Supporting communication for the COVID-19 vaccination programme

Tokoni'i e fetu'utaki mo e polokalama huhu malu'i Koviti-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 lisi e ngaahi lea mo hono faka'uhinga`, ke tokoni ki he ngaahi kulupu he komiuniti, kau fakatonulea, mo e kau liliu lea, kau ngāue 'oku nau ngāue'aki e lea fakafonua 'e 2, mo e kau taki he komiuniti, ke ngāue'aki e lea mahino ke fakamatala'i e founga hono ngaohi mo fa'u kae'uma'a hono fakahoko e polokalama huhu malu'i.

Kapau 'oku ke fiema'u ke tānaki mai ha'o lau pe ko ha fo'i lea fo'ou ki he lisi ko eni, kataki 'o fetu'utaki kia Associate Professor Holly Seale he 'imeili h.seale@unsw.edu.au pe telefoni +61 (02) 9385 3129.

Cover image:
Hufangalupe land bridge. Tongatapu, Tonga.

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

Ngaahi Fakamalō

Ko e pepa fakamatala eni na'e fa'u 'e:

- 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

Fakamalō makehe:

akamalō makehe: 'Oku mau 'oatu heni 'a e fakamalō ki he kakai ko eni na'a nau fai hono fakamā'opo'opo e lisi 'o e lea` mo hono faka'uhinga.

- 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

Fakamalō foki ki he The Health Literacy Lab ki hono sivi e ngaahi lea ni mo hono faka'uhinga`, ngāue'aki 'a e 'etita ngāue mei he ope. (Ayre, J., et al. (2021).

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.

Faka'ata'atā

Ko e taumu'a 'o e lisi lea mo hono faka'uhinga`, ke ngāue'aki e lea mahino ke fakamatala'i e lea lalahi mo faingata'a ki he ivi malu'i 'o e sino`, mo e founga fa'u 'o e huhu malu'i. Ko e fakamatala ko eni ke ngāue'aki ko ha tūhulu pē.

A	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Adverse event (reaction)	An unexpected, unwanted, or serious reaction to a medication or vaccine. O fa'afitauli ogaoga e tutupu mai i fuāla'au ma tui puipui.	Any unexpected or serious effect that happens after a vaccine or medicine. Something that was not expected to happen. Se fa'alavelave e le'i fuafuaina pe ogaoga e tupu pe a uma se tui po'o se vaila'au.
	Me'a 'oku ta'e'amanekina pe fakatu'utāmaki 'ene hoko hili e huhu malu'i pe ma'u ha fa'ahinga faito'o. Uesia tamaki.	
Adverse event following immunisation (AEFIs)	Any untoward medical occurrence that follows immunisation. It does not necessarily have a causal relationship with the vaccine.	An unexpected effect that happens after vaccination. The vaccine may have not been the reason for the problem.
	Me'a 'oku ta'e'amanekina 'ene hoko hili e huhu malu'i. 'Oku 'ikai fa'a 'uhinga ia ko e palopalema 'a e huhu malu'i.	
Antibody	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.	When the body gets sick or gets a vaccine, the body will make antibodies to protect it against that disease. The body can then recognise the germs when that same disease happens again.
	'I he taimi 'oku mahaki'ia ai e sino,` pe ma'u ha faito'o malu'i, 'e feinga e sino ke fakatupu e 'enitīpoti (antibody) he toto ke fakafepaki'i e mahaki ni`. Ko e founga eni 'oku malava ai 'e he sino 'o kilofi e siemu tatau he taimi te ne toe 'ahia ai e sino` ke fakatupu mahaki.	
Antigen	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.	An antigen is needed to make an antibody. Antigens can be bacteria, viruses, or fungi that cause infection and disease.
	Ko e 'enitīkena (antigen) 'oku ne fakatupu e 'enitīpoti 'o e sino`. Ko e 'enitīkena` hange ko e pekitilia (bacteria), vailasi(virus), pe fangikasi (fungus), 'a e ngaahi siemu 'oku fakatupu mahaki pe fokoutua.	
Adjuvant	A vaccine component distinct from the antigen that enhances the immune response to the antigen.	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. They have been used in some vaccines for over 70 years.
	Ko e konga kehe mei he 'enitīkena` 'oku fefio'aki e naunau faito'o huhu malu'i. 'Oku tokoni eni ki he sino ke ne fo'u 'aki ha ivi malu'i malohi he'ene ngāue fakataha mo e konga kehekehe 'o e faito'o huhu malu'i. Kuo ngāue'aki e founga ni ki he ngaahi huhu malu'i ni'ihi, he ta'u eni 'e fitungofulu tupu.	

