Assyrian | ܣܘܪܝܝܐ

COVID-19

Glossary of Medical Terminology for **Immunisation and Vaccine development**

ܓܠܘܣܪܝܐ ܕܡܠܬܐ ܕܪܦܘܐ
COVID-19 ܒ ܡܬܚܝܢܘܬܐ ܘܚܨܘܢܐ

Glossary of Medical Terminology for
Immunisation and Vaccine development

Produced by Health and Social Policy Branch NSW Ministry of Health, NSW Multicultural Health Communication Service, NSW Refugee Health Service and School of Population Health, University of New South Wales

NSW GOVERNMENT

UNSW SYDNEY

ܡܬܪܓܡܢܐ ܕܡܢܬܐ ܕܠܡܢܬܐ ܕܒܝܢܬܐ ܕ COVID-19

ܗܘܐ ܥܒܕܐ ܕܡܬܪܓܡܢܐ ܟܬܝܒܐ ܒܠܫܢܐ ܐܢܓܠܝܐ ܕܠܡܢܬܐ ܕܡܢܬܐ ܕܥܒܕܬܐ ܕܡܬܪܓܡܢܐ ܕܡܢ

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A

Adverse event (reaction) Any unexpected or serious effect that happens after a vaccine or medicine. Something that was not expected to happen.	**ܦܥܠܐ ܡܕܒܥܬܐ (ܡܦܩܚ ܫܚܝܢܐ)** ܗܘ ܕܠܐܝܢ ܠܐ ܡܚܒܐ ܒ ܝܬܬܐ ܕܦܥܠܐ ܡܢܐ ܡܕܡ ܕܐܬܐ ܦܬܠܐ ܕܗܘ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܒ ܙܕܥܬܐ. ܗܘ ܝܬܒܘܒ ܕܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܕܗܘܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܕܦܩܝܢ ܡܢܐ.
Adverse event following immunisation (AEFIs) An unexpected effect that happens after vaccination. The vaccine may have not been the reason for the problem.	**ܦܥܠܐ ܡܕܒܥܬܐ ܕܒ ܬܐܪ ܡܬܗܢܬܢܐ (AEFIs)** ܗܘ ܕܠܐܝܢ ܠܐ ܡܚܒܐ ܕܦܥܠܐ ܡܢܐ ܕܒ ܬܐܪ ܟܬܒܐ. ܬܠܬܐ ܕܚܘܬܐ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܬܐܪ ܕܝܚܐ.
Advisory Committee on Vaccines (ACV) A group of experts that gives medical and scientific advice. The group talks to the Australian Government's Minister for Health and the Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA). They give advice on issues about vaccine safety and use.	**ܡܬܬܐ ܬܐܪܝܬܐ ܕܚܘܬܐ** ܡܘܕܝܥܐ ܕܡܬܬܐ ܕܝܢܝܬܐ ܡܢ ܡܠܬܐ ܐܝܬܝܢ ܡܘܠܦܢܐ. ܗܝܕܝܐ ܕܡܘܕܝܥܐ ܕܝ ܗܘܝܡܘܬ ܥܡ ܦܘܠܛܝܐ ܕܡܬܬܐ ܕܚܘܬܐ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ ܒ ܥܡ ܡܬܬܐ ܕܬܪܦܝܘܛܝܩ ܓܘܕܣ ((Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA. ܐܢܘܢ ܕܝ ܡܬܬܝܢ ܡܠܬܐ ܥܡܗ ܡܬܬܐ ܕܐܝܟܐ ܡܢ ܬܒܝܘܬܐ ܡܬܦܠܓܝܬܐ ܕܚܘܬܐ.
Antibody 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.	**ܡܘܬܐ ܢܗܝܡܬܐ ܕܦܠܝܛܐ** ܢܦܫ ܕܦܠܝܛܐ ܡܕܡܬ ܡܕܡ ܒ ܦܬܘܠܐ ܡܕܡ ܗܘ ܚܘܬܐ، ܦܠܝܛܐ ܕܝ ܡܘܬܐ ܢܗܝܡܬܐ ܕܦܠܝܛܐ ܕܝܢܝܬܐ ܕܠܡܘܬܐ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ. ܡܫܝܚܐ ܦܠܝܛܐ ܥܝܢ ܕܝܢܝܬ ܠܐ ܡܘܕܥܐ ܢܦܫ ܕܝܕ ܗܘ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ ܢܡܝܢ ܡܕܡ ܫܦ ܡܕܡ ܐܝܟ ܡܘܬܐ.
Antigen A foreign (external) substance like bacteria, viruses, or fungi that cause infection and dis-ease if they get inside the body . The immunes system detects them and produces antibodies to fight them.	**ܡܘܠܦܢܐ ܕܡܡܘܬܝܢܐ** A foreign (external) substance like bacteria, viruses, or fungi that cause infection and dis-ease if they get inside the body . The immunes system detects them and produces .antibodies to fight them
Adjuvant 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.	**ܡܬܬܐ** ܗܘ ܡܬܬܐ ܡܕܡ ܗܘ ܡܠܦܬܐ ܕܬܬܬܐ ܕܦܬܬ ܡܕܡ ܡܦܠܝܛ ܟܡ ܗܘܕܡܐ ܦܠܝܛܐ. ܡܬܬܐ ܕܝ ܗܝܕ ܡܢ ܩܝܡܐ ܕܝܢܝܬ ܗܘ ܕܦܬܬ ܕܡܬ ܗܘܬܐ ܕܝܢܝܬܐ. ܡܬܬܐ ܕܝ ܦܠܝܛ ܗܘ ܕܦܬܬ ܕܡܬ ܗܘܬܐ ܕܝܢܝܬܐ ܕܦܠܝܛ ܡܢ ܬܠܬܝܢ ܫܢܬܐ.
Anaphylaxis 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. The person will need urgent medical attention and can sometimes die.	**ܐܢܦܠܐܟܣܝܣ ܡܬܬܐ** ܗܘ ܡܦܩܚ ܫܚܝܢܐ ܦܠܝܛܐ ܡܝܬܬ ܐܢܦܠܐܟܣܝܣ (ܐܘܟܠܐ). ܙܕܥ ܬܠܬܐ ܐܝܟ ܗܘ ܡܦܩܚ ܫܚܝܢܐ ܡܢ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܒ ܙܕܥܬܐ. ܡܬܬܝܢ ܥܝܢ ܡܫܬܡܥ ܒܥܡܡܐ ܕܢܦܫܐ، ܡܬܬܐ ܡܫܝܚ ܕܝܢܐ ܟܡ ܕܒܝܒܐ ܕܐܬܪܬܐ. ܩܕܝܡܬܐ ܐܝܟ ܡܕܡ ܡܬܬܐ ܡܬܬܐ ܕܝ ܥܝܡ ܠܐܝܟܐ ܡܬܬܐ ܕܬܪܬܝܢ ܡܕܡ ܕܝ ܥܝܡ.

