

免疫接種與疫苗開發用 醫學術語詞彙表

支持關於COVID-19疫苗接種計劃的溝通

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



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SYDNEY

支持關於COVID-19疫苗接種計劃的溝通

本詞彙表是為了幫助社區組織、筆譯和口譯人員、雙語工作者和社區領袖更好地理解、溝通有關製造與接種疫苗的事項。

免責聲明

本詞彙表的目的是，用通俗的語言，解釋關於製造與接種疫苗的複雜醫學術語的含義。這些資料作為一種工具僅供參考。

如果您想提供反饋意見或者在列表中添加新的詞彙或術語，請發電郵至 h.seale@unsw.edu.au 或打電話 +61 (02) 9385 3129 跟 Holly Seale 副教授聯絡。

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特別鳴謝：

感謝以下人員審查了這個詞彙表

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

The Health Literacy Lab使用其線上即時編輯器測試該詞彙表

(Ayre, J., et al. (2021). *Sydney Health Literacy Lab (SHLL) Health Literacy Editor*).

請見：<https://hdl.handle.net/2123/24642>

Translated and edited by Chongsheng John Yang and Jiaoyan Li.

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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 (反應)

在使用疫苗或藥物之後發生的意外或嚴重後果，是沒有料到會發生的事情。

Adverse event following immunisation (AEFIs)

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

免疫接種後的不良事件 (AEFIs)

接種疫苗後發生的意外後果。疫苗未必是問題的原因。

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.

疫苗顧問委員會 (ACV)

一個提供醫療和科學建議的專家小組。這個小組跟澳大利亞衛生部長和治療用品管理局 (TGA) 聯絡，對有關疫苗安全和使用的問題提供建議。

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.

抗體

人體在生病或接種疫苗的時候，就會產生抗體來保護人體免受這種疾病的傷害。以後在同樣的疾病再次發生的時候，人體就能識別致病微生物。

Antigen

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

抗原

細菌、病毒或真菌等外來物質，一旦進入體內就會引起感染和疾病，這些外來物質就稱為抗原。人體的免疫系統識別抗原並製造抗體來抵禦抗原。

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.

佐劑

佐劑是某些疫苗中的一種成分，與疫苗的其他成分產生協同作用，有助於人體產生更強的免疫反應。佐劑在一些疫苗中使用已經有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.

過敏性休克

迅速產生的嚴重過敏反應。這可能是對食物或藥物的反應。症狀可能包括呼吸困難、失去知覺和血壓下降。患者需要緊急救護，有時可能會導致死亡。



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.	關聯 一個事件與另一個事件的聯繫，即兩個事件同時發生。但兩者一起發生的事實並不能證明一個事件導致另一個事件。
Asymptomatic Someone with no sign of infection.	無症狀者 沒有感染跡象的人。
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.	減毒疫苗 活疫苗使用的是活性不太強（即減毒）的致病微生物。這些疫苗就像它們要預防的自然感染。它們會產生強烈而持久的免疫反應。
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.	澳大利亞免疫技術顧問小組 (ATAGI) 一個專家小組，幫助政府做出關於澳大利亞使用疫苗的決定。
Australian Immunisation Register An electronic register that contains information on all vaccines given to all Australians.	澳大利亞免疫接種登記冊 一個電子登記冊，包含所有澳大利亞人接種所有疫苗的資訊。



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.

批量評估

檢查在澳大利亞使用的疫苗是否優質的過程。治療用品管理局將進行這些檢查。

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.

增強（增強注射）

在第一次注射疫苗之後再注射一次疫苗，以增強免疫力或確保免疫力持續較長時間。



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.

流行病預防創新聯盟 (CEPI)

幫助許多國家獲得 COVID-19 疫苗的國際組織，幫助各國（包括低收入國家）政府為各國20%的人口獲得安全、有效的疫苗。

Cell culture

Using cells grown in liquid to make vaccine ingredients.

細胞培養

使用在液體中生長的細胞來製造疫苗成分。

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.

臨床試驗

一種研究。受試者有些接受一種新疫苗，有些作為對照組。對照組可能接受不同的疫苗或安慰劑，安慰劑是一種對身體沒有影響的簡單物質。受試者通常不知道自己在哪一組。科學家用這個方法測試新疫苗的安全性和益處。

Cold chain

Shipping and storing vaccines at the correct temperature.

冷鏈

在適當的溫度下運輸、儲存疫苗。

Combination vaccine

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

混合疫苗

混合疫苗將兩種或幾種可以單獨注射的疫苗合起來在一針中注射。

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.

