



Supporting communication for the COVID-19 vaccination programme

Lagolagoina ma le fa'atinoina o tuipuihua
o le polokalame mo le Koviti-19



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.

O lenei fuafuaga ua fa'atinoina e feso'asoani ai i afa'alapotopotoga lautele, o ē fa'aliliuina ma fa'amatala upu, o ē o iai le poto masani i gagana eseese, ma ta'ita'i o fa'alapotopotoga ina 'ia malamalama ai ma faigofie ona feso'ota'i i upu ma o latou uiga e fa'atatau i le fuafuaina o tuiipuia ma le fa'aogaina.

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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)
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- Dr Carissa Bonner, The School of Public Health, University of Sydney

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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.

Lapataiga

O leni fuafuaga ua fa'atinoina ina ia fa'afaigofie ona malamalama i uiga ma upu o lo'o feagai ma tui puipuia. O nei fa'amatalaga uma o le a fa'aaogaina mo na'o fa'asinomaga.

A	DEFINITION (FA'AMATALAGA)	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION (FA'AUIGAINA FAIGOFIE)
<p>Adverse event (reaction)</p> <p>Fa'aftaui ogaoga (i le taimi lava lena)</p>	<p>An unexpected, unwanted, or serious reaction to a medication or vaccine.</p> <p>O fa'aftaui 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>Adverse event following immunisation (AEFIs)</p> <p>Fa'aftaui ogaoga ina ua uma ona faia le tui puipuia (AEFIs)</p>	<p>Any untoward medical occurrence that follows immunisation. It does not necessarily have a causal relationship with the vaccine.</p> <p>So'o se fa'alavelave fa'afuase'i e tupu pe a mae'a tui puipuia. E lē feso'ota'i ma vaila'au po'o le tui puipui.</p>	<p>An unexpected effect that happens after vaccination. The vaccine may have not been the reason for the problem.</p> <p>So'o se fa'aftaui e tupu mai ina ua mae'a le tui puipui. O le tui puipui e le'o le mafuaga lea o le fa'aftaui.</p>
<p>Antibody</p>	<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>O se polotini e maua mai le toto e afua mai i vaila'au mai fafo (e.g siama) o lo'o a'afia ai le tino. O nei vaila'au o lo'o puipuia le tino mai fa'ama'i ma o le a tapēina siama.</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>A ma'i le tino po'o le faia o se tui puipui, e tupu mai se vaila'au o lou tino (antibody) e puipuia ai mai le fa'ama'i. E mafai e le tino ona fa'ailoa pe a toe tupu mai le fa'ama'i.</p>
<p>Antigen</p>	<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>O se vaila'au mai fafo o lo'o maitauina le puipuiga o le tino. O le iai o antigen, e fa'ailoa ai i le tino ua malupuipuia mai fa'ama'i. E masani ona tupu mai polotini mai le tino (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>E mana'omia le antigen e tupu ai se polotini i le tino (antibody). E mafai ona avea antigen ma siama e tupu mai ai nisi fa'ama'i.</p>

<p>Adjuvant</p>	<p>A vaccine component distinct from the antigen that enhances the immune response to the antigen.</p> <p>O se tui vaila’au e ese mai le antigen e fa’ateleina ai le puipuiga o le 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>O le adjuvant o se elemeni o lo’o fa’aaogaina i nisi tui. E fesoasoani io tatou tino ina ia faia se tali tete’e e malosi atu. O le adjuvant e galulue fa’atasi ma isi vaega o le tui. Ua 70 tausaga o fa’aogaina le adjuvent mo isi tui.</p>
<p>Anaphylaxis</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O se tali vave ma ogaoga i fa’aftauli i se vaila’au (e.g. meaai po’o fuāla’au). O nisi fa’aftauli e lē mautinoa ona tupu e fa’ailoa ai le anaphylaxis: pe a faigata ona manava, matapogia, ma le paū o le toto mauuluga. O lenei tulaga e mafai ona fa’aletonu ma afaina ai se tasi, ma e vave mana’omia se togafitiga.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O se tali vave ma ogaoga i se mea ua tupu fa’afuase’i. E mafai ona avea ma tali atu i meaai po’o fuāla’au. O fa’ailoga e mafai ona fa’ailoa ai lenei fa’aftauli o le faigata ona manava, matapogia, ma le paū o le toto mauuluga. E mafai ona fa’aletonu ai le ola ma e mana’omia ona vave se togafitiga.</p>
<p>Association Fa’atasiga</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O le tula’i mai o ni suiga se lua po’o ni mea na tutupu e tu’ufa’atasi. O le upu ‘fa’atasiga’ o se tulaga pe ā ono tupu se mea auā le tupu fa’alagolago iai o se isi gaioiga po’o fesuia’iga. Peita’i o se fa’atasiga i le vā o ni fesuia’iga e lua e lē o fa’apea e uiga ai se mafutaga o le mafua’aga ma iuga. O le upu ‘fa’atasiga’ ma le upu ‘mafutaga’/’so’otaga’ e masani ona fesuia’i.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>