A Cont'd

Association A link between one event taking place at the same time as another event. The fact that they are happening together does not prove that one event caused the other event.	**ܚܘܫܒܐ** ܚܕ ܙܗܘܕܐ ܕܝܠܟ ܫܥܬܐ ܒܚܕܐ ܕܒܚܘܝܐ ܡܬܐ ܐܦ ܕܬܪܝܢ ܙܒܢܐ ܢܒܥܝ ܕܫܥܬܐ ܒܚܕܐ ܙܝܕܐܝܬܐ ܒܚܘܝܐ ܡܬܐ. ܟܕ ܙܝܢ ܒܚܕܐ ܕܒܚܘܝܐ ܡܬܝܢ ܥܡܐ ܫܥܬܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܐ ܒܚܘܝܐ ܕܫܥܬܐ ܒܚܕܐ ܡܘܚܕܐ ܠܐ ܩܪܝ ܒܚܕܐ ܙܝܕܐܝܬܐ..
Asymptomatic Someone with no sign of infection.	**ܕܠܐ ܢܫܢܩܐ ܡܚܫܘܬܐ ܕܒܕܠܐ** .Someone with no sign of infection
Attenuated vaccine Live vaccines use a less strong (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.	**ܟܘܬܒܐ ܡܘܢܘܠܐ** ܟܘܬܒܐ ܫܬܐ ܕܝ ܒܚܝܠܐ ܚܕ ܩܝܠܐ ܕܡܬ ܡܫܬܠܐ (ܐܘ ܡܘܢܘܠܐ) ܕܡܘܕܥܐ (ܡܚܠܚܠܐ) ܕܕܝ ܒܝܕ ܚܕ ܒܕܠܐ. ܐܝܢ ܟܘܬܒܐ ܐܬܐ ܕܝܢܐ ܠܒܕܠܐ ܚܬܬܐ ܕܐܢܒ ܐܡܘܕܐ ܡܬܐ ܕܒܚܠܒܠܗ. ܐܢܒ ܕܝ ܒܚܕܒ ܚܕ ܩܘܬܐ ܫܠܠܐ ܕܢܟܒܘܬܐ ܡܩܬܬܐ ܩܐ ܚܕ ܡܚܫܐ ܒܕܒܕܐ.
Australian Technical Advisory Group on Immunisation (ATAGI) A group of experts that helps the Government to make decisions on the use of vaccines in Australia.	**ܡܘܚܡܫܐ ܩܠܩܦܐ ܐܡܒܩܐ ܟܐ ܙܦܗܕܐܝܬ ܚܕ ܡܒܗܬܘܬܐ (ATAGI)** ܫܥܬ ܡܘܚܡܫܐ ܕܒܚܒܕ ܕܕܝ ܒܝܕ ܩܘܠܟܬ ܕܟܝܕ ܩܘܩܬܐ (ܡܟܠܚܬܐ) ܚܕ ܒܩܠܟܫܐ ܕܟܘܬܒܐ ܟܐ ܙܦܗܕܐܝܬ.
Australian Immunisation Register An electronic register that contains information on all vaccines given to all Australians.	**ܡܟܬܒܐ ܕܡܒܗܬܘܬܐ ܕܙܦܗܕܐܝܬ** ܚܕ ܡܟܬܒܐ ܙܝܟܗܕܩܬܐ ܕܝܫܬܐ ܡܠܐ ܒܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܚܕ ܡܠܐ ܟܘܬܒܐ ܕܒܝܢ ܡܬ ܡܘܝܐ ܩܐ ܡܠܐ ܙܦܗܕܐܝܬ.

B

Batch assessment A process of checking that the vaccines used in Australia are of high quality. The Therapeutic Goods Administration will do these checks.	**ܡܒܒܥܬܐ ܕܒܬܟܐ** ܫܘܬܐ ܕܒܫܝܚܐ ܠܡܒܕܩܘܬܐ ܕܐܝܟܡܬܐ ܡܬܩܝܡܝܢ ܒܐܘܣܛܪܠܝܐ ܗܘ. ܢܥܒܕܘܢ ܗܠܝܢ ܒܝܕ ܕܬܪܝܢ ܝܠܦܬܐ ܕܐܬܘܪܝܬܐ ܕܬܪܦܝܘܬܐ. ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܡܟܘܬܐ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ (Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA)) ܕܝܠܗ ܥܒܕܐ ܠܗܠܝܢ ܒܝܢ ܫܝܚܬܐ.
Boost (Booster injection) An additional vaccine after the first one, given to either build up better immunity or to make sure the immunity lasts longer.	**ܐܘܬܦܐ ܡܬܝܠܬܐ** **(ܫܦܝܪܐ ܡܬܝܠܬܐ)** ܗܘ ܐܘܬܦܐ ܕܒܬܪ ܡܬܬܐ ܡܢ ܚܕ ܕܐܘܬܦܐ ܕܒܪܝܬܐ، ܡܬܬܐ ܗܘ ܐܦ ܒܬܪ ܕܝܟܝܬܐ ܐܝܟܢܐܝܬܐ ܕܡܬ ܥܒܕܐ ܗܘ ܕܠܗܘܢ (ܒܚܡܕܐ) ܕܐܝܟܢܐܝܬܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܒܚܝܝܬܐ ܐܦ ܗܘ ܡܢ ܕܡܬ ܒܬܪܬܐ ܕܝܠܗ.

