

# 免疫接种与疫苗开发用 医学术语词汇表

支持关于COVID-19疫苗接种计划的沟通

## 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



UNSW  
SYDNEY

### **支持关于COVID-19疫苗接种计划的沟通**

本词汇表是为了帮助小区组织、笔译和口译人员、双语工作者和小区领袖更好地理解、沟通有关制造与接种疫苗的事项。

### **免责声明**

本词汇表的目的是，用通俗的语言，解释关于制造与接种疫苗的复杂医学术语的含义。这些数据作为一种工具仅供参考。

如果您想提供反馈意见或者在列表中添加新的词汇或术语，请发电邮至 [h.seale@unsw.edu.au](mailto:h.seale@unsw.edu.au) 或打电话 +61 (02) 9385 3129 跟 Holly Seale 副教授联络。

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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.

## **不良事件(反应)**

在使用疫苗或药物之后发生的意外或严重后果，是没有料到会发生的事情。

## **Adverse event following immunisation (AEFIs)**

An unexpected effect that happens after vaccination. The vaccine may have not been the reason for the problem.

## **免疫接种后的不良事件 (AEFIs)**

接种疫苗后发生的意外后果。疫苗未必是问题的原因。

## **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.

## **疫苗顾问委员会 (ACV)**

一个提供医疗和科学建议的专家小组。这个小组跟澳大利亚卫生部长和治疗用品管理局 (TGA) 联系，对有关疫苗安全和使用的问题提供建议。

## **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.

## **抗体**

人体在生病或接种疫苗的时候，就会产生抗体来保护人体免受这种疾病的伤害。以后在同样的疾病再次发生的时候，人体就能识别致病微生物。

## **Antigen**

A foreign (external) substance like bacteria, viruses, or fungi that cause infection and disease if they get inside the body. The immune system detects them and produces antibodies to fight them.

## **抗原**

细菌、病毒或真菌等外来物质，一旦进入体内就会引起感染和疾病，这些外来物质就称为抗原。人体的免疫系统识别抗原并制造抗体来抵抗抗原。

## **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.

## **佐剂**

佐剂是某些疫苗中的一种成分，与疫苗的其他成分产生协同作用，有助于人体产生更强的免疫反应。佐剂在一些疫苗中使用已经有70多年了。

## **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.

## **过敏性休克**

迅速产生的严重过敏反应。这可能是对食物或药物的反应。症状可能包括呼吸困难、失去知觉和血压下降。患者需要紧急救护，有时可能会导致死亡。



## 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.

### **关联**

一个事件与另一个事件的联系，即两个事件同时发生。但两者一起发生的事实并不能证明一个事件导致另一个事件。

### **Asymptomatic**

Someone with no sign of infection.

### **无症状者**

没有感染迹象的人。

### **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.

### **减毒疫苗**

活疫苗使用的是活性不太强（即减毒）的致病微生物。这些疫苗就像它们要预防的自然感染。它们会产生强烈而持久的免疫反应。

### **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.

### **澳大利亚免疫技术顾问小组 (ATAGI)**

一个专家小组，帮助政府做出关于澳大利亚使用疫苗的决定。

### **Australian Immunisation Register**

An electronic register that contains information on all vaccines given to all Australians.

### **澳大利亚免疫接种登记册**

一个电子登记册，包含所有澳大利亚人接种所有疫苗的信息。



# 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.

**批量评估**

检查在澳大利亚使用的疫苗是否优质的过程。治疗用品管理局将进行这些检查。

**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.

**增强（增强注射）**

在第一次注射疫苗之后再注射一次疫苗，以增强免疫力或确保免疫力持续较长时间。



# 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.

## **流行病预防创新联盟 (CEPI)**

帮助许多国家获得COVID-19疫苗的国际组织，帮助各国（包括低收入国家）政府为各国20%的人口获得安全、有效的疫苗。

## **Cell culture**

Using cells grown in liquid to make vaccine ingredients.