Asymptomatic	<p>A person that is not showing symptoms.</p> <p>O se tagata e le'o iai ni auga.</p>	<p>Someone that is not sick and has no signs of an infection.</p> <p>Se tasi o lo'o soifua maloloina e le'o afaina i le fa'ama'i.</p>
Attenuated vaccine	<p>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).</p> <p>O le vaila'au puipuia o se tui na faia e ala i le fa'aitiitia o le afaina o se fa'ama'i a'o mafai pea ona fa'aaogaina. O lo'o avea e le Attenuation se elemeni a se fa'ama'i ma suia ia fa'aitiitia le mata'utia. O nei tui e fa'atusatusa i vaila'au na gaosia ia fa'aumatia ai siama.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O vaila'au aoga o lo'o fa'aogaina ina ia fa'aitiitia le malosi o siama o lo'o mafua mai i le fa'ama'i. O nei tui e pei o le fa'ama'i pipisi o lo'o taumafai e puipuia. Latou te fa'amautu ma fa'amalosiina ina ia umi le aoga</p>
B	DEFINITION (FA'AMATALAGA)	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION (FA'AUIGAINA FAIGOFIE)
Boost (Booster injection)	<p>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.</p> <p>O se tui vaila'au fa'aopopo e toe fa'aosofia ai le puipuiga o le tino pe a uma aafiaga o se vaila'au na muamua atu. E le'i mautinoa pe mana'omia se tui fa'amalosi mo le tui puipui a le Koviti-19.</p>	<p>Extra shot of a vaccine given to either build up higher levels of immunity or to make sure the immunity lasts longer.</p> <p>O se tui vaila'au fa'aopopo e fa'aatili ai le malosi o le puipuiga ma ia umi ona puipui le tino.</p>

C	DEFINITION (FA'AMATALAGA)	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION (FA'AUGAINA FAIGOFIE)
Cell culture	<p>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.</p> <p>O se metotia a le fale su'esu'e e mafai ona fa'aaogaina e fai ai tui puipui. E fa'aliliuina o sela o le tino i se suāvai ina ia i) fua mai se siama e lē fa'agaoioia mo tui ua lē toe fa'aaogaina ii) faia vaila'au (antigen) mo polotini o lo'o iai i vaila'au o tui puipuia iii) faia nisi tui (e tutupu mai i siama o lo'o mauaina mai nisi fa'ama'i ina ia tu'uina atu ai ni fa'atonuga mo gaoioiga o sela o le tino).</p>	<p>Using cells grown in liquid to make vaccine ingredients.</p> <p>Fa'aaogaina o sela o le tino ua fa'aliliuina i suāvai e fai ai tui puipui.</p>
Clinical Trial Fa'ata'ita'iga o togafiti	<p>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.</p> <p>O se su'esu'ega mo tagata (po'o se tasi) ua tofia e potopoto fa'atasi mo iloiloga o se matāupu (e ono aofia ai placebo ma isi ituaiga su'esu'ega) ma a'afiaga o le su'esu'ega i le soifua maloloina i latou o auai.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O se ituaiga su'esu'ega. E tu'uina atu se vaila'au fou i tagata auai, pe tōfia fo'i latou ua lē fa'aogaina vaila'au. E tu'uina atu ai vaila'au e lē tusa ma isi vaega o le su'esu'ega. E lē silafiaina e tagata auai le vaega latou te iai. E fa'ata'ita'ia e saientisi le saogalemu ma le penefiti o tui fou.</p>
Cold chain	<p>The system of transporting and storing vaccines within the safe temperature range. This is normally between +2°C to +8°C.</p> <p>O fela'uaiga ma le teuina o tui i se nofoaga mālū ina ia sefe ai le vaila'au. O tikeri masani mo vaila'au o le +2°C i le +8°C.</p>	<p>Shipping and storing vaccines at the correct temperature.</p> <p>Fela'uaiga ma le teuina o tui ma tikeri sa'o mo le saogalemu o vaila'au.</p>
Contraindication	<p>A condition in a person wanting to be vaccinated that increases the risk for a serious adverse reaction.</p> <p>O se a'afiaga e tupu i se tasi o lo'o mana'o i le tui puipuia ona o se tulaga ne'i tupu se fa'aftauli ogaoga ia te ia.</p>	<p>An illness (or health condition) that increases the risk for a serious adverse outcome.</p> <p>O se ma'i (po'o le tulaga o le soifua maloloina) e foliga mai ai ni fa'aftauli ogaoga pe a fa'aaogaina le tui puipuia.</p>