C

Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI) An international organisation that will help many countries gain access to COVID-19 vaccines. It will help governments, including lower income countries, to access safe and effective vaccines for 20% of their population.	**ܡܬܚܕܝܬܐ ܕܐܝܟܬܘܬܐ ܕܡܬܒܥܐ ܩܠ ܒܥܕܢܐ ܫܠܝܢܐ (CEPI)** ܗܝ ܡܬܚܢܐ ܥܠܡܝܬܐ ܕܝܬܝ ܩܝܡ ܩܠ ܕܬܪ ܠܐܕܬܐ ܕܩܒܠܘܢ ܒ COVID-19. ܐܬܐ ܡܬܚܢܐ ܝܬ ܩܝܡ ܩܠ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ، ܟܡܬܪ ܡܠܟܘܬܐ ܕܢܚܬܐ ܕܢܒܠܘܢ ܗܝ ܕܣܟܢ ܡܘܩ، ܕܩܪܒ ܫܠܝܢܐ ܫܪܝܪܐ ܡܥܒܕܬܐ ܩܠ 20 ܐܚܘܬܐ ܕܒܥܘܡܐ.
Cell culture Using cells grown in liquid to make vaccine ingredients.	**ܬܪܒܝܬܐ ܕܬܪܝܬܐ** ܒܥܠܡܐ ܬܪܝܬܐ ܡܬܪܒܝܐ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܕܡܝܐ ܠܡܥܒܕ ܡܠܝܬܐ ܕܬܪܝܬܐ ܕܫܠܝܢܐ.
Clinical Trial A type of research study. People either receive a new vaccine or are in the control group. The control group may receive a different vaccine or a placebo, meaning a simple substance with no effects on the body. Participants usually do not know which group they are in. Scientists test the safety and benefits of new vaccines.	**ܡܚܘܬܐ ܐܝܡܝܬܐ** ܗܝ ܦܝܠܬ ܕܝܕܥܐ ܕܝܬܝܢ. ܐܝܬܝܢ ܒ ܒܚܕܐ ܡܢ ܗܝ ܫܠܝܢܐ ܚܕܬܐ ܒ ܒܐܪܥܐ ܡܚܘܡܬܐ ܡܬܚܕܬܐ. ܡܚܘܡܬܐ ܡܬܚܕܬܐ ܒܠܚܬ ܒܫܠܝܢܐ ܩܕܝܡܬ ܒ ܗܝ ܫܚܝܢܐ، ܝ.ܚ. ܗܝ ܡܠܬܐ ܩܝܡܐ ܕܠܝܬ ܠܗ ܡܠܝܬܐ (ܡܕܝܐ) ܒܠܠ ܦܠܓܐ. ܡܬܗܠܦܝܢ ܡܢܬܐ ܠܐ ܢܕܥ ܐܢܫ ܡܚܘܡܬܐ ܡܢܐ. ܢܚܘܡܝܢ ܐܝ ܦܣܝܠܘܬܐ ܫܢܝܐ ܡܚܕܬܐ ܕܫܠܝܢܐ ܚܕܬܐ.
Cold chain Shipping and storing vaccines at the correct temperature.	**ܫܠܫܠܬܐ ܕܩܘܪܬܐ** ܢܩܠܬܐ ܡܬܩܝܡܬܐ ܕܫܠܝܢܐ ܐܣܦܐ ܒܗ ܕܪܬܐ ܕܬܫܝܢܘܬܐ ܫܪܝܪܬܐ.
Combination vaccine Combination vaccines take two or more vaccines that could be given individually and put them into one shot.	**ܫܠܝܢܐ ܕܡܚܘܠܬܐ** ܫܠܝܢܐ ܡܚܘܠܬܐ ܐܝ ܬܡܠܐ ܐܦܝ ܒ ܚܕ ܐܘ ܬܪܬܝܢ ܫܠܝܢܐ ܕܡܬܝܢ ܕܦܪܝܕܘܬ ܡܬܚܕܝܢ ܠܡܦܠܓܘܬܐ ܡܬܚܕܝܢ ܠܟܠܗ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܚܕܐ.
Convalescent plasma Plasma is the liquid part of blood. It is collected from a person after they have had an infection. The liquid contains antibodies against the germ. Sometimes this plasma can be given to other people to prevent them getting sick or to help them get better.	**ܦܠܐܙܡܐ ܕܐܫܬܐܪܬܐ** ܦܠܐܙܡܐ ܗܝ ܫܝܠܐ ܕܕܡܐ. ܐܬܐ ܐܝܬ ܡܢ ܐܢܫܐ ܕܝ ܒܬܪ ܕܗܘܘ ܠܗ ܐܝܬܘܬܐ. ܐܬܐ ܐܝܬ ܒܗ ܡܘܫܐ ܕܡܢ ܗܝ ܡܝܬܐ. ܡܕܡܐ ܗܝ ܦܠܐܙܡܐ ܡܬܬܝܗܒ ܠܐܢܫܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܕܠܐ ܢܬܚܠܘܢ ܐܘ ܕܢܬܪܦܘܢ ܒܪܝܐ.
Conjugate vaccine The joining together of two compounds (usually a protein and polysaccharide) to increase a vaccine's effectiveness.	**ܫܠܝܢܐ ܡܫܬܪܬܐ** ܡܙܓܐܠܬܐ ܕܬܪܝܢ ܡܠܝܢܐ ܡܙܕܘܓܐ (ܡܬܪܬܝܢ ܗܝ ܦܪܘܬܐ ܘܦܘܠܝܣܟܪܝܕܐ) ܕܡܬܬܝܒܘܬܐ ܕܫܠܝܢܐ.

C *Cont'd*

Control group A group of people who do not receive the vaccine or drug being tested. Instead, they may get the normal intervention (drug, vaccine, or treatment), a placebo or nothing. The aim of the trial is to compare what happens in each group. The results must be different enough between the two groups to prove that the difference has not just occurred by chance. A placebo is a 'dummy' treatment, such as a sugar pill, that looks the same.	**ܡܘܕܡܝܬܐ ܡܨܒܬܢܝܬܐ** ܫܬܐ ܕܡܕܡܝܬܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܩܒܠܝܢ ܠܚܘܢܐ ܐܘ ܣܡܐ ܕܡܬܒܚܢ ܒܗ ܕܝܢܐ. ܐܠܐ ܕܝܢܐ، ܢܬܒ ܒܠܚܢ ܕܒܡܠܒ ܕܝܢܐ ܡܬܩܢܐ (ܕܝܢܐ، ܚܘܢܐ، ܐܘ ܕܝܢܐ)، ܐܘ ܡܠܘܬܐ ܫܠܝܢܬܐ، ܐܘ ܠܐ ܒܡܠܒ ܐܘ ܫܘܝܐ. ܡܛܪܬܐ ܕܦܫܝܩܐ ܐܝܟ ܠܡܕܡܝܢܢ ܡܠܬܐ ܕܒܟܠ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܠܐ ܬܗܘܝܢ ܫܘܢܝܢ ܒܬܪܬܝܗܘܢ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܪܚܫ ܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܡܕܡܝܬܐ ܕܟܠܗ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܠܐ ܗܘܬ ܡܬܪܚܫ ܒܡܨܥܬܐ ܕܡܕܡܝܬܐ ܕܡܬܩܢܐ ܕܒܬܪܬܝܗܘܢ ܕܡܬܪܚܫܝܢ ܒܟܠ ܡܠܬܐ ܕܝܢܐ (ܡܕܩܢܐ). ܐܘ ܡܠܘܬܐ ܫܠܝܢܬܐ ܡܠܬܐ ܕܫܬܐ 'ܕܡܝܐ'، ܫܬܐ ܕܝܢܐ ܫܠܝܢܬܐ، ܐܝܟ ܫܬܐ ܐܝܬܝܗ ܕܝܢܐ ܕܝܢܐ ܡܢܗ ܠܕܝܢܐ ܒܕܝܢܐ.
Contraindication An illness (or health condition) that increases the risk for a serious adverse health consequence.	**ܦܣܘܩܐ ܕܕܠܡܦܠܓܘܬܐ** ܐܘ ܦܕܢܐ (ܐܘ ܫܬܐ ܒܚܝܘܬܐ ܫܘܠܛܢܬܐ) ܕܝܢ ܦܘܝܕܠܐ ܡܝܩܐ ܕܣܘܩܐ ܕܐܘ ܕܠܐ ܫܘܠܛܢܬܐ ܫܘܠܛܢܬܐ ܡܕܒܛܬܐ (ܡܕܢܐ) ܡܝܬܬܐ.
COVAX An international partnership that aims to support the development and delivery of the COVID-19 vaccines fairly around the world.	**ܚܘܦܚܐ (COVAX)** ܫܬܐ ܒܕܒܚܘܬܐ ܕܒܝܢܬܐ ܕܢܒܛܘܬ ܠܠܐ ܕܗܢܝܢ ܩܢ ܡܠܦܢܘܬܐ ܡܦܨܝܢܬܐ ܕܚܘܢܐ ܕ COVID-19 ܠܚܕܡܝܢ ܒܫܘܝܐ ܒܟܠܗ ܫܬܐ ܠܘܕܬܐ ܕܝܢܬܐ.