## **细胞培养**

使用在液体中生长的细胞来制造疫苗成分。

## **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.

## **临床试验**

一种研究。受试者有些接受一种新疫苗，有些作为对照组。对照组可能接受不同的疫苗或安慰剂，安慰剂是一种对身体没有影响的简单物质。受试者通常不知道自己在哪一组。科学家用这个方法测试新疫苗的安全性和益处。

## **Cold chain**

Shipping and storing vaccines at the correct temperature.

## **冷链**

在适当的温度下运输、储存疫苗。

## **Combination vaccine**

Combination vaccines take two or more vaccines that could be given individually and put them into one shot.

## **混合疫苗**

混合疫苗将两种或几种可以单独注射的疫苗合起来在一针中注射。

## **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.

## **恢复期血浆**

血浆是血液的液体成分。恢复期血浆是在一个人受到感染之后收集的，其中含有对致病微生物的抗体。有时这种血浆可以给其他人使用，以预防疾病或帮助康复。

## **Conjugate vaccine**

The joining together of two compounds (usually a protein and polysaccharide) to increase a vaccine's effectiveness.

## **结合疫苗**

将两种化合物（通常是蛋白质和多糖）合并在一起，以提高疫苗的有效性。



**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.

**对照组**

对照组的人没有接受被测试的疫苗或药物，而是可能采用跟平时一样的医疗措施（药物、疫苗或治疗）、安慰剂，也可能没有任何治疗措施。试验的目的，是比较每组的情况。两组之间的结果必须有足够的差异，以证明这种差异不是偶然发生的。

安慰剂是诸如糖丸等“假的”治疗措施，看起来跟真的一样。

**Contraindication**

An illness (or health condition) that increases the risk for a serious adverse health consequence.

**禁忌症**

会增加严重不良健康后果风险的疾病。

**COVAX**

An international partnership that aims to support the development and delivery of the COVID-19 vaccines fairly around the world.

**COVAX**

一个国际合作项目，目的是支持在世界各地研发、提供 COVID-19 疫苗。





# D

**Deltoid**

A muscle in the upper arm where vaccine is given.

**三角肌**

上臂的一块肌肉。疫苗就是在三角肌注射的。

**Dose**

An amount of a medicine or drug taken.

**剂量**

药物的用量。

**Dosing error**

When medicines are given in the wrong amount, at the wrong time point or to the wrong person.

**剂量错误**

药物剂量错误，给药时间错误，或者药物用在不适宜用这种药的人身上。



# E

<b>Efficacy</b> How well a vaccine works during a research study.	<b>效能</b> 疫苗在研究过程中的效果如何。
<b>Effectiveness</b> How well a vaccine works in the real world.	<b>有效性</b> 疫苗在现实世界中的效果如何。
<b>Epidemic</b> A widespread amount or rapid increase of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time. More cases than normal.	<b>流行</b> 在特定时期内，某种传染病在小区中广泛传播，数量迅速增加，病例比正常情况下更多。
<b>Elimination of infection</b> Zero cases of an infection in a specified geographic area (i.e. a country). Example: Measles in Australia.	<b>消除感染</b> 在一个特定的地理区域（例如，在一个国家），某种感染的病例为零。例如，澳大利亚的麻疹
<b>Eradication</b> Zero cases of the germ in the entire world. Example: Smallpox.	<b>根除</b> 在整个世界范围内该致病微生物的病例为零。例如，天花。



# 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.

## **群体免疫**

一个小区的大多数人对某种感染都有了抵抗力。由于大家的抵抗力强，致病微生物越来越难以人传人，从而可以成功地阻止疾病在小区的传播。



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.

### **免疫系统**

人体识别、杀死致病微生物以预防感染和疾病的系统，包括制造抗体，抗体在血液中流动，识别细菌和病毒等外来物质，并附着在这些外来物质上面，并向人体发出信号，以清除这些外来物质。

### **Immune response**

The immune response is how your body recognizes and defends itself against bacteria, viruses, and substances that appear foreign and harmful.