COVAX	<p>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.</p> <p>O le COVAX o lo'o ta'ita'ia e GAVI. O lo'o faipa'aga ma le Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) ma le fa'alapotopotoga o le soifua maloloina a le lalolagi. O lo'o naunau ia fa'anatinati le fuafuaina o le faia o tui puipuia o le KOVITI-19, ma mautinoa o le a mafai ona fa'aulufale atu i atunu'u o le lalolagi.</p>	<p>An international partnership that aims to support the development and delivery of the COVID-19 vaccines fairly around the world.</p> <p>O se faiga pa'aga fa'apitoo o lo'o fuafua latou te lagolagoina le atina'eina ma le tufatufaina o le tui puipuia o le KOVITI-19 i le lalolagi atoa.</p>
D	DEFINITION (FA'AMATALAGA)	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION (FA'AUIGAINA FAIGOFIE)
Deltoid	<p>A muscle in the upper arm where vaccines are usually administered.</p> <p>O le ūūaūa i lalo o lou ōgalima e masani ona fa'aoga e fai ai le tui KOVITI-19.</p>	<p>A muscle in the upper arm where vaccine is given.</p> <p>O le ūūaūa i lalo o lou ōgalima e masani ona fa'aoga e fai ai le tui KOVITI-19.</p>
Dose	<p>A quantity of a medicine or drug taken or recommended to be taken at a particular time.</p> <p>O ni fuala'au po'o vaila'au ua fa'atuatua ma talitonuina o le a fa'aogaina.</p>	<p>An amount of a medicine or drug taken</p> <p>O le tele po'o le aofa'i o le vaila'au e fa'aogaina.</p>
Dosing error	<p>When medications are administered in the wrong amounts, at the wrong frequency or to the wrong person</p> <p>Pe afai ua sēsē le fa'atautaiga o le aofa'i o vaila'au, i le taimi e masani ai, pe ua sēsē fo'i le tagata ua fai ai.</p>	<p>When medicines are given in the wrong amount, at the wrong time or to the wrong person</p> <p>Pe afai ua tu'uina atu vaila'au e sēsē lona aofa'iga pe sēsē fo'i le taimi, pe sēsē fo'i le tagata o lo'o ave iai.</p>
E	DEFINITION (FA'AMATALAGA)	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION (FA'AUIGAINA FAIGOFIE)
Efficacy Āoga	<p>The performance of an intervention under ideal and controlled circumstances in a clinical trial.</p> <p>O se fa'atinoga vavave i lalo o fa'amalumaluga ma fa'atonutonuga lelei i tulaga o su'esu'e fa'afalema'i.</p>	<p>How well a vaccine works during a research study</p> <p>Pe fa'apefea ona aoga se tui i le taimi o su'esu'ega.</p>
Effectiveness A'afiaga	<p>The extent to which a drug achieves its intended effect in the real-world setting.</p> <p>O le fa'alauteleina lea o le ausia e leni vaila'au o lo'o fuafuaina ona o le a'afiaga i le lalolagi.</p>	<p>How well a vaccine works in the real world.</p> <p>Pe fa'apefea ona aoga leni vaila'au aua le puipuiga o le lalolagi.</p>

<p>Epidemic</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O se vaitaimi o le a fa’ato’ateleina ai e ua a’afia i le fa’ama’i mai se fa’alapotopotoga ma se taimi fa’apitoa e matuā sili atu ai nai lo mea na fuafuaina.</p>	<p>A widespread amount or rapid increase of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time. More cases than normal.</p> <p>O le a vave ona pipisi le fa’ama’i ma le to’atele o tagata o lou pitonu’u o le a a’afia ai i nei taimi fa’apitoa, ma fa’ato’ateleina ai tagata fou e mama’i nai lo le faitau a’ofa’i masani.</p>
<p>Elimination of infection</p>	<p>Reduction to zero of the incidence of infection caused by a specific agent in a defined geographical area. Example: Measles in Australia.</p> <p>Tu’ufa’aitiitia o a’afiaga o fa’ama’i. E afua mai i se so’oupu fa’apitoa na te fa’amalamalamaina i lou pitonu’u. (e.g o le misela i Ausetalia).</p>	<p>Zero cases of an infection in a specified geographic area (i.e. a country). Example: Measles in Australia.</p> <p>O le leai o ni a’afiaga o le fa’ama’i e lipotia mai i lou pitonu’u (e.g o le misela i Ausetalia).</p>
<p>Eradication Fa’aumatia / tineia o se fa’ama’i</p>	<p>Permanent reduction to zero of the worldwide incidence of infection caused by a specific agent as a result of deliberate efforts. Example includes smallpox</p> <p>Fa’atumauina o le fa’aitiitia i le leai o se afaina o fa’ama’i i le lalolagi atoa e afua mai ini fa’ai’uga a ni so’oupu fa’apitoa o lo’o fuafuaina nei taumafaiga. E.g tanesusu.</p>	<p>Zero cases of the germ in the entire world. Example: Smallpox</p> <p>Fa’aitiitia po’o leai fo’i o se siama e toe maua i le lalolagi atoa e.g tanesusu.</p>
<p>H</p>	<p>DEFINITION (FA’AMATALAGA)</p>	<p>SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION (FA’AUIGAINA FAIGOFIE)</p>
<p>Herd immunity</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O le ituaiga nei o fa’ama’i e masani ona tutupu, po’o le a’afia i le taimi a’o fa’agasolo i le polokalame o le tui puipui o le KOVITI-19 pe a fa’ato’ateleina ē ua a’afia i le fa’ama’i ma ia taumafai e tāofia le pipisi o le fa’ama’i, pe mafua mai ina ua e ola malolo mai le fa’ama’i, po’o le lē fa’aaogaina o tui puipuia i le vaitaimi o le KOVITI-19. E lē mautinoa leni fuafuaga ona o le taimi umi o lo’o feagai ai ma le fa’ama’i.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O le to’atele oi latou mai le fa’alapotopotoga o tagata ua puipuia mai i a’afiaga o le fa’ama’i. O le a faigata e le siama ona feso’ota’i atu i isi tagata. O le a faigofie ai ona tāofia le pipisi atu o le fa’ama’i i fa’alapotopotoga.</p>

