvant mo e falu a valavala he huki. Kua leva lahi e fakaaoga e mena nei ki loto he falu a tau huki, kua molea e fitugofulu he tau (70 years).</p>		

Anaphylaxis	An immediate and severe allergic reaction to a substance (e.g. food or drugs). Symptoms of anaphylaxis include breathing difficulties, loss of consciousness and a drop in blood pressure. This condition can be fatal and requires immediate medical attention.	A quick and serious allergic reaction. This could be a reaction to food or medicine. Symptoms can include breathing difficulties, loss of consciousness and a drop in blood pressure. It can sometimes be life threatening and needs urgent medical attention.
Association	The degree to which the occurrence of two variables or events is linked. Association describes a situation where the likelihood of one event occurring depends on the presence of another event or variable. However, an association between two variables does not necessarily imply a cause-and-effect relationship. The term association and relationship are often used interchangeably.	A link between one event taking place at the same time as another event. This link does not prove that one event caused the other event. O se feso'ota'iga i le vā o le tasi mea na tupu e tutusa ma le taimi a se isi gaioiga. E lē fa'amaonia e lenei feso'otaiga le mafuaaga a le isi gaioiga
Asymptomatic	A person that is not showing symptoms.	Someone that is not sick and has no signs of an infection.
Attenuated vaccine	An attenuated vaccine (or a live attenuated vaccine) is a vaccine created by reducing the virulence of a pathogen but keeping it viable (or “live”). Attenuation takes an infectious agent and alters it so that it becomes harmless or less dangerous. These vaccines contrast to those produced by “killing” the virus (inactivated vaccine).	Live vaccines use a weakened (or attenuated) form of the germ that causes a disease. These vaccines are like the natural infection that they help prevent. They create a strong and long-lasting immune response.
	Ko e huki ne fakaaoga e tau moko momoui ka kua fakahalehale, moua mai e tau moko gagao. Ko e tau huki nei kua tuga e tau natural infection, fakaaoga ke lata mo e tau puipuiaga. Moua mai he tau moko nei e puipuiaga kua malolo mo e leva ke lata mo e tau immune response.	

B	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Boost (Booster injection)	An additional dose of a vaccine that re-stimulates the immune after the effects of an earlier dose wear off. It is not yet clear whether booster shots of a COVID-19 vaccine will be necessary.	Extra shot of a vaccine given to either build up higher levels of immunity or to make sure the immunity lasts longer.
	Liu ke huki foki poke huki lagaua, ke fakamalolo aki e immunity levels, ke iloa tonu to moui loa e tau puipuiaga nei.	
C	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Cell culture	A laboratory technique that can be used to make some vaccines, where cells can be grown in a nutrient-rich liquid to either i) make virus to be inactivated for inactivated vaccines, ii) make antigen for protein subunit vaccines or iii) make viral vectors.	Using cells grown in liquid to make vaccine ingredients.
	Fakaaoga e tau fufua moui ne fakafanau ki loto he tau vai ke taute aki e tau huki.	
Clinical Trial	A research study in which one or more human subjects are progressively assigned to one or more interventions (which may include placebo/sham or other control) to evaluate the effects of those interventions on healthrelated biomedical or behavioural outcomes.	A type of research study. People either receive a new vaccine or are in a group that do not receive the vaccine (called the control group). The control group may receive a different vaccine or placebo. Participants usually do not know which group they are in. Scientists test the safety and benefits of new vaccines.
	Tau puhala ke lata mo e tau kumikumiaga. Ua e vala he kumikumiaga, tau tagata ka huki aki e huki foou mo lautolu kua putoia ki loto he matakau ka nakai huki aki e huki foou nei, kua fakahigoa ko e -control group. Ko e matakau nei (control group) ka huki aki e huki kehe poke placebo. Nakai iloa he tau tagata ki loto he tau matakau nei ko e matakau fe ne kua tuku a lautolu ki ai. Ne tivi mo e fuafua he tau tagata kumikumi e tau huki foou nei ke iloa kua mitaki mo e kua fai aoga.	
Cold chain	The system of transporting and storing vaccines within the safe temperature range. This is normally between +2°C to +8°C.	Shipping and storing vaccines at the correct temperature.
	Levekiaga he tau huki ke he magaaho ka fakahu ai mo e tokaaga ke iloa kua toka ke he tokaaga kua mitaki e fuafuaaga he mafana poke momoko he poko.	