### **免疫反应**

免疫反应是人体识别和抵御细菌、病毒等看来有害的外来物质的方式。

### **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 germs 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.

### **免疫力**

在接触致病微生物时能够避免生病或被感染的的能力。人体通过接触致病微生物或接种疫苗来形成这种免疫力。免疫系统有“记忆力”，能够记住以前见过的致病微生物，而且知道如何加以攻击。

### **Immunisation**

The process of developing immunity to an infection, usually by getting vaccinated.

### **免疫**

对某种感染形成免疫力的过程，通常是通过接种疫苗。

### **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.

### **灭活疫苗**

用已被杀死的致病微生物制成的疫苗。致病微生物通过高热或化学品被杀死。当这种被杀死的致病微生物注射入人体的时候，它有助于人体的免疫系统学会寻找致病微生物，但没有生病的风险。



# 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.

## 脂类

脂类是在mRNA疫苗中的mRNA周围形成保护泡的脂肪。mRNA是一种小分子，非常容易被破坏，如果没有保护，在体内很快就会分解。一旦mRNA被运送到细胞内，就会在细胞内被分解。



# 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.

## **信使 RNA (mRNA)**

一种小分子，细胞用它作为制造蛋白质的指令。mRNA告诉细胞如何使用构建模块（称为氨基酸）来合成特定的蛋白质。在任何时候，人体内都有数以百万计的mRNA分子，都用来制造蛋白质。

## **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.

## **mRNA疫苗**

mRNA疫苗教人体细胞怎样制造出一种无害的蛋白质，甚至只是蛋白质的片段。这种蛋白质会启动人体的免疫反应，产生抗体，保护我们在真正的病毒进入人体的时候不会感到很不舒服。

## **Morbidity**

Illness that happens due to a specific infection or condition.

## **发病率**

发生特定的感染或疾病的比率。

## **Mortality**

Deaths that happen due to a specific infection or condition.

## **死亡率**

死于特定的感染或疾病的比率。

## **Multi-dose vial**

The containers (vials) hold more than one dose of a medicine or vaccine in a single vial.

## **多剂量药瓶**

这种容器（药瓶）在一个药瓶中装有几个剂量的某种药品或疫苗。



# 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

## 中和

人体免疫系统预防感染的一种方式。人体免疫系统会产生抗体，粘附在病毒的表面。当病毒试图粘附在人体细胞上面的时候，抗体就会抵御病毒，阻止病毒进入人体细胞，还能帮助免疫系统的其他部分识别并消灭病毒。



# P

<b>Pandemic</b> Spread of a new disease to every country around the world.	<b>流行</b> 一种新的疾病传播到世界各国。
<b>Pathogen</b> A germ that can cause disease if you are infected, such as a virus.	<b>病原体</b> 诸如病毒等致病微生物，如果被其感染就会引起疾病。
<b>Peer-review</b> Independent experts examine other people's research to make sure it is appropriate and correct.	<b>同行评议</b> 由专家独立审查其他人的研究，以确保这些研究是适当、正确的。
<b>Placebo</b> A substance or treatment that has no effect on human beings.	<b>安慰剂</b> 对人类没有影响的物质或治疗。
<b>Polysaccharide vaccine</b> 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).	<b>多糖疫苗</b> 一种疫苗，含有糖分子的长链，看起来类似某些种类的细菌的表面。多糖疫苗可用于治疗肺炎球菌疾病（例如肺炎）。
<b>Pre-Clinical Trial</b> 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.	<b>临床前试验</b> 在临床试验之前进行的研究，测试一种疫苗在人体上试验是否安全。作为COVID-19试验的一部分，动物模型包括对小鼠和猕猴等动物的实验。
<b>Prime</b> The first time a vaccine is given.	<b>首次接种</b> 第一次接种疫苗。
<b>Protein subunit vaccine</b> 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.	<b>蛋白质亚单位疫苗</b> 包括致病微生物的无害片段（蛋白质），而不是整个致病微生物。一旦接种疫苗，人体就会认识到这种蛋白质不应该存在，并形成称为T淋巴细胞和抗体的血液成分，人体今后如果接触到这种致病微生物，就会记得如何加以抵抗。