I	DEFINITION (FA'AMATALAGA)	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION (FA'AUIGAINA FAIGOFIE)
Immune system	<p>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.</p> <p>O se faiga faigata tele i le tino. O le gafa lea ma le tete'eina o fa'ama'i. O lona autu, o le fa'ailoa mai mea ua tupu i le tino (e.g o se vairosi) ona tupu ai lea o se puipuiga fa'asaga iai latou. O leni puipuiga ua lauiloa e tatali ma tete'e atu ai e a'ofia ai ga'osiaga o polotini molokiua ua fa'aigoaina o meaola nini'i ia ave'esea mai ai i fafoe osofa'ia le tino.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O itutino o le tino e fa'ailoaina mai ma tãpeina siama e puipuia ai tatou mai a'afiaga a fa'ama'i. E aofia ai le faiga o polotini e fa'amoemoe e fegãsoloa'i i ala toto e faigofie ai ona iloa siama ma vairosi e pipi'i ai. E fa'ailoa mai fo'i e le tino le ave'eseina o vaila'au mai fafo.</p>
Immune response	<p>The immune response is how your body recognizes and defends itself against bacteria, viruses, and substances that appear foreign and harmful.</p> <p>O le tali atu i le puipuia o le tino ma lou silafiaina o le puipuiga mai siama ma vairosi leaga e aliali mai.</p>	<p>The immune response is how your body recognizes and defends itself against bacteria, viruses, and substances that appear foreign and harmful.</p> <p>O le tali atu i le tui puipuia / o le tali atu o le tino, o se auala lea e iloa ai ma puipuia ai e lou lava tino mai siama ma vairosi leaga e fa'ailoa mai fafo.</p>

Guidance on vaccine administration

These instructions are specific to the administration of vaccines targeted at COVID-19.

- Administer intramuscularly at 90-degree angle to the skin plane.
- As per instructions for anatomical landmarking of deltoid given in the IHB: "The vaccine recipient should be **seated with their arm removed** from the garment sleeve and hanging relaxed at their side. The vaccinator places **their index finger on the vaccine recipient's acromion process** (the highest point on the shoulder) and their **thumb on the vaccine recipient's deltoid tuberosity** (the lower deltoid attachment point). The injection site is at the axilla line, between these anatomical landmarks. The vaccine should be **deposited at the bulkiest part of the muscle.**"

This method avoids the subacromial bursa, the axillary nerve and the humeral artery located in the midpoint. See Figure 2.7 in chapter 2 of IHB for details of surface landmark structures.



- Needle enters at 90°, inject the vaccine smoothly, **pause before needle withdrawal to prevent tracking of vaccine.** Stabilize the muscle, **avoid bunching which increases risk of inadvertent subcutaneous injection.**

<p>Immunity</p>	<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> <p>O le mafai po'o lou ola mālōlōina pe a a'afia i se fa'ama'i. E tele auala e atia'e ai le puipuiga. A a'afia le tino i se fa'ama'i po'o se tui puipuia, o le fa'ailoga lea o le gai'oiga o le vaega puipui a le tino, ona fesoasoani ai lea o le tino, ma tupu mai ai ni polotini e tete'e atu ai i fa'ama'i pipisi. Afai ete toe fetaia'i ma le fa'ama'i, o le vaega puipuia o lou tino, (o sela o lou tino), o le a vave ona gaosia nisi sela e puipuia oe mai lenā fa'ama'i. O nisi ituaiga puipuiga a le tino e maua mai polotini (antibodies) ua tupu mai i se isi tagata ma ua tu'uina atu ia te oe (e.g plasma), e pei ona tu'uese'eseina le pepe mai lona tina, e mauaina e le pepe vaila'au puipuia a le tina, e ala mai i lona pute po'o lona suasusu. O lenei ituaiga puipuiga o puipuiga e lē tumau mo se taimi umi auā o le tagata lava ia e le'i puipuia ma fa'agaoio'ia le puipuiga o latou tino. E lē mafai o latou tino ona tete'eina.</p>	<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.</p> <p>O le mafai ona aloese mai i le mauaina po'o le toe a'afia i siama ma vairosi. E fa'amalosia e le tino le vaega puipui ina ua a'afia i le tui puipuia. O lou tino e fausia ai lenei puipuiga e ala i le faia o lou tui ma manatua ai siama na va'aia muamua.</p>
<p>Immunisation</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O le fa'agasologa o le faiga o tui puipui, po'o le tete'e atu i se fa'ama'i. E masani ona faia i le ofisa aūtū a le tui puipuia. O le fa'ailoga lea o se tui puipuia ua uma ona fai.</p>	<p>The process of developing immunity to an infection, usually by getting vaccinated.</p> <p>O le gaio'iga ina ia puipuia mai se fa'ama'i, e ala i le faia o tui puipuia.</p>