Contraindication	A condition in a person wanting to be vaccinated that increases the risk for a serious adverse reaction.	An illness (or health condition) that increases the risk for a serious adverse outcome. O se ma'i (po'o le tulaga o le soifua maloloina) e foliga mai ai ni fa'afitauli ogaoga pe a fa'aaogaina le tui puipuia.
	Ko e gagao (poke tuaga he malolo tino) ne kua iloa to nakai fai mitaki, to une ki mua e kelea, ko e fakaotiaga to nakai mitaki, to kelea lahi.	
COVAX	COVAX is co-led by Gavi, the Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) and World Health Organisation (WHO). Its aim is to accelerate the development and manufacture of COVID-19 vaccines, and to guarantee fair and equitable access for every country in the world.	An international partnership that aims to support the development and delivery of the COVID-19 vaccines fairly around the world.
	Ko e kautaha he lalolagi ne gahua mo e kau fakalataha ke lagomatai e tau fakatokatokaaga ke lata mo e tufatufaaga he tau huki COVID - 19 ke he lalolagi ke kitia kua mitaki e tau puhala he tufatufaaga.	
D	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Deltoid	A muscle in the upper arm where vaccines are usually administered.	A muscle in the upper arm where vaccine is given.
	Ko e fua leke (muscle) i luga he ka lima ka tuku ai e huki.	
Dose	A quantity of a medicine or drug taken or recommended to be taken at a particular time.	An amount of a medicine or drug taken.
	Ko e fuafuaaga ke he lahi he vai/vai kona ka inu.	
Dosing error	When medications are administered in the wrong amounts, at the wrong frequency or to the wrong person.	When medicines are given in the wrong amount, at the wrong time or to the wrong person.
	Kaeke kua hepe e tau fatifatiaga he vai ne age, hepe e tau magaaho ne age ai, ti hepe mo e tagata ne age e vai ki ai.	
E	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Efficacy	The performance of an intervention under ideal and controlled circumstances in a clinical trial.	How well a vaccine works during a research study
	Gahuahua mitaki fefe e huki ke he magaaho ne taute ai e tau kumikumiaga.	

Effectiveness	The extent to which a drug achieves its intended effect in the real-world setting.	How well a vaccine works in the real world.
	Gahua mitaki poke malolo fefe e gahuahuaaga he tau huki ke he lalolagi.	
Epidemic	A term used when the number of new cases or a disease – in a particular population, at a particular time – substantially exceeds what would be expected.	A widespread amount or rapid increase of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time. More cases than normal.
	Ko e mafiti he gagao kelea mo e pikitiaaga ke he tau maaga mo e tau tagata ke he magahala tonu na. Kua tokolga foki ne moua poke pikitia, nakai fa mahani ke pihia.	
Elimination of infection	Reduction to zero of the incidence of infection caused by a specific agent in a defined geographical area. Example: Measles in Australia.	Zero cases of an infection in a specified geographic area (i.e. a country). Example: Measles in Australia.
	Nakai fai tagata ne kua moua he gagao, ke he motu poke matakavi kua fakakite (higoa he motu).	
Eradication	Permanent reduction to zero of the worldwide incidence of infection caused by a specific agent as a result of deliberate efforts. Example includes smallpox.	Zero cases of the germ in the entire world. Example: Smallpox.
	Nakai fai tagata e lalolagi ne kua moua ke he gagao. Fakatai: Tagatutu	
H	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Herd immunity	This is a type of infection control that occurs naturally, or through immunisation programs, when a large enough portion of a population becomes immune to a disease to stop further spread. Immunity may be either by recovering from the disease or by being vaccinated against it. In the case of COVID-19, the possibility of herd immunity remains unclear due to the uncertainty of long term immunity to this virus.	When most people in a community have protection against an infection. High levels of protection make it more and more difficult for the germ to pass from person to person. This can successfully stop the spread of disease in the community.
	Kaeke kua tokologa e tau tagata he maaga kua fai puipuiaga ke lata mo e gagao. Ka tokologa kua moua e tau puipuiaga ti uka lahi he moko ke pikitia fano mai he taha tagata ke he taha tagata. Ko e fakaholoaga mitaki lahi ke taofi aki e moko ke ua totolo ke he tau tagata poke maaga.	