D

Deltoid A muscle in the upper arm where vaccine is given.	**ܬܝܟܠܐ ܕܬܠܬܐ** ܫܘܬܐ ܬܝܟܠܐ ܕܐܢ ܕܒܬܪܐ ܝܬܒܐ ܒܫܘܠܐ ܕܡܬܬܠܐ ܒܗ ܩܛܪܐ ܡܫܝܚܐ
Dose An amount of a medicine or drug taken.	**ܡܕܘܢܐ** ܫܘܬܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܐ ܕܒܕܘܢܐ ܐܘ ܕܡܝܩܢܐ ܕܒܝܬܐ ܡܢܐ ܐܡܒܠܐ
Dosing error When medicines are given in the wrong amount, at the wrong time point or to the wrong person.	**ܫܠܝܢܐ ܕܡܕܘܢܐ** ܡܕܡܐ ܕܒܒܕܘܢ ܩܛܪܐ ܡܢ ܡܘܡܝܢ ܕܠܐ ܫܪܝܪܐ ܒܙܒܢܐ، ܐܘ ܕܠܐܢܐ ܫܠܝܢܐ ܐܘ ܩܐ ܐܢܫܐ ܩܕܝܡܐܝܐ ܫܠܝܢܐ

E

Efficacy How well a vaccine works during a research study.	**ܦܥܝܠܘܬܐ** ܟܡܐ ܝܦܐ ܗܘ ܒܠܩܚܐ ܕܟܬܐ ܥܠܝܗ ܕܡܚܬܐ ܕܒܗ ܝܘܕܥܢ ܕܝܢܬܐ.
Effectiveness How well a vaccine works in the real world.	**ܦܥܠܘܬܐ** ܟܡܐ ܝܦܐ ܗܘ ܒܠܩܚܐ ܕܟܬܐ ܥܠܝܗ ܐܢ ܟܠܡܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ.
Epidemic A widespread amount or rapid increase of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time. More cases than normal.	**ܡܘܕܝܢܐ** ܣܓܝ ܡܦܫܛܐ ܕܡܒܗܐ ܐܘ ܡܬܝܠܐ ܒܝ ܣܓܝ ܘܬܐ ܕܐܘܡܬܐ ܕܒܗ ܒܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܢ ܣܓܝ ܡܬܝܠܐ ܕܒܗ ܡܬܝܬܐ ܕܒܗ ܥܠܝܗ ܕܬܒܥܐ ܕܝܕܝܢܐ. ܡܬܝܬܐ ܕܐܦܝܬܐ ܡܢ ܟܡܐ ܥܠܝ ܥܠ ܕܝܕܝܢܬܐ ܡܬܝܢܐ.
Elimination of infection Zero cases of an infection in a specified geographic area (i.e. a country). Example: Measles in Australia.	**ܡܦܝܠܘܬܐ ܕܦܡܕܐ ܡܢ ܐܦܝܬܐ** ܡܬܝܬܐ ܕܐܦܝܬܐ ܒܠܬ ܥܠܝ ܠܝܒܩܕ ܐܢ ܣܓܝ ܦܬܝܐ ܕܬܒܥܐ (ܡ.ܕ. ܐܢ ܗܘ ܒܐܕܐ). ܠܡܘܦܐ: ܦܡܕܐ ܕܒܢܝܢ ܐܢ ܒܐܘܣܛܪܠܝܐ
Eradication Zero cases of the germ in the entire world. Example: Smallpox.	**ܡܢܩܐ ܡܢ ܥܡܕܐ** ܡܬܝܬܐ ܕܡܘܕܥܢ ܐܢ ܥܠܝ ܟܠܡܐ ܒܠܬ ܥܠܝ ܠܝܒܩܕ. ܠܡܘܦܐ: ܦܡܕܐ ܕܒܟܠܗ ܣܦܪܐ

H

Herd immunity

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.

ܣܗܒܘܬܐ ܕܥܕܬܐ

ܢܒܝ ܕܥܡܐ ܘܡܕ ܕܢܬܝܢ ܟܕ ܣܕ ܚܝܘܬܐ ܢܒܠܐ ܬܠܝܠܘܬܐ ܕܡܘܕܟ ܒܕ ܥܕܟ ܡܠܝܬܐ. ܕܕܝ ܝܟܝܢ ܕܬܠܝܠܘܬܐ ܕܝ ܟܕܒܝܟܐ ܚܝܒ ܟܗܕܐ ܩܢ ܒܕ ܡܘܕܐ ܕܡܝܬܝ ܥܡ ܒܕ ܕܥܝܠܐ ܠܒܕ ܕܥܝܠܐ ܢܝܕܐ. ܗܢܐ ܢܒܬܘܬܐ ܕܝ ܘܐܢ ܥܡܢ ܡܚܝܬܐ ܚܒܚܟܐ ܕܥܕܐ ܕܥܕܐ ܟܕ ܚܝܘܬܐ.

I

Immune system 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.	**ܟܝܢܐܝܐ ܕܡܪܝܐ ܕܝ ܒܕܟܐ** ܟܝܢܐ ܕܒܝܢ ܢܒܝܐ ܩܢ ܒܬܒܝܟܐ ܡܝܟܝܟܐ ܕܡܒܕܝܢ ܠܝܡܪܝ، ܕܠܡܒܝܟ ܟܝܩܐ ܕܒܒ ܒܕܟܐ. ܟܝܢܐ ܝܫܬܢ ܡܝܐ ܐܒܝܐ ܕܡܒܩܢ ܢܪܝܬܢ ܕܒܝܢ ܕܝ ܟܝܡܝܒ ܟܐ ܕܩܢ ܡܒܩܒܝܒܐ، ܡܝܟܝܬܢ ܢܒܝܬܢ ܢܝܚ ܒܚܒܒܢ ܡܒܢܐܒܐ ܡܒܬܢ ܒܝܡܐ. ܟܝܢܐ ܝܝ ܒܝܡܒ ܩܢ ܒܝܝܢ ܒܕܟܐ ܕܒܝ ܒܝܢ ܡܝܟܝܬܢ ܢܒܝܬܢ.
Immune response The immune response is how your body recognizes and defends itself against bacteria, viruses, and substances that appear foreign and harmful.	**ܟܝܢܐ ܕܡܪܝܐ ܕܝ ܒܕܟܐ** ܟܝܢܐ ܕܡܪܝܐ ܕܝ ܒܕܟܐ ܒܟܐ ܐܝܟ ܢܝܕܬܐ ܕܒܝܢ ܕܝ ܒܝܟܝܬܐ ܠܒܝܬܒܝܡܐ ܒܚܒܒܢ ܡܒܬܢ ܡܝܟܝܬܢ ܡܝܟܝܬܢ ܕܒܝܡܒ ܡܢ ܢܒܝܬܢ ܡܝܢܝܟܬܢ ܡܝܟܝܬܢ ܟܝܐ ܕܠܡܒܝܟܐ.
Immunity 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 and knows how to attack them.	**ܡܪܝܐ ܕܝ ܒܕܟܐ** ܒܝܬܒܝܐ ܠܡܒܝ ܩܢ ܒܝܢ ܕܒܝܢ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܒܠܒܬܢ ܒ ܕܟ ܟܝ ܒܕ ܒܕܟܐ ܢܒܝ ܕܒܬ ܡܝܐ ܒܝܟ ܒܝܬ ܠܒ ܡܒܕܐ. ܒܝܢܐ ܕܝ ܕܝ ܟܐ ܢܬ ܡܪܝܐ ܕܝܟܝܡܐ ܠܡܒܝܟ ܒ ܡܒܒܝܟܐ ܕܒܒ ܒܝܟܐ. ܟܝܢܐ ܕܡܪܝܐ ܢܒܝܐ ܒܒ "ܕܝܟܐ" — ܐܝ ܡܝ ܕܝܟ ܠܐ، ܡܝܟܝ ܡܝܢܝ ܕܝܢܐ ܡܝ ܡܒܕܡܐ ܡܝܟ ܕܝܟ ܟܝ ܡܒܝ.
Immunisation The process of developing immunity to an infection, usually by getting vaccinated.	**ܡܒܝܬܢܐ** ܢܝܕܬ ܕܡܝܟܝܕܐ ܕܡܪܝܐ ܕܠܡܒܝܟ ܒܒ ܒܕܟܐ ܡܝܟܝܬܢ، ܡܬܝܢܒ ܡܒܝܟܐ ܕܒܝܟܐ.
Inactivated vaccine 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.	**ܒܝܟܐ ܟܝ ܡܝܬ** ܒܒ ܒܝܟܐ ܡܝܝܬ ܕܝ ܒܒ ܡܝܬ ܕܝܬ ܡܝ ܡܝܟ ܡܝ ܡܝܟ. ܡܝܬ ܕܝ ܡܝ ܡܝ ܡܝ ܒ ܡܒܝܟ ܒܒ ܕܝܬ ܡܝ ܡܝ ܡ ܡ ܡ

L

Lipid

Lipid is fat that is used to make a protective bubble around the mRNA in mRNA vaccines. mRNA is a type of small molecule. 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.