Inactivated vaccine	<p>A vaccine made from viruses and bacteria that have been killed through physical or chemical processes. These killed organisms cannot cause disease.</p> <p>O se tui na faia ona o ni siama ma vairosi ua fa'aumatia e ala i le tino po'o vaila'au. O nei meaola nini'i ua pēpē ma ua le mafai ona mafua mai ai se fa'ama'i.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O se tui na mafua ona fai ona o ni siama ua pēpē ma fa'aumatia. O le siama ua tapēina, a le'o le vevela po'o vaila'au. A tu'uina nei siama ua pēpē i lou tino, o le a fesoasoani i lou tino i le su'ega o le siama e aunoa ma le mauaina o oe i le fa'ama'i.</p>
L	DEFINITION (FA'AMATALAGA)	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION (FA'AUIGAINA FAIGOFIE)
Lipid	<p>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.</p> <p>O se ituaiga ga'o o le tino. E fa'aaogaina le lipid e fai ai se pupuni e latalata ane i le mRNA o lo'o maua mai tui mRNA ina ia fa'asaoina mai ae lei taunu'u atu i sela a le tino.</p>	<p>Lipid is fat that is used to make a protective bubble around the mRNA in mRNA vaccines.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>O ga'o o le tino e fa'aaoga e pupuni ma puipui e fa'atamiloiloina i le mRNA i tui mRNA. E vaivai tele ma malepe gofie le mRNA i totonu o le tino pe a lē puipuia. Ina ua ulufale atu le mRNA i sela o le tino, ona fa'atoa salalau lea.</p>
M	DEFINITION (FA'AMATALAGA)	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION (FA'AUIGAINA FAIGOFIE)
<p>Messenger RNA (mRNA)</p> <p>Avefe'au a le RNA (mRNA)</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O le RNA na gaosia i fa'amatalaga tusia o lo'o momoli ai se feau mo se vaega o polotini mai le DNA fa'anatinati i le ribosome i totonu le cytoplasm ma ua avefa ma se fa'ata'ita'iga mo le tulaga o lenā polotini.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Ua a'oa'oina e le tui mRNA o sela o le tino e faia se polotini e lē a'afia ai se tasi – po'o se isi polotini itiiti. O lenei polotini e fa'aāoga mo le tali mai i le puipuiga o le tino. O le tali lea, o lo'o tupu mai ai polotini o le tino (antibodies), e puipui ai tatou mai le a'afia i ma'i pe a ulufia e le vairosi o tatou tino.</p>

mRNA vaccine	<p>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.</p> <p>O lo'o iai nisi vaega a le vairosi na mafua mai ai le KOVITI-19. Lenei vaega e fa'atonuina sela o le tino e faia se polotini e le a'afia ai se tasi ae pei ta'i e fa'aoga mo le vairosi. A ma'ea ona kopiina e sela o polotini mai le tino, ona fa'aleaogaina lea o kenera mai le tui. E iloa e le tino polotini e le tatau ona iai, ona tupu ai lea o T-lymphocytes ma Blymphocytes o lo'o manatuaina ma tete'eina o vairosi o lo'o mafua mai ai le KOVITI-19 pea toe a'afia i se taimi oi luma.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Ua a'oa'oina e le tui mRNA o sela o le tino e faia se polotini e le a'afia ai se tasi - po'o se isi polotini itiiti. O lenei polotini e fa'aoga mo le tali mai i le puipuiga o le tino. O le tali lea, o lo'o tupu mai ai polotini o le tino (antibodies), e puipui ai tatou mai le a'afia i ma'i pe a ulufia e le vairosi o tatou tino.</p>
Morbidity	<p>Morbidity is the state of having a specific illness or condition.</p> <p>'Ituaiga ma'i fa'apitoa</p>	<p>Illness that happens due to a specific infection or condition.</p> <p>Fa'ama'i e tupu mai i fa'ama'i pipisi po'o nisi tulaga</p>
Mortality	<p>The number of deaths that have occurred due to a specific illness or condition.</p> <p>O le aofa'iga o tagata malilu e mafua mai i ma'i fa'apitoa po'o nisi a'afiaga.</p>	<p>Deaths that happen due to a specific infection or condition.</p> <p>Tagata maliluu e mafua mai i se ma'i fa'apitoa.</p>
Multi-dose vial	<p>Multi-dose vials contain more than one dose of a medicine/vaccine in a single vial.</p> <p>Vial: a small container, typically cylindrical and made of glass, used especially for holding liquid medicines.</p> <p>O se ipu vaila'au o lo'o sili atu ma le tasi o vaila'au i totonu.</p> <p>Ipu vaila'au: o se koneteina laititi ua fuafuaina e fa'apitoa mo le sefeina o vaila'au.</p>	<p>The containers (vials) hold more than one dose of a medicine or vaccine in a single vial.</p> <p>O se ipu vaila'au o lo'o sili atu ma le tasi o vaila'au i totonu.</p>