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.
	Uesia tamaki fakalilifu ‘oku tuai e kemo ‘ene hoko`, hili pe e ma’u ha faito’o pe me’akai tamaki. Ko hono ngaahi faka’ilonga eni: faingata’a’ia e mānava, ‘ikai toe ‘ilo ha me’a, mo e tōlalo ‘a e mālohi ‘o e toto`. ‘Oku malava eni ke matu’utāmaki pea fiema’u ki ai e tokoni fakahaofi mo’ui fakavavevave.	
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
	Ko e fehokotaki ‘a e me’a ‘oku hoko he ongo feitu’u kehekehe ‘i he taimi tatau. ‘Oku ‘ikai ‘uhinga eni kuo fakatupu ‘e he ‘uluaki me’a` ‘a e me’a na’e hoko he feitu’u hono ua`.	
Asymptomatic	A person that is not showing symptoms.	Someone that is not sick and has no signs of an infection.
	Ko e taha ‘oku ‘ikai puke pea ‘ikai ha faka’ilonga puke ‘e haa sino mai.	
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 huhu malu’i mo’ui ngāue’aki e siemu fakatupu mahaki kuo ‘osi fakavaivai’i. Ko e ngaahi huhu malu’i pehe ni ‘oku hangē ‘enau ngāue ko e tō’onga ‘a e mahaki fakanatula ‘oku nau feinga ke malu’i`. ‘Oku nau fakatupu ha feingatau malohi mo tolonga ma’ae ivi malu’i ‘o e sino.	

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.
	Ko e huhu hoani ke toe tānaki ke mā'olunga e tu'unga ivi malu'i 'o e sino` pe ke fakapapau'i 'oku tolonga e ivi malu'i`.	
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.
	Ngaue'aki e founga fakalapolateli(laboratory) ko e fakamohenga sela 'i he vai fafanga ke ngaohi mei ai e naunau faito'o huhu malu'i.	
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.
	Fakatotolo 'Ahi'ahi Fakafaito'o. Ko e kakai 'oku kau ki ai 'oku vahevahe ki he kulupu 'e 2: ko e kakai 'oku nau ma'u e huhu malu'i pea mo e kakai 'oku 'ikai ma'u e huhu malu'i(pe ko e kulupu pule). Ko e kulupu pule 'e lava pe ke ne ma'u ha huhu malu'i kehe pe ko ha toe me'a kehe pe. 'Oku 'Ikai 'ilo 'e kinautolu 'oku kau he fakatotolo ni pe ko e kulupu fē oku nau kau ai. 'Oku sivi'i heni 'e he kau poto he saienisi 'a e malu mo e lelei 'o e faito'o malu'i fo'ou.	
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.
	Ko e hala fononga 'o e fakafolau mo hono tauhi e faito'o malu'i he tu'unga momoko totonu ko e +2°C ki he +8°C.	

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 fokoutua (pe tu'unga fakasino) 'oku ne fakafaingofua 'a e hoko mai ha uesia tamaki 'oku fakatu'utāmaki.	
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 fakavaha'apule'anga 'oku taumu'a ke poupou ki he fakatupu, ngaohi mo e tufaki 'o e huhu malu'i KOVITI-19 ke vahevahe taau ki mamani.	
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 uoua 'o e uma` 'oku huhu ai e huhu malu'i.	
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 lahi 'o e fo'i faito'o 'oku ma'u he taimi 'e taha.	
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.
	Ko e fehālaaki e fua 'o e lahi 'o e faito'o, pe taimi 'ave 'o e faito'o, pe ko e tokotaha 'oku 'ave ki ai 'a e faito'o.	
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
	Ko e lelei mo e lahi 'o e mafai 'o e faito'o malu'i lolotonga e fakatotolo 'ahi'ahi.	

