

Faharasa ya Maneno ya Kimatibabu kwa Chanjo na Matengenezo ya Chanjo

Kusaidia mawasiliano kwa mpango wa
chanjo ya COVID-19.

Glossary of Medical Terminology for
Immunisation and Vaccine development

Produced by Health and Social Policy Branch NSW Ministry
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Kusaidia mawasiliano kwa mpango wa chanjo ya COVID-19

Faharasa (kamusi) hii ya maneno ilitengenezwa ili kusaidia mashirika ya jamii, watafsiri na wakalimani, wafanyakazi wa lugha mbili, na viongozi wa jamii kuelewa vizuri na kuwasiliana kuhusu maendeleo ya chanjo na utekelezaji wake.

Kanusho

Faharasa (kamusi) hii inakusudia kutoa maana ya lugha wazi kwa istilahi ngumu ya matibabu juu ya chanjo na ukuzaji wa chanjo. Habari hiyo inapaswa kutumika kama zana ya kumbukumbu tu.

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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.

Tukio mbaya (mmenyuko)

Athari yoyote isiyotarajiwa au athari mbaya inayotokea baada ya chanjo au dawa. Kitu ambacho hakikutarajiwa kutokea.

Adverse event following immunisation (AEFIs)

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

Tukio mbaya kufuatia chanjo

Athari isiyotarajiwa ambayo hutokea baada ya chanjo. Chanjo inaweza kutokuwa sababu ya tatizo.

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.

Kamati ya Ushauri juu ya Chanjo

Kikundi cha wataalam ambao hutoa ushauri wa kimatibabu na kisayansi. Kikundi hicho kinazungumza na Waziri wa Afya ya Serikali ya Australia na Utawala wa Bidhaa ya matibabu (TGA). Wanatoa ushauri juu ya maswala kuhusu usalama na matumizi ya chanjo.

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.

Kingamwili

Wakati mwili unaugua au unapata chanjo, mwili utatengeneza kingamwili kuikinga dhidi ya ugonjwa huo. Mwili unaweza kutambua viini wakati ugonjwa huo unatokea tena.

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.

Antijeni

Dutu ya kigeni (nje) kama bakteria, virusi, au fangasi/kuvu zinazosababisha maambukizo na magonjwa ikiwa inaingia ndani mwilini. Mfumo wa kinga unaitambua na kutengeneza kingamwili kupambana nayo.

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.

Msaidizi

Msaidizi ni kiungo kinachotumiwa katika chanjo zingine. Inasaidia miili yetu kufanya majibu yenye nguvu ya kinga. Msaidizi hufanya kazi pamoja na sehemu zingine za chanjo. Zimekuwa zikitumika kwa zaidi ya miaka 70 katika chanjo kadhaa.



A Cont'd

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.

Anaphylaxis

Mmenyuko wa haraka na mbaya wa mzio. Huu unaweza kuwa majibu ya chakula au dawa. Dalili zinaweza kujumuisha matatizo ya kupumua, kupoteza fahamu na kushuka kwa shinikizo la damu. Mtu huyo atahitaji matibabu ya haraka na wakati mwingine anaweza kufariki.

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.

Mwungano

Kiungo kati ya tukio moja linayofanyika wakati huo huo na tukio lingine. Ukweli kwamba yanafanyika pamoja hathibitishi kwamba tukio moja linasababisha tukio lingine.

Asymptomatic

Someone with no sign of infection.

Bila Dalili

Mtu bila dalili za maambukizo.

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.

Chanjo ya kudhoofishwa

Chanjo za hai hutumia aina ya dhaifu ya vijidudu vinavyosababisha ugonjwa. Chanjo hizi ni kama maambukizi ya asili ambayo husaidia kuzuia. Zinaunda majibu ya kinga yenye nguvu na ya muda mrefu.

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.

Kundi cha Ushauri wa Kifundi cha Australia juu ya Chanjo (ATAGI)

Kikundi cha wataalam kinachosaidia Serikali kufanya maamuzi juu ya matumizi ya chanjo nchini Australia.

Australian Immunisation Register

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

Reigista ya Chanjo ya Australia

Usajili wa elektroniki ambayo ina habari juu ya chanjo zote zinazopewa kwa Waustralia wote.



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.

Tathmini ya bechi

Mchakato wa kuangalia kwamba chanjo zinazotumika nchini Australia ni bora. Utawala wa Bidhaa za Matibabu utafanya ukaguzi huu.

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.

Kuongeza (Sindano ya nyongeza)

Chanjo ya nyongeza baada ya chanjo ya ile ya kwanza, iliyopewa ama kujenga kinga bora au kuhakikisha kinga inadumu kwa muda mrefu.



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.