P	DEFINITION (FA'AMATALAGA)	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION (FA'AUIGAINA FAIGOFIE)
Pandemic	<p>Worldwide spread of a new disease, such as a new influenza virus or the coronavirus, COVID-19.</p> <p>O se fa'ama'i ua pipisi i le lalolagi e pei o se vairusi e maua mai i se fulū fou po'o le KOVITI-19.</p>	<p>Spread of a new disease to every country around the world.</p> <p>O le pipisi o se fa'ama'i i atunu'u uma o le lalolagi.</p>
Pathogen	<p>An agent of disease such as a virus or bacterium.</p> <p>O se so'oupu o fa'ama'i e pei o se siama.</p>	<p>A germ that can cause disease if you are infected, such as a virus.</p> <p>O se siama e a'afia ai se tasi pe a maua i le fa'ama'i, e pei o se vairosi.</p>
Peer-review	<p>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.</p> <p>O se gaiogiga e su'ea ai e se saientisi o lo'o tuto'atasi ni tali mai su'esu'ega na fai, ma fa'amaonia pe na lelei ona fa'atino le galuega ma lagolagoina fa'amatalaga na molimauina.</p>	<p>Independent experts examine other people's research to make sure it is appropriate and correct.</p> <p>O se tagata fa'apitoa tuto'atasi o lo'o su'esu'eina o su'esu'ega a isi ia mautinoa ai le fetau ma le sa'o o le fa'amatalaga.</p>
Placebo	<p>A substance or treatment that has no effect on human beings.</p> <p>O se vaila'au po'o se togafitiina e lē a'afaina ai isi tagata.</p>	<p>A substance or treatment that has no effect on human beings.</p> <p>O se vaila'au po'o se togafitiina e lē a'afaina ai isi tagata</p>
Polysaccharide vaccine	<p>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.</p> <p>O tui o lo'o tupu mai i se filifili molekiua a le suka o le tino, e pei o isi ituaiga siama. O tui Polysaccharide e fa'aaoga mo se tasi o lo'o maua i le fa'ama'i o le pneumococcal.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O tui o lo'o tupu mai i se filifili molekiua a le suka o le tino, e pei o isi ituaiga siama. O tui Polysaccharide e fa'aaoga mo se tasi o lo'o maua i le fa'ama'i o le pneumococcal.</p>

Pre-Clinical Trial	<p>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.</p> <p>O se su'esu'ega e faia e se tasi ae le'i o'o i le fa'ata'ita'iga o togafiti. E fa'aogaina sela o le tino pe fa'aogaina sela o se manu e fa'ata'ita'i ai se tui puipuia e sefe auā le fa'aogaina i se tagata ofo fua.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O se su'esu'ega e faia muamua ae le'i o'o i le fa'ata'ita'iga o togafiti. O leni su'esu'ega e mautinoa ai le saogalemu o le tui puipuia pe a fa'aogaina i se tagata. O fa'ata'ita'iga o togafiti mo le KOVITI-19 na mautinoa i le fa'ata'ita'iga o vaila'au i manu e pei o isumu manūti.</p>
Prime	<p>The first time a vaccine is given.</p> <p>Le taimi muamua na faia ai se tui puipuia.</p>	<p>The first time a vaccine is given.</p> <p>Le taimi muamua na faia ai se tui puipuia.</p>
Protein subunit vaccine	<p>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.</p> <p>O tui o lo'o iai ni vaega itiiti o se vairusi nai lo'o le vairusi atoa. Ina ua faia le tui puipuia, e iloa e le tino polotini e lē tatau ona iai, ona tupu ai lea o T-lymphocytes ma Blymphocytes o lo'o manatuaina ma tete'eina o vairusi o lo'o mafua mai ai le KOVITI-19 pea toe a'afia i se taimi oi luma.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O tui o lo'o iai ni vaega itiiti o se vairusi nai lo'o le vairosi atoa. Ina ua faia le tui puipuia, e iloa e le tino polotini e lē tatau ona iai, ona tupu ai lea o T-lymphocytes ma Blymphocytes o lo'o manatuaina ma tete'eina o vairusi o lo'o mafua mai ai le KOVITI-19 pea toe a'afia i se taimi oi luma.</p>
R	DEFINITION (FA'AMATALAGA)	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION (FA'AUGAINA FAIGOFIE)
Reactogenicity	<p>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.</p> <p>O a'afiaga ua tupu i le tino ina ua tali atu i le tui puipuia e pei o le tiga ma le mūmū o le tulaga na fai ai o le tui puipuia, o le fula o le tino, maa'a o le tino i le tulaga na fai ai le tui puipuia, fa'apea fo'i ma ma'i masani pei o le fiva ma le tiga o le ulu.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O e vaega o a'afiaga e masani ona tupu pe a mae'a se tui puipuia. E mafai ona tiga, mūmū, pe fula fo'i le tulaga na fai ai le tui puipuia. E lagona e se tasi le lelāva, po'o le vevela, po'o le tiga o le ulu. O fa'ailoga ia o le galuega a le tui puipuia ma lona aoga.</p>