	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Immune system	The complex system in the body responsible for fighting disease. Its primary function is to identify foreign substances in the body (example: viruses). Then it develops a defence against them. This defence is known as the immune response. It involves production of protein molecules called antibodies to eliminate foreign organisms that invade the body.	The body's system for identifying and killing germs to protect us against infection and disease. It involves making antibodies that move in the blood, recognize foreign substances like bacteria and viruses, and attach to them. It signals to the body to get rid of the foreign substances.
	Ko e tau alaga i loto he tino ne leveki mo e tamate e tau moko ke puipui aki a tautolu mai he tau moko kelea ne mukamuka ke moua e tau gagao. Taha he tau gahua he tau alaga nei ko e taute he tau antibodies ne totolo viko ki loto he tau hala toto, ka kitia e tau huhua kua fouu ke he tino tuga e tau moko gagao, ti fakapikipiki atu ke he tau moko nei, mo e fakailoa ke he tino ke moumou e tau moko nei.	
Immune response	The immune response is how your body recognizes and defends itself against bacteria, viruses, and substances that appear foreign and harmful.	The immune response is how your body recognizes and defends itself against bacteria, viruses, and substances that appear foreign and harmful.
	Ko e tau alaga he tino ke tau i atu, leveki e tino, ka kitia he tau alaga nei e tau moko kua fouu ke he tino, fai puipuiaga a lautolu ki ai ha ko e tau moko kelea.	
Immunity	<p>Immunity is the ability to resist illness when exposed to a disease. There are several ways to develop immunity.</p> <p>Active immunity is the result of being exposed to a disease, or vaccine for a disease. The exposure prompts your immune system to produce antibodies that help your body resist infection.</p> <p>If you re-encounter the disease your immune system's 'memory cells' will swiftly reproduce those antibodies which should protect you from that disease.</p> <p>Passive immunity occurs when a person receives antibodies belonging to another person (see plasma), or naturally when an infant absorbs their mother's antibodies from the placenta or via breast milk. This type of immunity does not last for a long time, because the person's own immune system was never activated and so their body did not produce its own protective antibodies.</p>	Being able to avoid getting sick or avoid getting infected when exposed to a germ. Your body builds this immunity by either being exposed to the germs or by getting a vaccine. Your immune system has a "memory"- it can remember germs that it has seen previously.
	Ke maeke he tino ke leveki mo e puipui mai he tau gagao poke pikitia ke he tau moko gagao. Talaga he tino haau e immunity nei ke he tau puhala e-lafi mo e nofo fakalataha atu mo e tau tagata gagao, poke huki. Iloa mo e manatu he immunity e tau moko ne kua fita ni he kitia ke he tino fakamua.	

Immunisation	The process of being made immune or resistant to an infectious disease, typically by the administration of a vaccine. It implies that you have had an immune response.	The process of developing immunity to an infection, usually by getting vaccinated.
Ko e puhala ke lata mo e tau puipuiaga ke ua pikitia ke he tau gagao, i ke huki.		
Inactivated vaccine	A vaccine made from viruses and bacteria that have been killed through physical or chemical processes. These killed organisms cannot cause disease.	A vaccine made from a germ that has been killed. The germ is killed either by high heat or by chemicals. When this killed germ is injected into your body, it helps your immune system learn to find the germ, without the risk of getting sick.
Ko e tau huki nei kua talaga aki e tau moko ne kua fita he mamate. Tamate e tau moko nei ke he tau puhala nei-tuku ke he tau mena vela poke fakaaoga e tau vai kona. Kaeke ke huki e tau moko mamate nei ke he tino haau, maeke ke lagomatai ke he immune system, iloa mo e kumi e tau moko ti tamate a lautolu ke ua gagao a koe.		
L	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Lipid	Essentially a type of fat. Lipids are being used to make a protective bubble around mRNA in mRNA vaccines to prevent it from being broken down before it enters a cell.	Lipid is fat that is used to make a protective bubble around the mRNA in mRNA vaccines. mRNA is very weak and breaks down quickly in the body if it is not protected. Once the mRNA is transported into the cell, it is broken down inside the cell.
Ko e taha vala gako he tino kua fakaaoga ke puipui aki e fufua ne viko takai he mRNA ki loto he tau huki-mRNA. Lahi e lolole e mRNA ti mafti ke pa ki loto he tino kaeke kua nakai fai puipuiaga. Ko e magaaho ke hoko atu e mRNA ki loto he fufua moui (cell) to vehevehe fano ki loto he fufua moui nei.		
M	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Messenger RNA (mRNA)	An RNA produced by transcription that carries the code for a particular protein from the nuclear DNA to a ribosome in the cytoplasm and acts as a template for the formation of that protein.	A type of small molecule that your cells use as instructions to make protein. mRNA tells your cells how to put together a specific protein using the building blocks (called amino acids). You have many millions of mRNA molecules in your body at any one time- all being used to make proteins.
Fakaaoga he tau fufua moui (cells) e tau molecule ikiiki ke lata mo e tau poakiaga ke he talagaaga he tau huhua (protein). Talaage he mRNA ke he tau fufua moui (cells) e tau poakiaga ke he talagaaga he tau huhua protein, fakaaoga e tau building blocks (called amino acids). Hoko e loga he tau mRNA molecules ki loto he tino haau ke he tau miliona he taha e magaaho, kua fakaaoga ke lata mo e talagaaga he tau proteins.		