恢復期血漿

血漿是血液的液體成分。恢復期血漿是在一個人受到感染之後收集的，其中含有對致病微生物的抗體。有時這種血漿可以給其他人使用，以預防疾病或幫助康復。

Conjugate vaccine

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

結合疫苗

將兩種化合物（通常是蛋白質和多糖）合併在一起，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.

對照組

對照組的人沒有接受被測試的疫苗或藥物，而是可能採用跟平時一樣的醫療措施（藥物、疫苗或治療）、安慰劑，也可能沒有任何治療措施。試驗的目的，是比較每組的情況。兩組之間的結果必須有足夠的差異，以證明這種差異不是偶然發生的。

安慰劑是諸如糖丸等“假的”治療措施，看起來跟真的一樣。

Contraindication

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

禁忌症

會增加嚴重不良健康後果風險的疾病。

COVAX

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

COVAX

一個國際合作項目，目的是支持在世界各地研發、提供COVID-19疫苗。



D

Deltoid

A muscle in the upper arm where vaccine is given.

三角肌

上臂的一塊肌肉。疫苗就是在三角肌注射的。

Dose

An amount of a medicine or drug taken.

劑量

藥物的用量。

Dosing error

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

劑量錯誤

藥物劑量錯誤，給藥時間錯誤，或者藥物用在不適宜用這種藥的人身上。



E

Efficacy How well a vaccine works during a research study.	效能 疫苗在研究過程中的效果如何。
Effectiveness How well a vaccine works in the real world.	有效性 疫苗在現實世界中的效果如何。
Epidemic A widespread amount or rapid increase of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time. More cases than normal.	流行 在特定時期內，某種傳染病在社區中廣泛傳播，數量迅速增加，病例比正常情況下更多。
Elimination of infection Zero cases of an infection in a specified geographic area (i.e. a country). Example: Measles in Australia.	消除感染 在一個特定的地理區域（例如，在一個國家），某種感染的病例為零。例如，澳大利亞的麻疹。
Eradication Zero cases of the germ in the entire world. Example: Smallpox.	根除 在整個世界範圍內該致病微生物的病例為零。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.

群體免疫

一個社區的大多數人對某種感染都有了抵抗力。由於大家的抵抗力強，致病微生物越來越難以人傳人，從而可以成功地阻止疾病在社區的傳播。



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.

免疫系統

人體識別、殺死致病微生物以預防感染和疾病的系統，包括製造抗體，抗體在血液中流動，識別細菌和病毒等外來物質，並附著在這些外來物質上面，並向人體發出信號，以清除這些外來物質。

Immune response

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

免疫反應

免疫反應是人體識別和抵禦細菌、病毒等看來有害的外來物質的方式。

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

在接觸致病微生物時能夠避免生病或被感染的的能力。人體通過接觸致病微生物或接種疫苗來形成這種免疫力。免疫系統有“記憶力”，能夠記住以前見過的致病微生物，而且知道如何加以攻擊。

Immunisation

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

免疫

對某種感染形成免疫力的過程，通常是通過接種疫苗。

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.

滅活疫苗

用已被殺死的致病微生物製成的疫苗。致病微生物通過高熱或化學品被殺死。當這種被殺死的致病微生物注射入人體的時候，它有助於人體的免疫系統學會尋找致病微生物，但沒有生病的風險。



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.

脂類

脂類是在mRNA疫苗中的mRNA周圍形成保護泡的脂肪。mRNA是一種小分子，非常容易被破壞，如果沒有保護，在體內很快就會分解。一旦mRNA被運送到細胞內，就會在細胞內被分解。



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)

一種小分子，細胞用它作為製造蛋白質的指令。mRNA告訴細胞如何使用構建模組（稱為氨基酸）來合成特定的蛋白質。在任何時候，人體內都有數以百萬計的mRNA分子，都用來製造蛋白質。

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疫苗教人體細胞怎樣製造出一種無害的蛋白質，甚至只是蛋白質的片段。這種蛋白質會啟動人體的免疫反應，產生抗體，保護我們在真正的病毒進入人體的時候不會感到很不舒服。

Morbidity

Illness that happens due to a specific infection or condition.

發病率

發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

死於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.