Regulatory body	<p>A government organisation that decides which vaccines are able to be registered in a country and legally supplied to people in the country.</p> <p>O se fa'alapotopotoga a le mālō e filifili ai po'o a vaila'au puipuia e mafai ona lesitalaina i se atunu'u ma ia fa'ataga ona fa'aaoga ma lafo i tagata o le atunu'u.</p>	<p>A government organisation that decides which vaccines can be registered in a country and legally used in the country.</p> <p>O se fa'alapotopotoga a le mālō e filifili ai po'o a vaila'au puipuia e mafai ona lesitalaina i se atunu'u ma ia fa'ataga ona fa'aaoga e se tagata o le atunu'u.</p>
S	DEFINITION (FA'AMATALAGA)	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION (FA'AUGAINA FAIGOFIE)
SARS-CoV-2	<p>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.</p> <p>O le igoa o le vairosi na mafua ai le fa'ama'i o le KOVITI-19. O se tasi o vaega mai se vairosi e sili atu, e fa'aigoa i le coronaviruses.</p>	<p>The official name of the virus that causes the disease known as COVID-19. It belongs to family of viruses called coronaviruses.</p> <p>O le igoa o le vairosi na mafua ai le fa'ama'i o le KOVITI-19. O se tasi o vaega mai se vairosi e sili atu, e fa'aigoa i le coronaviruses.</p>
Spike protein	<p>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.</p> <p>O se glycoprotein e sosolo mai i nisi vairosi e sili atu (e pei o le coronavirus) ma ua ulufale atu i totonu o le sela o le tino e ala i le pipi'iina i se receptor o se isi sela ona soso'o ai lea ma sela tu'ufa'atasia ma isi vaega o sela o le tino.</p>	<p>Coronaviruses have sharp bumps on their surface. Those bumps are called spike proteins. They help the virus enter a person's cells.</p> <p>O le Coronavirus e iai ni patupatu ma'ai ma nini'i i latou luga. O na patupatu e ta'ua o le polotini ma'ai. Latou te fesoasoani i le vairosi ina ia ulufale atu i sela o le tino a se tagata.</p>
Serology	<p>Measurement of antibodies, and other immunological properties, in the blood serum.</p> <p>O le fuaina o polotini o le tino ma isi meatotino o le toto.</p>	<p>Measuring the level of antibodies (immune proteins) present in the blood.</p> <p>O le fuaina o polotini (antibodies / polotini puipui) o lo'o iai i le toto.</p>
Side Effect	<p>Undesirable reaction resulting from immunisation.</p> <p>O se a'afiaga/tali atu lē mana'omia ua mafua mai i tui puipuia.</p>	<p>Any unwanted or unexpected effects of a vaccine.</p> <p>So'o se a'afiaga e le'i fuafuaina na mafua mai le tui puipuia</p>
T	DEFINITION (FA'AMATALAGA)	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION (FA'AUGAINA FAIGOFIE)
Transmission	<p>The ability of a virus to pass from one person to another.</p> <p>O le mafai o se siama ona pasia mai se tasi tagata i le isi.</p>	<p>The ability of a virus to pass from one person to another.</p> <p>O le mafai o se siama ona pasia mai se tasi tagata i le isi.</p>