Muungano wa Ubunifu wa Kujitayarisha kwa Janga

Shirika la kimataifa ambalo litasaidia nchi nyingi kupata chanjo za COVID-19. Itasaidia serikali, ikiwemo nchi za kipato cha chini, kupata chanjo salama na bora kwa asilimia 20 ya idadi ya wakazi wao.

Cell culture

Using cells grown in liquid to make vaccine ingredients.

Seli

Kutumia seli zilizopandwa katika kioevu kutengeneza viungo vya chanjo.

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.

Jaribio la Kliniki

Aina ya utafiti wa utafiti. Watu ama wanapokea chanjo mpya au wako kwenye kikundi cha kudhibiti. Kikundi cha kudhibiti kinaweza kupokea chanjo tofauti au kipozauongo (placebo), inayomaana dutu isiyo na adhari mwilini. Washiriki kwa kawaida hawajui wako kundi gani. Wanasayansi hujaribu usalama na faida za chanjo mpya.

Cold chain

Shipping and storing vaccines at the correct temperature.

Mnyororo baridi

Usafirishaji na uhifadhi chanjo kwenye joto sahihi.

Combination vaccine

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

Chanjo ya mchanganyiko

Chanjo mchanganyiko huchukua chanjo mbili au zaidi ambazo zinaweza kutolewa peke yake na kuziweka kwenye sindano moja.

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.

Plasma ya kupona

Plasma ni sehemu ya kioevu cha damu. Hukusanywa kutoka kwa mtu baada ya kupata maambukizi. Kioevu kina kingawmwili dhidi ya kijidudu. Wakati mwingine plasma hii inaweza kutolewa kwa watu wengine ili kuwazuia kuugua au kuwasaidia kupata nafuu.r.

Conjugate vaccine

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

Chanjo ya kuunganishi

Kuungana pamoja ya misombo miwili (kwa kawaida protini na polysaccharide) ili kuongeza ufanisi wa chanjo.



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.

Kikundi cha kudhibiti

Kikundi cha watu wasiopata chanjo au dawa inayotaribiwa. Badala yake, wanaweza kupata uingiliaji wa kawaida (madawa, chanjo, au matibabu), kipozauongo (placebo) au chochote. Lengo la jaribio ni kulinganisha kile kinachotokea katika kila kikundi. Matokeo lazima yatofautiane vya kutosha kati ya makundi mawili ili kuthibitisha kwamba tofauti hiyo haijatokea tu kwa bahati.

Kipozauongo ni matibabu ya 'bandia', kama vile kidonge cha sukari, ambayo inaonekana sawa.

Contraindication

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

Alama ya hatari (Ubadilishaji)

Ugonjwa (au hali ya kiafya) ambayo huongeza hatari ya athari mbaya ya kiafya.

COVAX

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

COVAX

Ushirikiano wa kimataifa ambao unakusudia kusaidia ukuzaji na utoaji za chanjo za COVID-19 kwa usawa ulimwenguni.



D

Deltoid

A muscle in the upper arm where vaccine is given.

Musuli yenye embetatu

Misuli katika mkono wa juu ambapo chanjo hutolewa.

Dose

An amount of a medicine or drug taken.

Dozi

Kiasi cha dawa au madawa ya kulevya kuchukuliwa.

Dosing error

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

Kosa la dozi (Hitilafu ya kipimo)

Wakati dawa zinapewa kwa kiwango kibaya, kwa wakati usiofaa au kwa mtu asiyefaa.



E

Efficacy

How well a vaccine works during a research study.

Ufanisi

Jinsi chanjo inavyofanya kazi vizuri wakati wa utafiti.

Effectiveness

How well a vaccine works in the real world.

Ufanisi

Jinsi chanjo inavyofanya kazi vizuri katika ulimwengu wa kweli.

Epidemic

A widespread amount or rapid increase of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time. More cases than normal.

Mlipuko (Janga)

Ongezeko la haraka la ugonjwa wa kuambukiza katika jamii kwa wakati fulani. Kesi zaidi kuliko kawaida.

Elimination of infection

Zero cases of an infection in a specified geographic area (i.e. a country). Example: Measles in Australia.

Kuondoa maambukizi

Matukio ya sifuri ya maambukizo katika eneo maalum la kijiografia (yaani nchi). Mfano: Surua nchini Australia.

Eradication

Zero cases of the germ in the entire world. Example: Smallpox.

Kukomesha (Kutokomeza)

Matukio ya sifuri vya mdudu katika ulimwengu wote. Mfano: Ndui (Smallpox).



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.

Kinga ya makundi

Watu wengi katika jamii wana kinga dhidi ya maambukizo. Viwango vya juu vya kinga hufanya iwe ngumu zaidi kwa mdudu kupita kutoka kwa mtu kwenda kwa mtu. Hii inaweza kufanikiwa kuzuia kuenea kwa magonjwa katika jamii.