mRNA vaccine	Contain material from the virus that causes COVID-19 that gives our cells instructions for how to make a harmless protein that is unique to the virus. After our cells make copies of the protein, they destroy the genetic material from the vaccine. Our bodies recognize that the protein should not be there and build T-lymphocytes and Blymphocytes that will remember how to fight the virus that causes COVID-19 if we are infected in the future.	mRNA vaccines teach our cells how to make a harmless protein—or even just a piece of a protein. This protein triggers an immune response inside our bodies. That immune response, which produces antibodies, is what protects us from getting very unwell if the real virus enters our bodies.
	Fakaako he tau huki mRNA e tau fufua moui ke talaga e tau harmless protein poke taha vala ni he protein. Ti fakafofo he protein nei e tau alaga papatau ki loto he tau tino. Ko e tau papatau moko nei ne talaga e tau antibodies ke puipui aki a tautolu ke ua gagao kaeke ke hohoko atu e tau moko gagao mooli ki loto he tau tino.	
Morbidity	Morbidity is the state of having a specific illness or condition.	Illness that happens due to a specific infection or condition.
	Ko e gagao tupu mai ha ko e tau pikitiaga popo, fetefete poke tau gagao toka tuai ke he tino.	
Mortality	The number of deaths that have occurred due to a specific illness or condition.	Deaths that happen due to a specific infection or condition.
	Mate ha ko e tau gagao pikitia poke tau gagao toka tuai ke he tino ka kua totolo.	
Multi-dose vial	Multi-dose vials contain more than one dose of a medicine/vaccine in a single vial. Vial: a small container, typically cylindrical and made of glass, used especially for holding liquid medicines.	The containers (vials) hold more than one dose of a medicine or vaccine in a single vial.
	(TRANSLATION IS MISSING)	
P	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Pandemic	Worldwide spread of a new disease, such as a new influenza virus or the coronavirus, COVID-19.	Spread of a new disease to every country around the world.
	Ko e gagao poke moko foou kua totolo mo e pikitia fano ai ke he tau motu he lalolagi.	
Pathogen	An agent of disease such as a virus or bacterium.	A germ that can cause disease if you are infected, such as a virus.
	Tau moko ikiiki, ke moua mai e tau gagao mua atu kaeke kua lauia poke pikitia a koe ke he gagao.	