V	DEFINITION (FA'AMATALAGA)	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION (FA'AUGAINA FAIGOFIE)
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>O vaila'au e fesoasoani i le sauniga o vaega puipui o le tino e puipuia ai le tino mai fa'ama'i. E masani ona fa'aaogaina o tui puipuia ae le'i a'afia se tasi i le fa'ama'i. O tui ta'itasi e fa'agaoina vaega puipui o le tinoo ina ia tupu mai ai polotini (antigen) ma tete'e ai vairosi ma siama.</p> <p>O nisi tui e maua ai le puipuiga o le olaga atoa, ae o isi e ono mana'omia le 'tui fa'amalosi' e tausisi ai le puipuiga.</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> <p>O se ituaiga vaila'au e lagolagoina le vaega puipui o le tino ina ia tete'e atu ai siama ma puipuia le tino mai fa'ama'i. E masani ona fa'aaogaina o tui puipuia ae le'i a'afia se tasi i le fa'ama'i. O tui ta'itasi e fa'agaoina vaega puipui o le tinoo ina ia tupu mai ai polotini (antigen) ma tete'e ai vairosi ma siama.</p>
Vaccine Candidate	<p>An experimental vaccine that is still being tested.</p> <p>O se tui fa'ata'ita'i o lo'o su'esu'eina pea.</p>	<p>A new vaccine that is still being tested and is not licensed.</p> <p>Se tui fou o lo'o su'esu'eina ma fa'ata'ita'i ae e le'o laiseneina.</p>
Vaccine hesitancy	<p>Refers to delay in acceptance or refusal of vaccines despite availability of vaccine services.</p> <p>E fa'atatau i le tuai ona taliaina po'o le tete'eina o tui puipuia tusa pe a avanoa ma ua mafai ona fa'aaoga.</p>	<p>When a person is unsure about a vaccine and delays or refuses an available vaccine.</p> <p>A le mautinoa pe ua malie se tasi i le saogalemu o tui puipuia ma fa'atuai pe tete'eina se tui o avanoa ma ua mafai ona fa'aaoga.</p>
Variant (mutation)	<p>Tiny changes in the virus that can occur to the genetic information that occur during the process of replication.</p> <p>Suiga itiiti i le siama o lo'o tupu i le fa'amatalaga o kenera i le taimi o lo'o gaioia le kopiina ma le fa'ateleina o siama.</p>	<p>Tiny changes in the genetic information inside a virus. Variants can occur when a virus replicates itself.</p> <p>Suiga itiiti i le siama o lo'o tupu i le fa'amatalaga o kenera. E mafai ona tupu ituaiga vairosi ese'ese pe a toe fa'ateleina.</p>
Vial	<p>A small container used to hold medicine.</p> <p>O se tama'i ipu fa'aaoga e tu'uina ai o vaila'au.</p>	<p>A small container used to hold medicine.</p> <p>O se tama'i ipu fa'aaoga e tu'uina ai o vaila'au.</p>

<p>Viral vector vaccine</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>O lo’o iai se siama ola e vaivai atu i isi siama – o se siama e ese nai lo le siama e mafua mai ai le KOVITI-19 – o lo’o iai kenera, ua mafua mai ai le fa’ama’i o le KOVITI-19 (e fa’aigoa i le ‘fa’apipisiina o siama’). Ina ua a’afia sela o le tino i le fa’apipisiina o sela, ona amata loa ona fa’atonu e kenera o sela a le tino e gaio’ia ni poloteni e tutasi mo le siama o lo’o mafua mai ai le KOVITI-19. I le fa’aogaina o nei fa’atonuga, ua kopiina ma fa’ateleina e sela o le tino lenei polotini ina ia una’ia le tino ni Tlymphocytes ma ni Blymphocytes ia tete’e ai lea siama peā toe a’afia i se taimi i le lumanai.</p>	<p>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> <p>O lo’o iai se siama ola e vaivai atu i isi siama – o se siama e ese nai lo le siama e mafua mai ai le KOVITI-19. I totonu o le atigi lea, o lo’o iai ni kenera mai le siama o lo’o mafua mai ai le KOVITI-19. Ua ta’ua lea mea o le ‘fa’apipisiina o siama’). Ina ua a’afia sela o le tino i le fa’apipisiina o sela, ona amata loa ona fa’atonu e kenera o sela o le tino e gaio’ia ni poloteni e tutasi mo le siama o lo’o mafua mai ai le KOVITI-19. I le fa’aogaina o nei fa’atonuga, ua kopiina ma fa’ateleina e sela o le tino lenei polotini ina ia una’ia le tino ni Tlymphocytes ma ni Blymphocytes ia tete’e ai lea siama peā toe a’afia i se taimi i le lumanai. O le fa’apipisiina o siama ua mafai ai ona lē toe feso’ota’i ma mafua mai ai fa’ama’i.</p>
<p>Viral shedding</p>	<p>Viral shedding occurs when a virus replicates inside your body and is released into the environment. At that point, it may be contagious.</p> <p>O le fa’apipisiina o siama e tupu ina ua kopiina ma fa’ateleina o se siama o lo’o maua mai i totonu o le tino, ona amata ai lea ona pipisi o le fa’amai.</p>	<p>When the virus made inside your body starts to be released into your surroundings. At that point, it may be spread to other people.</p> <p>Pe a pisia se tasi ete lua fa’afeagai i le siama o lo’o tupu mai i totonu lou tino.</p>
<p>W</p>	<p>DEFINITION (FA’AMATALAGA)</p>	<p>SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION (FA’AUIGAINA FAIGOFIE)</p>
<p>Waning immunity</p>	<p>The loss of protective antibodies over time.</p> <p>Pe a leiloa siama puipuia (antibodies) i se taimi mulimuli ane.</p>	<p>When your level of immunity gets lower and lower with time.</p> <p>A fa’apea ua fa’asologa maualalo le puipuiga o lou soifua maloloina i se taimi.</p>

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

- **Siufoga Matagi**, Pasifika Engagement Advisor, siufoga.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>