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.
	Ko e lelei mo e lahi ‘o e mafai ‘o e faito’o malu’i ‘i he mamani angamaheni.	
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 hiki vave mo mā’olunga e tokolahi ‘o e kakai ‘oku puke he mahaki pipihi ‘i he komiuniti ‘i ha fo’i taimi pau. ‘Oku lahi ange fika ko eni he fika angamaheni.	
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.
	Ko e holo ’o a’u ki he fo’i noa (00) ‘a e lau ‘o e kau puke ha fa’ahinga mahaki pipihi taupaua ‘i ha feitu’u pau fakasiokalafi (hange ko ha fonua). Fakatātā: Mīsele ‘i ‘Aositelelia	
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.
	Ko e ngata faka’aufuli pea fo’i noa (00) e lau ‘o e kau puke ha fa’ahinga mahaki pipihi taupaua ‘i mamani fulipe, ko e ola ‘o e feinga ngaue fakapatonu. Fakatātā: Mahaki Simolopōkisi.	
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.
	Taimi ‘oku a’usia ai ‘e he tokolahi ‘o ha komiuniti, ‘a e ivi malu’i mei ha mahaki pipihi. ‘Oku lava ke ma’u e ivi malu’i fakatokolahi ni he founga fakanatula pe ngaue’aki e polokalama huhu malu’i. Ko e mā’olunga ange e ivi malu’i fakatokolahi, ko e toe faingata’aange ia ke mafola e mahaki mei he tokotaha ki he tokotaha. ‘E malava lelei heni ke ta’ofi e mahaki pipihi he komiuniti. ‘Oku ‘ikai mahino pe ‘oku malava ha ivi malui fakatokolahi mei he KOVITI-19, koe’uhi ‘oku ta’epau ‘a e ivi malu’i fuolololoa mei he vailasi ni.	

	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 sisitemi ivi malu'i 'o e sino 'oku ne kilofi mo tāmate'i 'a e siemu, ke malu'i hotau sino mei he mahaki. 'Oku fakatupu 'e he sino 'a e 'enitīpoti he toto, ke 'ohofi e kemikale muli kotoa pe hange ko e pekitilia pe vailasi 'o fakafepaki'i. Pea ne toki fakatokanga atu ki he sino ke kapusi 'a e ngaahi kemikale muli,	
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 fekuki 'a e sino ke kilofi pea fakafepaki'i e pekitilia, vailasi mo e ngaahi kemikale muli kehe 'oku fakatupu maumau.	
Immunity	Immunity is the ability to resist illness when exposed to a disease. There are several ways to develop immunity. 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. If you re-encounter the disease your immune system's 'memory cells' will swiftly reproduce those antibodies which should protect you from that disease. 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.	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 gems or by getting a vaccine. Your immune system has a "memory"- it can remember germs that it has seen previously.
	Ko e malava 'e he sino ke fakahaofi ia mei he puke`, pe ko e ma'u e siemu, he taimi 'oku fehangahangai ai mo e siemu. 'Oku hanga 'e he sino 'o langa hono ivi malu'i 'aki 'ene fehangahangai tonu mo e siemu, pe ko 'ene ma'u e faito'o malu'i. Pea hanga 'e he sisitemi ivi malu'i 'o tohi ki he'ene manatu, kuo ne 'osi milimilisino mo e siemu ko eni. Ka toe huu mai e siemu tatau, 'e vave leva 'a e ngaue 'a e sino ke fakatupu e 'enitīpoti ke fakafepaki'i.	

E H I

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 founga ‘o e lava ‘e he sino ‘o fakafepaki’i ha mahaki pipihi, ‘aki hono ivi malu’I, ‘o fa’a ngaue’aki ‘a e faito’o pe huhu malu’i.	
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 faito’o malu’i ngaohi mei he siemu mate. ‘Oku tāmate’i e siemu` ‘aki e mafana ‘oku vela lahi pe ko e kemikale. Ko e taimi ‘oku huhu ai e siemu mate ki ho sino, ‘oku ne tokoni’i ho sisitemi ivi malu’i ke ne fakatokanga’i e siemu` kae ‘ikai ha faingamalie ke ke puke ai.	
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 ngako ‘oku ngaue’aki ke kofukofu’i takai e mRNA he huhu malu’i mRNA. Ko e mRNA ‘oku vaivai pea movete ngofua ‘i he sino kapau ‘e ‘ikai kofukofu’i. Ko e taimi ‘oku huu ai e mRNA ki he loto sela, ‘oku ne movete ai pe ‘i he loto sela.	
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.
	Ko e ki’i kemikale si’isi’i ‘i he loto sela ‘oku ‘i ai e fakahinohino ke fa’u e polotini (protein). ‘Oku tala ‘e he mRNA ki he sela he sino ke ngaohi e polotini makehe ngaue’aki e ‘uuni poloka langa ‘oku (ui ko e ‘amino ‘esiti). ‘Oku laui miliona e mRNA ‘i ho sino ‘i ha fa’ahinga taimi pe – ‘oku ngaue’aki kotoa pe ke fa’u e polotini kehekehe.	