ܕܝܬܢܐ

ܗܘܐ ܡܕܝ ܕܝܬܢܐ ܕܥܒܕܐ ܡܕܝ ܡܥܩܝܢܐ ܠܟܕܝܢܐ ܣܓܝ ܒܝܢܡܝܢܐ ܬܚܘܡܐ ܕܒܕܪܬܐ ܕ mRNA ܕܟܝܐ ܚܝܘܬܐ ܕ mRNA. mRNA ܡܕܝ ܡܕ ܩܝܛܐ ܕܢܝܢܝܬܐ ܘܡܪܘܪܐ. mRNA ܕܘܬ ܡܣܒܘܬ (ܘܡܪ) ܡܕܝ ܐܝܟ ܩܕܝܡ ܡܒܠܒܠܘܬܐ ܠܟܝܐ ܒܝܕܐ ܝܠ ܘܬ ܡܕܝ ܕܒܬ ܬܚܒܘܬ. ܡܢ ܬܡܢ ܕ mRNA ܕܒܬ ܡܕܝ ܠܘܡܘܬ ܠܟܝܐ ܬܬܢ، ܕܒܬ ܡܕܝ ܚܘܣܝܬܐ ܡܟܝܐ ܕܬܬܢ.

M

Messenger RNA (mRNA) 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 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.	**RNA ܡܫܘܪܬܐ** ܀ ܩܛܢܐ ܕܡܠܬܐ ܕܐܢܘܢ ܬܪܝܢ ܡܬܟܠܝܢ ܠܡܥܒܕܘܬ ܡܠܬܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ. mRNA ܡܠܝܠ ܠܬܪܝܢ ܡܬܟܠܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܕܡܫܪܝ ܠܡܥܒܕ ܡܠܬܐ ܚܕܬܐ ܥܡ ܡܬܟܠܬܐ (ܕܩܪܝܢ ܠܗ ܡܠܝܢ ܐܡܝܢܐ). ܐܝܬ ܠܟܘܢ ܡܠܝܘܢܐ ܕܡܠܝܢ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ ܕ mRNA ܕܡܬܟܠܝܢ ܒܟܠܗ — ܕܡܬܟܠܝܢ ܟܕ ܡܬܩܝܡܝܢ ܠܡܥܒܕ ܡܠܬܐ.
mRNA vaccine mRNA vaccines teach our cells how to make a harmless protein—or even just a piece of a protein. This protein activates 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.	**ܚܘܠܢܐ ܕ mRNA** ܚܘܠܢܐ ܕ mRNA ܡܠܦܝܢ ܠܬܪܝܢ ܡܬܟܠܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܠܡܥܒܕ ܡܠܬܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܝܩܪܐ — ܐܦܠܘ ܪܘܚܐ ܕܡܠܬܐ. ܗܕܐ ܡܠܬܐ ܡܦܥܠܐ ܡܬܩܝܡܘܬܐ ܒܓܘܦܢ ܕܝܢ. ܗܕܐ ܡܬܩܝܡܘܬܐ ܕܡܦܠܓܐ ܡܢ ܡܬܩܝܡܘܬܐ ܕܡܫܝܚܐ، ܕܝܢ ܕܡܬܩܝܡ ܡܫܟܬܐ ܕܡܬܩܝܡ، ܗܝ ܕܐܝܟ ܕܐܢܘܢ ܡܬܩܝܡܝܢ ܒܓܘܦܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܠܐ ܡܬܩܝܡ ܟܕ ܡܬܩܝܡ ܟܠܗ ܡܬܩܝܡ.
Morbidity Illness that happens due to a specific infection or condition.	**ܡܪܝܢܘܬܐ** ܡܪܝܢܘܬܐ ܕܝܢ ܡܘܡ ܕܡܬܟܠ ܡܫܡܫ ܡܪܝܢܘܬܐ ܕܡܬܩܝܡ ܒ ܡܣܓܐ ܡܬܟܠܬܐ ܡܘܠܕܬܐ ܕܡܬܩܝܡ.
Mortality Deaths that happen due to a specific infection or condition.	**ܡܘܬܐ** ܡܘܬܐ ܕܝܢ ܡܘܬ ܕܡܬܟܠ ܡܫܡܫ ܡܪܝܢܘܬܐ ܕܡܬܩܝܡ ܒ ܡܣܓܐ ܡܬܟܠܬܐ ܡܘܠܕܬܐ ܕܡܬܩܝܡ.
Multi-dose vial The containers (vials) hold more than one dose of a medicine or vaccine in a single vial.	**ܩܢܝܢܐ ܕܡܢܝܐ ܡܢ ܚܕ ܡܕܘܬܐ** ܡܢܝܢܬܐ (ܩܢܝܢܬܐ) ܕܝܢ ܡܚܙܩܝܢ ܡܢ ܚܕ ܡܕܘܬܐ ܕܡܕܘܬܐ ܒ ܚܕܘܬܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܣܓܐ ܩܢܝܢܐ ܠܡܫܬܡܫܐ.

N

Neutralisation

One way that our immune system can protect us from an infection. Our immune system makes antibodies that stick all over the surface of a virus. When the virus tries to stick onto our cells, the antibodies get in the way and stop the virus from getting into our cells. They also help other parts of the immune system recognise and destroy the virus

ܡܬܩܠܩܠܐ ܕܡܘܬܪܢܘܬܐ

ܡܕܝ ܢܘܡܣܐ ܕܩܠܩܠܐ ܕܢܡܘܣܬܢ ܡܢܝ ܕܢܫܕ ܠܝ ܡܢ ܫܘ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܡܩܒܠܬܐ. ܩܠܩܠܐ ܕܢܡܘܣܬܢ ܝܢ ܐܦܝ ܠܡܬܩܢ ܬܡܘܬܐ ܕܡܘܣܬܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܬܬܒ ܬܚܬ ܡܘܚܐ ܒܟܠ ܩܐܐ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ. ܢܡܩ ܕܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܐܝܕ ܡܬܬܒ ܡܢ ܬܚܬܝ، ܠܡܬܩܢ ܬܡܘܬܐ ܕܡܘܣܬܢ ܝܢ ܕܡܡܒܟܐ ܢܡܕܝܣ ܡܩܚܒܝܣ ܡܢ ܝܚܕܐ ܠܟܠܗ ܬܚܬܝ. ܐܦ ܐܟ ܝܢ ܩܝܒܐ ܩܢ ܩܣܩܢ ܦܝܬܐ ܕܩܠܩܠܐ ܕܢܡܘܣܬܢ ܕܢܡܘܣܝܣ ܕܐܦܠܚܝܣ.