Peer-review	A process where independent scientists examine findings from a study and determine if the work has been performed well and the findings are supported by the data.	Independent experts examine other people's research to make sure it is appropriate and correct.
	Tau pulotu tu-tokotaha ke hakahaka mo e kitekite atu ke he tau kumikumiaga he falu a tau tagata ke kitia mo e iloa kua tonu mo e hako e tau kumikumiaga.	
Placebo	A substance or treatment that has no effect on human beings.	A substance or treatment that has no effect on human beings.
	Ko e vai poke puhala tului ne kua nakai fai lagomataiaga ke he tau tagata.	
Polysaccharide vaccine	Vaccines that are composed of long chains of sugar molecules that resemble the surface of certain types of bacteria. Polysaccharide vaccines are available for pneumococcal disease.	A vaccine containing long chains of sugar molecules, which look like the surface of some kinds of bacteria. Polysaccharide vaccines are available for pneumococcal disease.
	(TRANSLATION MISSING)	
Pre-Clinical Trial	A research study that is done prior to a Clinical Trial using cells or using animals to test whether a vaccine is promising enough to be evaluated with human volunteers.	A research study done before a clinical trial. The study tests whether a vaccine is safe to test on humans. As part of the COVID-19 trials, animal models included experiments on animals including mice and macaques.
	Tau kumikumiaga taute to fakahoko atu ke he tau fale toketa ke lata mo e tau fakataitaiaga. Tau kumikumiaga nei taute ke kitia kua lata nakai e tau huki ke fakaaoga ke he tau tagata. Taha vala he tau kumikumiaga ke lata mo e COVID -19, ne fakaaoga e tau manu ke lata mo e tau fakataitaiaga tuga e tau punua kuma mo e tau magiki.	
Prime	The first time a vaccine is given.	The first time a vaccine is given.
	Ko e huki fakamua.	
Protein subunit vaccine	Vaccines that include harmless pieces of a virus instead of the entire germ. Once vaccinated, our immune system recognizes that the proteins do not belong in the body and begins making T-lymphocytes and antibodies. If we are ever infected in the future, memory cells will recognize and fight the virus.	Include harmless pieces (proteins) of the germ instead of the entire germ. Once vaccinated, our bodies recognize that the protein should not be there and build T-lymphocytes and antibodies that will remember how to fight the germ if we are exposed in the future.
	Tau huki ne toka ai falu valavala (protein) he tau moko kae nakai ko e tau moko katoatoa. Magaaho ka oti ai e huki, to maeke he tino ke kitia mo e iloa kua nakai lata he protein ke nofo ki ai, ko e mena ia to talaga ai e tau T-lymphocytes mo e tau antibodies ke manatu mo e iloa ke totoko atu ke he tau moko nei kaeke kua liu litia foki.	

R	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Reactogenicity	The physical manifestation of the inflammatory response that develops to vaccination, and can include injection-site pain, redness, swelling or induration at the injection site, as well as systemic symptoms, such as fever, myalgia, or headache.	A group of effects that often happen after vaccination. It can include pain, redness or swelling around where the vaccine was injected. A person might feel tired, or hot or have a headache. Importantly, these are signs that an immune response is working.
Falu a tau mena ke moua he tino kaeke kua oti e huki. Moua e mamahi, kula mo e fufula e mena ne huki ai. Lolelole e tagata, velavela poke mamahi e ulu. Mahuiga ke iloa ko e tau fakamailoga nei ko e tau fakakiteaga kua gahuahua e immune system.		
Regulatory body	A government organisation that decides which vaccines are able to be registered in a country and legally supplied to people in the country.	A government organisation that decides which vaccines can be registered in a country and legally used in the country.
Ko e matakau he fakatufono ne taute e tau fifiliaga ke he tau huki, ke kitia ko e tau huki fe fakamau mo e fakaaoga ke he motu.		
S	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
SARS-CoV-2	The official name of the virus that causes the disease known as COVID-19. It is part of a bigger family of viruses called coronaviruses.	The official name of the virus that causes the disease known as COVID-19. It belongs to family of viruses called coronaviruses.
Ko e higoa ne kua iloa mo e tohia mai he fakatufono, ne tupu mai e gagao ko e COVID-19. Ko e gagao mai he magafaoa he tau moko gagao ne kua iloa ko e coronaviruses.		
Spike protein	A glycoprotein that protrudes from the envelope of some viruses (such as a coronavirus) and facilitates entry of the virion into a host cell by binding to a receptor on the surface of a host cell followed by fusion of the viral and host cell membranes.	Coronaviruses have sharp bumps on their surface. Those bumps are called spike proteins. They help the virus enter a person's cells.
Coronaviruses - matila e tau hoehoe ke he haana tino. Ko e higoa he tau hoehoe matila nei ko e tau spike proteins. Lagomatai he tau hoehoe matila nei e moko gagao (virus) ke hu atu ke he tau fufua moui (cells) he tagata.		
Serology	Measurement of antibodies, and other immunological properties, in the blood serum.	Measuring the level of antibodies (immune proteins) present in the blood.
Fuafuaaga he malolo he tau antibodies (immune proteins) ki loto he toto		
Side Effect	Undesirable reaction resulting from immunisation.	Any unwanted or unexpected effects of a vaccine.
Tau lekua fakafo ha kua nakai lata mo e huki.		