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.
	Ko e huhu malu'i mRNA 'oku ne ako'i e sino ke ne fakatupu e polotini 'oku 'ikai fakatupu maumau - pe ko ha konga polotini pe. Hanga 'e he polotini ko eni 'o ofongi 'a e ivi malu'i 'o e sino ke ne fakatupu 'a e 'enitīpoti 'a ia 'oku ne fakahaofi kitautolu mei he puke, kapau 'e huu mai e vailasi ki hotau sino.	
Morbidity	Morbidity is the state of having a specific illness or condition.	Illness that happens due to a specific infection or condition.
	Ko e puke pe uesia fakasino kotoa pe, 'oku hoko koe'uhi ko e siemu pe fa'ahinga mahaki	
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.
	Ko e mate kotoa pe 'oku hoko koe'uhi ko e siemu pe fa'ahinga mahaki.	
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 mafola 'a e mahaki pipihi fo'ou ki he fonua kotoa pe 'i mamani.	
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.
	Ko e siemu fakatupu mahaki 'oku ne fakatupu puke 'i ho sino hange ko ha vailasi.	

Version 1.0 September 2021

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.
	Kau mataotao tau'atāina 'oku nau sivisivi'i 'a e fakatotolo 'a e kakai kehe ke fakapapau'i 'oku tonu e founga mo e ola 'o e fakatotolo.	
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 palāsipo (placebo) ko e faito'o loi mo fakangalingali ka 'oku 'ikai ha'ane uesia e sino 'o e tangata.	
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.
	Ko e seini suka loloa 'oku ngaohi'aki e faito'o malu'i, 'oku 'asi hangē ko e tu'a 'o e pekitilia. Ko e seini suka pehe ni 'oku ngaue'aki 'i he huhu malu'i niumonia.	
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.
	Ko e fakatotolo 'oku fai kimu'a pea fai e Fakatotolo 'Ahi'ahi Fakafaito'o ke vakai'i pe 'oku malu 'a e huhu malu'i ke 'ahi'ahi'i he tangata. Ko e konga 'o e fakatotolo 'ahi'ahi Koviti-19 he fanga manu`, na'e kau ki ai e sivi 'ahi'ahi he fanga kumaa mo e ngeli.	
Prime	The first time a vaccine is given.	The first time a vaccine is given.
	Ko e 'uluaki taimi kuo fai ai ha huhu malu'i	
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.
	Kau heni 'a e ngaahi kongokonga polotini 'o e siemu 'oku 'ikai fakatupu maumau, kae 'ikai ko e siemu kakato. Hili 'a e huhu malu'i, 'oku kilofi 'e he sisitemi ivi malu'i ko e polotini muli eni pea 'oku 'ikai totonu ke 'i he sino, 'one fakatupu leva e T-limifosaiti (lymphocytes) mo e 'enitīpoti ke ne manatu'i e feingatau ka fai kapau 'e toe huu mai e polotini tatau.	

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.
	Ko e ngaahi uesia tamaki ‘e ala hoko hili ‘a e huhu malu’i. Kau heni e mamahi, kula, pe pupula he feitu’u fai’anga huhu. Ongo’i vaivaia, māmāfana pe langa ’ulu. Ko e me’a mahu’inga ke mahino ko e ngaahi faka’ilonga eni ‘oku ngaue e ivi malu’i.	
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 kautaha fakapule’anga ‘oku ne fai tu’utu’uni ki he ngaahi huhu malu’i ke lesisita ‘i ha fonua pea toki fakalao ke ngaue’aki.	
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 hingoa faka’ofisiale ‘o e vailasi ‘oku ne fakatupu e mahaki KOVITI-19. ‘Oku kau ki he famili vailasi ko e kolonavailasi.	
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.
	Ko e kolonavailasi ‘oku ‘i ai e ngaahi tala masila ‘i hono tu’a ‘oku ui ko e polotini talatu’a. ‘Oku nau tokoni’i e vailasi ke lava huu ki he sino ‘o e tangata.	
Serology	Measurement of antibodies, and other immunological properties, in the blood serum.	Measuring the level of antibodies (immune proteins) present in the blood.
	Ko e sivi eni ke fua e lahi ‘o e ‘enitīpoti (polotini ivi malu’i) i he toto.	
Side Effect	Undesirable reaction resulting from immunisation.	Any unwanted or unexpected effects of a vaccine.
	Ko e ngaahi faka’ilonga uesia tamaki fakatupu ‘e he huhu malu’i.	