P

Pandemic Spread of a new disease to every country around the world.	**ܒܝܪܘܢܐ** ܦܪܝܣܬܐ ܕܝܠܝܕ ܕܚܕܬܐ ܒܟܠܗ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܥܠܡܐ ܟܠܗ ܐܬܪܐ.
Pathogen A germ that can cause disease if you are infected, such as a virus.	**ܦܓܝܥܘܬܐ ܕܡܚܘܠܬܐ** ܡܕ ܡܘܕܥܐ (ܡܝܪܘܣܐ) ܕܡܫܐ ܕܡܚܘܠܬܐ ܡܕ ܚܕܬܐ ܒܝ ܟܝܢܐ ܡܢܐ ܐܝܟ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ، ܐܝܟ ܡܕ ܫܪܝܐ.
Peer-review Independent experts examine other people's research to make sure it is appropriate and correct.	**ܦܫܝܩܐ ܕܡܬܘܡܚܬܐ** ܡܢܝܢܐ ܫܠܝܐ (ܟܠ ܡܢ ܐܝܟܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܕ ܐܝܬܐ) ܒܝ ܦܫܝܩܐ ܕܡܝܢܬܐ ܕܐܢܫܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܕܡܬܬܐ ܠܡܒܚܝܢ (ܠܐܡܘܕܐ) ܕܡܝܢܬܐ ܚܕܐ ܡܘܡܚܬܐ ܥܠܝܗ ܡܬܒܥܐ.
Placebo A substance or treatment that has no effect on human beings.	**ܡܠܦܬܐ ܡܓܕܬܐ** ܡܕ ܡܠܦܬܐ ܒ ܦܪܡܐ ܕܠܝܠܗ ܥܠ ܫܘܢ ܡܠܠܬܐ (ܡܕܐ) ܠܠܐ ܡܢܬܬܐ.
Polysaccharide vaccine A vaccine containing long threads of sugar molecules, which look like the surface of some kinds of bacteria. Polysaccharide vaccines are available for pneumococcal disease (such as pneumonia).	**ܦܘܟܬܐ ܕܒܝ ܫܝܪ ܕܢܝܚܬܐ ܕܝܒܕ** ܡܕ ܦܘܟܬܐ ܕܝܫܒܬܐ ܥܠܝܗ ܐܬܝܐ ܒܬܒܝ ܕܢܝܚܬܐ ܕܝܒܕ، ܕܝ ܡܙܡܒ ܠܩܗܘܬܐ ܕܡܕܡܬܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܕܒܚܒܬܐ. ܦܘܟܬܐ ܕܢܝܚܬܐ ܕܝܒܕ ܡܚܦܢܝܢ ܡܢ ܩܘ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܒܚܒܬܐ ܡܕܝܬܐ ܕܢܒܚܦܢܬܐ.
Pre-Clinical Trial 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.	**ܚܘܝܢܐ ܕܡܝ ܩܕ ܟܠܝܢܝܩܐ ܐܗܡܘܬܢܐ** ܡܕ ܢܝܕܥܐ ܕܝܢܬܢܐ ܕܦܒܬܐ ܥܠܝܗ ܚܕܒܬܐ ܡܝ ܩܕܡ ܫܘܢ ܟܠܝܢܝܩܐ ܐܗܡܘܬܢܐ. ܐܝܟ ܢܝܕܥܐ ܕܝ ܦܫܝܩ ܕܝܟܬܢ ܒ ܡܕ ܦܘܟܬܐ ܬܢܬܢ ܥܠܝܗ ܕܩܝܡ ܡܝܫܝܢ ܠܠܐ ܚܢܬܬܐ. ܒܡܕܝܢܬܐ COVID-19 ، ܦܘܟܬܐ ܫܩܘܬܐ ܫܒܝܒܠܗܘ ܚܫܕܬܐ ܠܠܐ ܫܩܘܬܐ ܕܫܬܬܐ ܠܡܡܬܐ ܡܦܬܐ ܕܡܬܐ.
Prime The first time a vaccine is given.	**ܚܘܬܐ** ܟܕܐ ܩܕܡܬܐ ܕܡܕ ܦܘܟܬܐ ܕܒܬܐ ܥܠܝܗ ܡܘܡܬܐ
Protein subunit vaccine 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 blood elements called T-lymphocytes and antibodies that will remember how to fight the germ if we are exposed in the future.	**ܦܘܟܬܐ ܕܫܘܒܥܐ ܕܒܬܬܐ ܕܒܕܘܗܒ** ܐܝܟ ܦܘܟܬܐ ܕܝ ܫܒܝܒ ܡܠܟܬܐ ܟܠ ܡܘܡܬܐ (ܒܕܘܗܒܝܢ) ܕܡܘܕܥܐ ܕܬܡܘܩ ܕܥܠܝܗ ܡܘܕܥܐ. ܡܝ ܟܕ ܕܒܩܝ، ܒܝܬ ܡܢ ܦܘܟܬܐ، ܐܢܒ ܕܝ ܢܕܥܒ ܕܝܟܝܠ ܒܕܘܗܒ ܟܠ ܡܕ ܡܕܝ ܐܢܐ ܡܝ ܐܢܒ ܡܠܦܬܐ ܕܒܕ ܒܝܬ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܝܬܐ ܡܕܝ ܬܬܐ ܕܝܟܝܠ ܠܡܦܘܩܬܐ ܐܢܐ (T-lymphocytes) ܘܠܡܦܘܩܬܐ ܬܗܕܬܐ ܕܒܕ ܕܒܕ ܕܒܕ ܐܢܒ ܩܕܒ ܕܝܠܡܘܕ ܡܘܕܥܐ ܒ ܒܬܟ ܠܟܒܝ ܠܒܕܬܐ ܕܝܬܗܒ.