# 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.

**推广**

引入一种新的药物或疫苗。COVID-19疫苗接种计划包括1a、1b、2a、2b、3几个阶段，其优先级是考虑到目前的公共卫生和医学证据，根据哪些人一旦患上COVID-19受到的影响最大来确定的。

**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.

**反应原性**

在接种疫苗后经常发生的一系列后果，可能包括注射疫苗的部位周围疼痛、发红或肿胀，整个人可能感到疲倦、发热或头痛。重要的是，这些都是免疫反应起作用的迹象。

**Regulatory body**

A government organisation that decides which vaccines can be registered in a country and legally used in the country.

**监管机构**

决定哪些疫苗可以在一个国家注册并在该国合法使用的政府机构。



# 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**

导致这种疾病的病毒，其正式名称是 COVID-19。它属于称为冠状病毒的一类病毒。

**Spike protein**

Coronaviruses have sharp bumps on their surface. Those bumps are called spike proteins. They help the virus enter a person's cells.

**棘突蛋白**

冠状病毒在其表面有尖锐的凸起，称为棘突蛋白。这些凸起帮助病毒进入人体细胞。

**Serology**

Measuring the level of antibodies (immune proteins) present in the blood.

**血清学**

测量血液中存在的抗体（免疫蛋白）的水平。

**Side Effect**

Any unwanted or unexpected effects of a vaccine.

**副作用**

疫苗出现的不希望有的或意外的后果。



# 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.

**药品管理局 (TGA)**

疫苗和其他药品必须由药品管理局 (TGA) 负责检查，然后才能在澳大利亚使用。

**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.

**血栓与血小板减少综合征 (TTS)**

新报告的一种严重病症。在大脑或身体其他部位形成不寻常的血凝块，伴随着血小板水平低。

**Transmission**

The ability of a virus to pass from one person to another.

**传播**

病毒人传人的能力。



# 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.

## **疫苗**

一种帮助人体免疫系统对抗某些致病微生物、预防疾病的药物。通常情况下，疫苗是在人体遇到致病微生物之前接种的。每种疫苗都能促进免疫系统产生对抗致病微生物的抗体。

## **Vaccination**

Giving a vaccine to help the immune system develop protection from a specific disease. Commonly used terms include shot, jab, needle, and inoculation.

## **疫苗接种**

给予疫苗以帮助免疫系统形成对某种特定疾病的保护。常用的术语包括注射、穿刺、针头和接种。

## **Vaccine Candidate**

A new vaccine that is still being tested and is not licensed.

## **候选疫苗**

仍在测试中、尚未获得许可的新疫苗。

## **Vaccine hesitancy**

When a person is unsure about a vaccine and delays or refuses to receive the available vaccine.

## **疫苗犹豫**

一个人对某种疫苗缺乏信心，推迟或拒绝接受能够得到的疫苗。

## **Variant (mutation)**

Tiny changes in the genetic information inside a virus. Variants can occur when a virus multiplies or makes copies of itself.

## **变异（突变）**

病毒内部遗传信息的微小变化。病毒在繁殖或自我复制的时候可能会发生变异。

## **Vial**

A small container used to hold medicine

## **药瓶**

装药的小容器。

## **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.

## **病毒载体疫苗**

含有经过修改、跟 COVID-19 病毒不同的病毒。在修改后的病毒内，有来自 COVID-19 病毒的物质，称为“病毒载体”。一旦病毒载体进入人体细胞，这种遗传物质就会给细胞提供制造 COVID-19 病毒特异蛋白质的指令。利用这些指令，人体细胞就会复制这种蛋白质，促使人体生成 T 淋巴细胞和 B 淋巴细胞，将来如果人体受到感染，这些细胞就会记得如何对抗这种病毒。



## 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.

### **病毒脱落**

人体内制造的病毒开始散放到周围环境中，可能会造成传播，或传染其他人。

## W

### **Waning immunity**

When your level of immunity gets lower and lower with time.

### **免疫力消退**

人体的免疫力随着时间的推移越来越低。