T	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Transmission	The ability of a virus to pass from one person to another.	The ability of a virus to pass from one person to another.
Malolo he tau moko gagao utafano (virus) ke pikitia fano mai he taha tagata ke he taha.		
V	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Vaccine	<p>Medicines that help prepare our immune systems to defend against infection from certain diseases. Usually, vaccines are given before the person is exposed to the disease. Each vaccine stimulates the immune system to make antibodies against a particular virus or bacteria.</p> <p>Some vaccines provide lifelong immunity, but others may require ‘booster shots’ to maintain immunity.</p>	<p>A type of medicine that supports our immune system to fight against certain germs and prevent disease. Usually, vaccines are given before the person encounters the germ. Each vaccine promotes the immune system to make antibodies against the germ.</p>
Ko e huki-taha ia he tau puhala lagomatai ke he tau vai, ke lagomatai aki e immune system ke tau mo e totoko atu ke he tau moko gagao ke moua puipuiaga mai he tau gagao. Fa mahani ke huki fakamua to hoko mai e magaaho ke he tau moko ikiiki ke totolo ke he tino. Iгатia e huki mo e tau lagomataiaga ke he immune system ke talaga e tau antibodies ke tau mo e totoko atu ke he tau moko ikiiki nei.		
Vaccine Candidate	An experimental vaccine that is still being tested.	A new vaccine that is still being tested and is not licensed.
Ko e huki fou hane fae fakataitai mo e kumikumi ki ai, nakai la fai fakaataaga ke fakaaoga.		
Vaccine hesitancy	Refers to delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccines despite availability of vaccine services.	When a person is unsure about a vaccine and delays or refuses an available vaccine.
Ko e tagata ne kua faka-uaua ke he huki, fakatuai ke he fiflagai poke nakai manako ke huki.		
Variant (mutation)	Tiny changes in the virus that can occur to the genetic information that occur during the process of replication.	Tiny changes in the genetic information inside a virus. Variants can occur when a virus replicates itself.
Ka fai kehe e tau punua moko ikiiki (virus) to fai hikiaga foki e tau genetic information. Moua mai e tau hikihihiaga nei ha kua maeke he tau punua moko ikiiki nei ke liu fakafanau.		

Vial	A small container used to hold medicine.	A small container used to hold medicine.
Ko e puha tote fakaaoga ke tuku aki e tau vai.		
Viral vector vaccine	Contain a weakened version of a live virus—a different virus than the one that causes COVID-19—that has genetic material from the virus that causes COVID-19 inserted in it (this is called a viral vector). Once the viral vector is inside our cells, the genetic material gives cells instructions to make a protein that is unique to the virus that causes COVID-19. Using these instructions, our cells make copies of the protein. This prompts our bodies to build T-lymphocytes and B-lymphocytes that will remember how to fight that virus if we are infected in the future.	Contain a weakened version of a different virus than the one that causes COVID-19. Inside the shell of the modified virus, there is material from the virus that causes COVID-19. This is called a “viral vector.” Once the viral vector is inside our cells, the genetic material gives cells instructions to make a protein that is unique to the virus that causes COVID-19. Using these instructions, our cells make copies of the protein. This prompts our bodies to build T-lymphocytes and B-lymphocytes that will remember how to fight the COVID-19 virus if we are infected in the future. The viral vectors themselves are changed so they can’t replicate and cause disease.
<p>Toka ai e taha fufuta he tau punua moko ikiiki ka kua fai kehe fakatote mai he tau punua moko ikiiki ne tupu mai ai e COVID - 19.</p> <p>I loto he tokaaga he tau punua moko nei ne kua fai hikihihiaga ne kua taute aki, ne toka ai falu a material mai he tau punua moko ikiiki ne tupu mai e COVID - 19.</p> <p>Kua fakahigoa ai ko e viral vector. Magaaho ke hu atu e viral vector ki loto he tau fufua moui, to fakafo atu he genetic material e tau genetic cells ke kamata talaga e tau huhua (protein), ne kua lata mo e tau punua moko ikiiki ne tupu mai he COVID -19.</p> <p>Ti fakaaoga e tau fakafofofoaga nei, ke maeke he tau fufua moui ke fakafanau e tau huhua (protein). Fakafofoaga nei foki ke he tino ke talaga e T-lymphocytes mo e B-lymphocytes, maeke he tau mena ua nei ke manatu ke tau mo e totoko atu ke he gagao ko e COVID -19 kaeke kua pikitia a tautolu ke he tau aho mai mua. Hikihihi e tau viral vectors ke ua fakafanau ni e lautolu a lautolu ha ko e kamataaga haia he tupuaga he tau moko gagao.</p>		
Viral shedding	Viral shedding occurs when a virus replicates inside your body and is released into the environment. At that point, it may be contagious.	When the virus made inside your body starts to be released into your surroundings. At that point, it may be spread to other people.
Ka totolo mai ki tua e tau punua moko ikiiki ne fanau ki loto he tino. Magaaho na foki to totolo mo e pikitia fano ai ke he tau tagata.		
W	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Waning immunity	The loss of protective antibodies over time.	When your level of immunity gets lower and lower with time.
Kaeke kua tokolalo e immunity level haau, ti matutaki atu ke to hifo taha ki lalo.		