R

Roll out The introduction of a new drug or vaccine. For the COVID-19 vaccination program this includes multiple phases: 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3. Priority groups are identified by considering current public health and medical evidence on who would be most affected if they got COVID-19.	**ܬܘܕܝܬܐ ܕܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܡܬܩܢܐ** ܬܪܝܨܐ ܕܒܪܝܬܐ ܕܚܕܬܐ ܐܘ ܡܬܩܢܐ ܚܕܬܐ. ܠܡܘܕܥܬܐ ܕܡܬܩܢܐ ܕ COVID-19 ܗܳܠܶܝܢ ܡܶܬܚܫܒ ܕܶܝ ܫܪܝܪ ܦܪܝܣܬܐ ܕܝܠܝܗ: 1a، 1b، 2a، 2b، 3. ܡܘܩܕܡܬܐ ܕܢܝܚܠܳܐ ܦܪܝܣܘܬܐ ܕܒܝܬ ܡܢ ܕܡܚܘܢ ܕܦܪܝܣܬܐ ܟܠ ܡܘܟܠܬܐ ܒܡܠܬܐ ܬܬܢ ܡܟܠ ܦܘܕܝܬܐ ܢܗܡܬܐ ܬܬܢܐ ܕܦܣܘܦܝܢ ܡܢ ܐܝܢܘܢ ܡܘܩܕܡܬܐ ܕܝܕ ܟܕ ܢܬܒ ܒܚܝܐ ܠܡܐ ܦܪܝܣܬܐ ܕ COVID-19.
Reactogenicity 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.	**ܡܘܩܝ ܡܬܓܢܐ** ܣܓܝ ܡܘܩܕܡܬܐ ܕܦܥܠܝܢ ܒܬܪܝܬܐ ܕܥܕܬܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܕܩܒܠ ܒܝ ܦܝܡܐ ܡܢ ܬܚܝܡܐ ܒܡܬܩܢܐ. ܐܝܢ ܦܥܠܝܢ ܒܬܪܝܬܐ ܡܝܢܐ ܕܫܪܝܪ ܒܝܢܐ (ܒܝܠܐ)، ܡܚܘܪܬܐ ܒ ܘܫܦܐ ܟܡܕܥܝܢ ܕܬܚܘܐ ܐܬܪܐ ܕܒܡܬܩܢܐ ܦܪܝܣܐ ܡܘܩܕܡܬܐ ܡܢܕܝܬ ܕܫܩܝܠܐ. ܗܘ ܦܪܝܫܐ ܒܟܝܠ ܕܥܒܝܪ ܒ ܡܨܪܝܢܐ ܒ ܒܝܬܪܝܬܐ ܗܘ ܦܪܝܣܬܐ ܕܥܕܬܐ ܕܥܕܝܬ. ܐܝܢܘܢ ܐܝܬܘܗܝ، ܐܝܢ ܡܢ ܬܒܝܩܐ ܕܦܪܝܣܝܢ ܡܢ ܩܕ ܕܒܝܬܐ ܕܡܗܝܕܝܢ ܦܠܝܓ ܡܝܐ.
Regulatory body A government organisation that decides which vaccines can be registered in a country and legally used in the country.	**ܡܬܩܢܐ ܡܕܝܢܬܝܬܐ** ܗܘ ܡܘܣܬܐ ܕܡܬܠܝܢܐ ܕܝܢ ܩܝܡ (ܩܝܠܕ) ܐܝܢܘ ܕܡܬܩܒܠ ܡܝܢ ܕܩܬܒ ܡܣܡܘܟܝܢ ܠܗ ܗܘ ܐܝܬܐ ܒܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܡܫܡܫܝܢ ܩܢܘܢܝܐ ܠܗ ܕܝܢ ܐܝܬܐ.

S

SARS-CoV-2 The official name of the virus that causes the disease known as COVID-19. It belongs to family of viruses called coronaviruses.	**SARS-CoV-2** ܝܫܡܐ ܕܡܬܩܪܐ ܕܒܝܪܘܣܐ ܕܝܢ ܕܥܒܕܐ ܗܝ ܡܕܝܢܐ ܕܦܝܪܘܣ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܕܝܫܡܐ COVID-19. ܒܝܪܘܣܐ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܗܝ ܫܬܝܐ ܕܒܝܪܘܣܐ ܕܒܝܪܘܣܐ ܕܦܝܪܘܣ ܡܢ ܝܡܝܢ ܒܝܪܘܣܐ ܕܒܪܢܫܐ.
Spike protein Coronaviruses have sharp bumps on their surface. Those bumps are called spike proteins. They help the virus enter a person's cells.	**ܟܘܬܝܐ ܕܦܪܘܫܐ** ܒܝܪܘܣܐ ܕܟܪܘܢܐ ܢܫܠܝܢ ܟܘܬܝܐ ܫܬܝܐ ܒܟ ܦܝܫܐ. ܐܢܘܢ ܟܘܬܝܐ ܩܪܝܢ ܡܢ ܝܡܝܢ ܟܘܬܝܐ ܕܦܪܘܫܐ. ܐܢܘܢ ܕܥܕܪܝܢ ܠܗ ܒܝܪܘܣܐ ܕܥܠܠ ܠܓܘܐ ܕܒܪܢܫܐ ܕܦܪܝܫܐ.
Serology Measuring the level of antibodies (immune proteins) present in the blood.	**ܣܝܪܘܠܘܓܝܐ** ܡܬܩܠܐ ܕܫܘܥܝܢܐ ܕܐܝܡܬܢܐ ܕܐܬܝܢ ܒܕܡܐ (ܦܪܘܬܝܢܐ ܕܡܢܥܕܢܐ) ܕܢܬܝܠ ܒܕܡܐ.
Side Effect Any unwanted or unexpected effects of a vaccine.	**ܦܥܠܐ ܠܝܬܝܬܐ** ܦܥܠܐ ܠܝܬܝܬܐ ܕܐ ܝܕܝܥܐ ܐܘ ܕܐ ܣܒܪܐ ܕܐܝܬܝܗ.

T

Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) The Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) is responsible for checking vaccines and other medicines before they can be used in Australia.	**ܡܕܝܢܬܐܝܬ ܕܡܟܘܬܐ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ (TGA)** ܡܕܝܢܬܐܝܬ ܕܡܟܘܬܐ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ (Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA)) ܡܬܚܢܟܢܐ ܠܟܘ ܩܢ ܒܣܝܡܐ ܕܒܟܘܩܢ ܡܕܩܘܢ ܐܝܬܝܢ ܒܐ ܩܕܡ ܕܢܢܒ ܩܬܒ ܡܘܩܝܢ ܟܡܐ ܢܘܗܕܘܬܐ.
Thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS) A newly described serious condition. A person gets unusual blood clots in the brain or in other parts of the body. It is also associated with low platelet levels.	**ܕܡܘܢ ܕܡܟܒܘܬܐ ܕܕܡܐ ܒܟܡ ܒܒ ܒܬܬܢ ܕܢܢ ܚܘܩ ܕܒܩܒܬܐ ܕܡܢܬܐ ܕܟܡ ܕܡܐ (TTS)** ܒܒ ܒܕܟܢ ܒܬܢ ܕܒܕܐܢܒ ܩܒܢ ܡܐ ܡܩܘܬܩ. ܒܒ ܩܕܝܩܢ ܒܩܘܠܢ ܡܐ ܡܟܢܬܐ (ܡܢܬܐ) ܕܕܡܐ ܟܡ ܡܘܬ ܡܟܡ ܒܩܘܩܢ ܠܝܩܬܢ ܕܩܠܟܢ. ܢܢܢ ܕܡܘܢ ܢܟ ܢܒܐܡ ܠܣܢܘܐ ܒܟ (ܠܐܒܢ ܡܐ ܕ) ܕܢܢ ܚܘܩ ܕܟܠܬܐ ܕܕܡܐ.
Transmission The ability of a virus to pass from one person to another.	**ܡܒܬܢܘܐ** ܒܝܢܘܐ ܕܒܒ ܩܕܡܐ ܕܡܒܝܢ ܒܐ ܒܒ ܩܕܝܩܢ ܠܒܒ ܩܕܝܩܢ ܠܝܩܬܢ.