Version 1.0 September 2021

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.
	Ko e mafai ‘o e vailasi ke pipihi mei he tokotaha ki he tokotaha.	

V	DEFINITION	SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION
Vaccine	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. Some vaccines provide lifelong immunity, but others may require ‘booster shots’ to maintain immunity.	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.
	Ko e faito’o ke ne poupou’i e sisitemi ivi malu’i ke fakafepaki’i e fa’ahinga siemu mo fakahaofi mei he puke. Ko e angamaheni, ‘e fai e huhu malu’i kimu’a pea toki huu e siemu ki he sino ‘o e tangata. Ko e huhu malu’i kotoa pe te ne faka’ai’ai e sisitemi ivi malu’i ‘o e sino ke ne fakatupu e ‘enitīpoti ke fakafepaki’i e siemu.	
Vaccine Candidate	An experimental vaccine that is still being tested.	A new vaccine that is still being tested and is not licensed.
	Ko e huhu malu’i fo’ou ‘oku kei fai hono sivi ‘ahi’ahi pea ‘oku te’eki laiseni.	
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 taimi ‘oku ta’epau’ia ai ha taha pe ‘e huhu malu’i pe ‘ikai pea ne toloi’i pe ta’etali e huhu malu’i kuo ‘osi ‘ataa ke ma’u.	
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.
	Ko e ngaahi liliu iiki kehe ‘i he kouti senesi (genetic) he loto vailasi. ‘Oku hoko eni he taimi ‘oku fakafanau ai e vailasi.	
Vial	A small container used to hold medicine.	A small container used to hold medicine.
	Ko e ki’i hina ‘ai’anga faito’o.	

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 Blymphocytes 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.
	Ko e fa'ahinga vailasi mo'ui kuo fakavaivai'i -'oku 'ikai ko e vailasi tatau eni mo e vailasi 'oku ne fakatupu e KOVITI-19. Kuo 'osi fakahuu 'i loto he nge'esi vailasi makehe ko eni, 'a e naunau senesi mei he vailasi 'oku ne fakatupu e KOVITI-19. **'Oku ui eni ko e "vekitoa vailasi" ("viral vector"). Ko e taimi kuo huu ai e vekitoa vailasi ki loto 'i hotau sela, pea 'oku hanga leva 'e he naunau senesi 'o tuku atu e fakahinohino ke ngaohi e polotini makehe 'oku ne fakatupu e KOVITI-19.** **Ko e ngaahi fakahinohino ko eni 'oku nau fakatupu 'a e ngaahi tatau 'o e polotini. Pea ngaue leva 'a e sino ke ne fo'u e fa'ahinga sela hinehina ko e T- limifosaiti (lymphocytes) mo e B-limifosaiti pea te na manatu'i 'a e founga ke fakafepaki'i'aki e KOVITI-19 kapau 'e huu mai ki he sino he kaha'u. 'Oku liuanga leva 'a e vekitoa vailasi ke 'oua te nau fakafanau mo fakatupu mahaki.**	
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.
	Ko e vailasi ne kamata fa'u 'i ho sino kuo kamata fakafanau pea mafola atu ki ho 'aatakai. 'I he taimi ko eni, 'e lava pe ke pipihi atu ki he kakai kehe.	
W	**DEFINITION**	**SIMPLIFIED DEFINITION**
Waning immunity	The loss of protective antibodies over time.	When your level of immunity gets lower and lower with time.
	Ko e faka'a'au ke molea atu e ivi malu'i 'entīpoti hili ha ngaahi taimi.	

Version 1.0 September 2021

About IMAC

The Immunisation Advisory Centre (IMAC) was officially launched in 1997. We provide New Zealander's 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

The Immunisation Advisory Centre

MOANARESEARCH