T
V
W

About IMAC

The Immunisation Advisory Centre (IMAC) was officially launched in 1997. We provide New Zealanders with a local source of independent, factual information based on international and New Zealand scientific research regarding vaccine-preventable diseases and the benefits and risks of immunisation. We also provide:

- information and training for health professionals, national immunisation coordination and policy advice and research into many aspects of vaccines and vaccine-preventable diseases; and
- a variety of products and services for consumers, health professionals, government agencies and the media to improve the understanding and quality of immunisation in New Zealand.

Contacts:

IMAC COVID-19 Immunisation Education Programme

- **Siufofoga Matagi**, Pasifika Engagement Advisor, siufofoga.matagi@auckland.ac.nz

IMAC Polynesian Health Corridors Programme

- **Leilani Jackson**, Programme Manager, leilani.jackson@auckland.ac.nz
- **Ellaine Rasch**, COVID Nurse Educator - Pacific Islands Ellaine.Rasch@auckland.ac.nz

0800 IMMUNE (0800 466 863), weekdays 9.00 am - 4.30 pm

The 0800 IMMUNE is operated by IMAC to answer questions about immunisation and vaccination-preventable diseases in New Zealand.

About Moana Research

Moana Research is a consultancy group of passionate researchers and clinicians committed to making the early years the best start in life for all children.

Moana Research is focused on evidence-based solutions through research so that families have access to essential services and resources during pregnancy and in the first five years of life, acknowledging the life course approach needs to be taken into consideration.

Contacts:

- **Jacinta Fa'alili-Fidow**, Chief Executive Officer, jacinta@moanaresearch.co.nz
- **Mary Roberts**, General Manager, mary@moanaresearch.co.nz

The Centre for Adverse Reactions Monitoring (CARM)

The Centre for Adverse Reactions Monitoring (CARM) is contracted by Medsafe to collect voluntary reports of adverse reactions to medicines, vaccines, herbal products, dietary supplements and blood products. The CARM database holds over 48,000 reports from around New Zealand, providing a local pattern of adverse reactions to medicines. These reports also contribute to international knowledge of pharmacovigilance.

For more information see <https://nzphvc.otago.ac.nz/reporting/>

IMAC Vaccinator and Immunisation Support Education

Below is a list of COVID-19 related immunisation education courses. More information can be found on the IMAC websites

- **Vaccinator Foundation Course (two-days)**

On course completion and authorisation from the New Zealand Ministry of Health, fully authorised vaccinators can administer all vaccines in the National Immunisation Schedule.

This course is also available in flexible learning mode which involves 14 hours of self-directed online learning followed by a 3.5 classroom tutorial.

- **Provisional Vaccinator Foundation Course**

On course completion and authorisation from the New Zealand Ministry of Health, provisional authorised vaccinators to administer influenza and MMR vaccines to adults and children from age 3-years and above.

- **COVID-19 Vaccinator (Pfizer/BioNTech) Course**

This course is designed for Fully and Provisional Authorised Vaccinators. On course completion, vaccinators can administer the COVID-19 Pfizer/BioNTech vaccine.

- **COVID-19 Vaccinator Working Under Supervision (CVWUS) course**

This course is designed for non-registered healthcare professionals who have worked in other healthcare settings to administer the COVID-19 vaccine under the supervision of a qualified and experienced vaccinator (typically a fully or provisional authorised vaccinator). CVWUS will operate with a limited scope.

- **COVID-19 Immunisation Support Worker Course**

This education is most suited to people who will be working at vaccination centres in supporting roles. It will help vaccination providers ensure their workforce have the knowledge on tasks pertinent to their roles to confidently support the COVID-19 vaccination rollout. Completion is optional.

<https://covid.immune.org.nz/education/joining-covid-19-workforce/joining-covid-19-workforce-education-profession>
<https://www.immune.org.nz/health-professionals/education>