V

Vaccine 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.	**ܚܘܿܬܳܐܳܝܳܐ** ܡܕܝܢܳܐ ܕܙܕܳܘܬܳܐ ܕܝܢ ܩܳܝܡ ܩܳܒܠ ܙܪܝܢܳܐ ܕܡܪܝܢܳܐ ܕܩܳܛܠ ܙܘܪܡܳܐ ܡܢܳܝܢܳܐ ܘܡܡܢܥܳܐ ܠܳܐ ܡܕܝܢܳܐ. ܒܟܠܗܝܢ، ܚܘܿܬܳܐܳܝܳܐ ܩܝܢܳܐ ܡܬܝܢ ܡܢ ܡܫܝܚܳܐ ܥܡ ܙܘܪܡܳܐ ܕܩܕܝܡܳܐ ܟܝܢܳܐ (ܩܕܝܡܳܐ). ܟܠ ܚܕ ܚܘܿܬܳܐ ܕܝܢ ܡܝܠ ܠܳܐ ܙܪܝܢܳܐ ܕܪܝܢܳܐ ܩܳܡ ܕܝܢܳܐ ܕܡܪܝܢܳܐ ܕܚܝܢܳܐ ܕܩܳܛܠ ܙܘܪܡܳܐ ܕܩܳܛܠ ܙܘܪܡܳܐ ܡܢܳܝܢܳܐ.
Vaccination Giving a vaccine to help the immune system develop protection from a specific disease. Commonly used terms include shot, jab, needle, and inoculation.	**ܙܪܝܢܳܐ** ܡܫܝܚܳܐ ܕܝܢ ܚܘܿܬܳܐ ܠܡܥܒܕܳܐ ܩܳܡ ܙܪܝܢܳܐ ܕܪܝܢܳܐ ܕܡܪܝܢܳܐ ܕܡܪܝܢܳܐ ܬܪܝܢܳܐ ܕܝܢ ܚܕ ܙܘܪܡܳܐ ܕܡܬܒܩܳܐ. ܩܪܝܢܳܐ ܕܒܬܪܝܢ ܟܝܢ ܡܬܝܢ ܡܘܩܝܢ ܩܫܬܳܐ ܡܢ ܥܕܩܳܐ، ܙܩܳܐ، ܣܩܝܢܳܐ، ܘܪܝܢܝܢܳܐ.
Vaccine Candidate A new vaccine that is still being tested and is not licensed.	**ܡܪܝܢܳܐ ܕܚܘܿܬܳܐ** ܡܕ ܚܘܿܬܳܐ ܚܕܬܳܐ ܕܙܳܟܳܐ ܟܝܬܳܐ ܠܳܐ ܡܫܝܚܳܐ ܡܕܝ ܠܳܐ ܟܝܬܳܐ ܡܬܝܢܳܐ ܕܩܝܡܳܐ ܡܘܩܝܢܳܐ.
Vaccine hesitancy When a person is unsure about a vaccine and delays or refuses to receive the available vaccine.	**ܩܘܫܬܳܐ ܕܚܘܿܬܳܐ** ܢܫܩ ܕܝܢ ܩܕܝܡܳܐ ܟܝ ܠܳܐ ܝܕܝܥܳܐ (ܢܚܝܪܳܐ) ܕܡܐ ܕܝܢ ܚܘܿܬܳܐ ܡܙܕܡܢܳܐ ܠܳܐ ܒ ܩܒܠܳܐ ܠܳܐ ܡܢ ܩܒܠܳܐ ܚܘܿܬܳܐ ܕܦܬܝܬܳܐ ܠܳܐ ܡܘܩܝܢܳܐ.
Variant (mutation) Tiny changes in the genetic information inside a virus. Variants can occur when a virus multiplies or makes copies of itself.	**ܡܫܢܝܳܐ (ܬܘܫܒܬܳܐ ܕܝܢܳܐ)** ܬܘܫܒܬܳܐ ܕܚܕܳܐ ܟܡܐ ܫܢܝܢܳܐ ܕܝܢܳܐ ܒܟܬܒܳܐ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ. ܬܘܫܒܬܳܐ ܡܝܬܝ ܕܫܢܝܢ ܢܫܩ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܒ ܫܢܝ ܢܝܫܬܳܐ ܕܝܢܳܐ ܕܝܢܳܐ.
Vial A small container used to hold medicine	**ܩܢܝܢܳܐ** ܣܕܳ ܣܕܝܢܳܐ ܕܚܕܳܐ ܕܝܢܳܐ ܙܕܳܘܬܳܐ ܕܝ ܩܝܬ ܣܡܢܳܐ
Viral vector vaccine Contains a modified version of a different virus from the one that causes COVID-19. Inside 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 that virus if we are infected in the future.	**ܚܘܿܬܳܐ ܡܙܒܝܢܳܐ ܕܙܘܪܡܳܐ** ܕ ܣܝܬ ܣܕ ܢܫܩܳܐ ܬܘܫܒܬܳܐ ܕܝܢ ܕܘܪܡܳܐ ܕܕܝܢܳܐ ܥܡ ܕܘܪܡܳܐ ܕܝܢ ܡܕܝܢ ܩܳܡ COVID-19. ܒܟܠܗ ܕܘܪܡܳܐ ܬܘܫܒܬܳܐ، ܢܡܐ ܕܝܢ ܡܒܝܢܳܐ ܥܡ ܕܘܪܡܳܐ ܕܝܢ ܡܕܝܢ ܩܳܡ COVID-19. ܙܳܬ ܡܒܝܢܳܐ ܟܝܢ ܡܝܬ ”ܡܙܒܝܢܳܐ ܕܘܪܡܳܐ“. ܥܡ ܟܕ ܕܡܙܒܝܢܳܐ ܕܘܪܡܳܐ ܡܒܝܢ ܡܕܝ ܒܟܬܒܳܐ، ܡܒܝܢܳܐ ܒܝܢܳܐ ܕܝ ܫܝܚ ܩܡܢܳܐ ܩܳܡ ܩܝܢܳܐ ܕܝܢ ܕܩܳܡܳܐ ܕܝܢ ܕܘܪܡܳܐ ܕܝܢ ܕܘܪܡܳܐ ܕܝܢ ܡܕܝܢ ܩܳܡ COVID-19. ܫܝܬܳܐ، ܕܝ ܩܝܢܳܐ ܢܫܩܳܐ ܕܩܕܳܡܳܐ ܕܝܢ ܩܕܝܡܳܐ. ܢܫܩ ܕܝ ܡܕܝܢܳܐ ܩܳܡ ܩܝܢ ܡܒܝܢ ܩܳܡ ܕܝܢ ܡܕܝ ܩܕܝܡ ܕܝܢ ܕܩܝܡ ܡܬܝ ܫܝܬܳܐ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕ (T-lymphocytes) ܡܫܝܚܳܐ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕ (B-lymphocytes) ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕܝܢ ܕ ܕ ܕ

V *Cont'd*

Viral shedding When the virus made inside your body starts to be released into your surroundings. At that point, it may be spread or passed on to other people.	**ܫܦܟܝܢܐ ܕܒܕܘܩܐ** ܢܒܥܝ ܕܒܕܘܩܐ ܕܥܒܝܕܐ ܡܢܝ ܡܚܘܝܢܐ ܒܟܝܢܐ ܕܒܟܝܢܘܬܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ ܡܢܝ ܡܕܘܥܬܐ ܠܟܝܐ ܫܘܕܪܘܬܐ. ܒܗܝ ܫܥܬܐ، ܒܠܚܝ ܕܒܕܘܩܐ ܒܟܝ ܩܕܡܐ ܒܝ ܩܝܡ ܡܫܡܫܐ ܡܢ ܐܢܫܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ.

W

Waning immunity When your level of immunity gets lower and lower with time.	**ܒܝܒܘܬܐ ܕܡܢܝܥܘܬܐ** ܢܒܥܝ ܕܙܕܝܢܐ ܕܡܢܝܥܘܬܐ ܥܡܐ ܒܝܕܐ ܒܒܕܘܬܐ ܕܙܒܢܐ.