多劑量藥瓶

這種容器（藥瓶）在一個藥瓶中裝有幾個劑量的某種藥品或疫苗。



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

人體免疫系統預防感染的一種方式。人體免疫系統會產生抗體，粘附在病毒的表面。當病毒試圖粘附在人體細胞上面的時候，抗體就會抵禦病毒，阻止病毒進入人體細胞，還能幫助免疫系統的其他部分識別並消滅病毒。



P

Pandemic Spread of a new disease to every country around the world.	流行 一種新的疾病傳播到世界各國。
Pathogen A germ that can cause disease if you are infected, such as a virus.	病原體 諸如病毒等致病微生物，如果被其感染就會引起疾病。
Peer-review Independent experts examine other people's research to make sure it is appropriate and correct.	同行評議 由專家獨立審查其他人的研究，以確保這些研究是適當、正確的。
Placebo A substance or treatment that has no effect on human beings.	安慰劑 對人類沒有影響的物質或治療。
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).	多糖疫苗 一種疫苗，含有糖分子的長鏈，看起來類似某些種類的細菌的表面。多糖疫苗可用於治療肺炎球菌疾病（例如肺炎）。
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.	臨床前試驗 在臨床試驗之前進行的研究，測試一種疫苗在人體上試驗是否安全。作為COVID-19試驗的一部分，動物模型包括對小鼠和獼猴等動物的實驗。
Prime The first time a vaccine is given.	首次接種 第一次接種疫苗。
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.	蛋白質亞單位疫苗 包括致病微生物的無害片段（蛋白質），而不是整個致病微生物。一旦接種疫苗，人體就會認識到這種蛋白質不應該存在，並形成稱為T淋巴細胞和抗體的血液成分，人體今後如果接觸到這種致病微生物，就會記得如何加以抵抗。



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.

推廣

引入一種新的藥物或疫苗。COVID-19疫苗接種計畫包括 1a、1b、2a、2b、3 幾個階段，其優先順序是考慮到目前的公共衛生和醫學證據，根據哪些人一旦患上COVID-19受到的影響最大來確定的。

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.

反應原性

在接種疫苗後經常發生的一系列後果，可能包括注射疫苗的部位周圍疼痛、發紅或腫脹，整個人可能感到疲倦、發熱或頭痛。重要的是，這些都是免疫反應起作用的跡象。

Regulatory body

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

監管機構

決定哪些疫苗可以在一個國家註冊並在該國合法使用的政府機構。



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

導致這種疾病的病毒，其正式名稱是 COVID-19。它屬於稱為冠狀病毒的一類病毒。

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

冠狀病毒在其表面有尖銳的凸起，稱為棘突蛋白。這些凸起幫助病毒進入人體細胞。

Serology

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

血清學

測量血液中存在的抗體（免疫蛋白）的水準。

Side Effect

Any unwanted or unexpected effects of a vaccine.

副作用

疫苗出現的不希望有的或意外的後果。



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.

藥品管理局 (TGA)

疫苗和其他藥品必須由藥品管理局 (TGA) 負責檢查，然後才能在澳大利亞使用。

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.

血栓與血小板減少綜合征 (TTS)

新報告的一種嚴重病症。在大腦或身體其他部位形成不尋常的血凝塊，伴隨著血小板水準低。

Transmission

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

傳播

病毒人傳人的能力。



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

一種幫助人體免疫系統對抗某些致病微生物、預防疾病的藥物。通常情況下，疫苗是在人體遇到致病微生物之前接種的。每種疫苗都能促進免疫系統產生對抗致病微生物的抗體。

Vaccination

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

疫苗接種

給予疫苗以幫助免疫系統形成對某種特定疾病的保護。常用的術語包括注射、穿刺、針頭和接種。

Vaccine Candidate

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

候選疫苗

仍在測試中、尚未獲得許可的新疫苗。

Vaccine hesitancy

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

疫苗猶豫

一個人對某種疫苗缺乏信心，推遲或拒絕接受能夠得到的疫苗。

Variant (mutation)

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

變異 (突變)

病毒內部遺傳信息的微小變化。病毒在繁殖或自我複製的時候可能會發生變異。

Vial

A small container used to hold medicine

藥瓶

裝藥的小容器。

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.

病毒載體疫苗

含有經過修改、跟 COVID-19 病毒不同的病毒。在修改後的病毒內，有來自 COVID-19 病毒的物質，稱為“病毒載體”。一旦病毒載體進入人體細胞，這種遺傳物質就會給細胞提供製造 COVID-19 病毒特異蛋白質的指令。利用這些指令，人體細胞就會複製這種蛋白質，促使人體生成 T 淋巴細胞和 B 淋巴細胞，將來如果人體受到感染，這些細胞就會記得如何對抗這種病毒。



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.

病毒脫落

人體內製造的病毒開始散放到周圍環境中，可能會造成傳播，或傳染其他人。

W

Waning immunity

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

免疫力消退

人體的免疫力隨著時間的推移越來越低。