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.

Mfumo wa kinga

Mfumo wa mwili wa kutambua na kuua vijidudu ili kutukinga dhidi ya maambukizi na magonjwa. Inahusisha kutengeneza kingamwili zinasogeza katika damu, kutambua vitu vya kigeni kama bakteria na virusi, na kuambatanisha nao. Inaashiria mwili kuondoa na vitu vya kigeni.

Immune response

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

Mwitikio (Jibu) ya kinga

Jibu la kinga ni jinsi mwili wako unavyotambua na kujilinda dhidi ya bakteria, virusi, na vitu vinavyoonekana vya kigeni na hatari.

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.

Kinga

Kuwa na uwezo wa kuepuka kuugua au kuepuka kuambukizwa unapopatikana na viini. Mwili wako hujenga kinga hii kuwa wazi kwa kwa viini au kwa kupata chanjo. Mfumo wako wa kinga una "kumbukumbu"- unaweza kukumbuka vijidudu ambavyo umeona hapo awali na kujua jinsi ya kuvyoshambulia.

Immunisation

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

Kingamaradhi (Chanjo)

Mchakato wa kukuza kinga kwa maambukizo, kawaida kwa kupata chanjo.

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.

Chanjo iliyofanya kuwa tuli

Chanjo iliyotengenezwa kutoka kwa mdudu ambaye ameuawa. Kijidudu huuawa ama kwa joto kali au kwa kemikali. Wakati kijidudu hiki kilichouawa kinapodungwa mwilini mwako, kinasaidia mfumo wako wa kinga kujifunza kupata kijidudu, bila hatari ya kupata mgonjwa.



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.

Lipid

Lipid ni mafuta ambayo hutumiwa kutengeneza kiputo cha kinga kuzunguka mRNA katika chanjo za mRNA. mRNA ni aina ya molekuli ndogo. mRNA ni dhaifu sana na huvunjika haraka mwilini ikiwa haijalindwa. Mara baada ya mRNA kusafirishwa ndani ya seli, inavunjika ndani ya seli.



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 ya mjumbe (mRNA)

Aina ya molekuli ndogo ambazo seli zako hutumia kama maelekezo ya kutengeneza protini. mRNA inaelezea seli zako jinsi ya kuweka pamoja protini maalum kwa kutumia vitalu vya jengo (inayoitwa asidi za amino). Una mamilioni mengi ya molekuli za mRNA katika mwili wako kwa wakati mmoja- zote zikitumika kutengeneza protini.

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.

Chanjo ya mRNA

Chanjo za mRNA zinafundisha seli zetu jinsi ya kutengeneza protini isiyo na madhara— au hata kipande cha protini tu. Protini hii huamsha mwitikio wa kinga ndani ya miili yetu. Mwitikio wa kinga, ambao hutengeneza kingamwili, ndio unatukinga dhidi ya kupata ugonjwa mbaya sana ikiwa virusi halisi vinaingia kwenye miili yetu.

Morbidity

Illness that happens due to a specific infection or condition.

Kiwango cha wagonjwa

Ugonjwa ambao unaotokea kwa sababu ya maambukizo au hali maalum.

Mortality

Deaths that happen due to a specific infection or condition.

Kiwango cha vifo

Vifo vinavyotokea kwa sababu ya maambukizo au hali maalum.

Multi-dose vial

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

Vyombo vya dozi-nyingi

Vyombo (vials) vinashikilia zaidi ya dozi moja ya dawa au chanjo katika chombo kimoja.



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

Kuzimua

Njia moja ambayo mfumo wetu wa kinga unaweza kutulinda dhidi ya maambukizi. Mfumo wetu wa kinga hutengeneza kingamwili inayogundika sehemu zote uso wa virusi. Wakati virusi vinapojaribu kushikamana kwenye seli zetu, kingamwili huingia njiani na kuzuia virusi kuingia kwenye seli zetu. Pia husaidia sehemu zingine za mfumo wa kinga kutambua na kuharibu virusi.



P

Pandemic Spread of a new disease to every country around the world.	Janga kubwa Kuenea kwa ugonjwa mpya kwa kila nchi duniani kote.
Pathogen A germ that can cause disease if you are infected, such as a virus.	Pathogen Kijidudu kinachoweza kusababisha ugonjwa kama umeambukizwa, kama vile virusi.
Peer-review Independent experts examine other people's research to make sure it is appropriate and correct.	Ukaguzi wa rika Wataalam wa kujitegemea huchunguza utafiti wa watu wengine ili kuhakikisha kuwa unafaa na sahihi.
Placebo A substance or treatment that has no effect on human beings.	Kipozauongo Dutu au matibabu ambayo hayana athari kwa wanadamu.
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).	Chanjo ya polysaccharide Chanjo iliyo na nyuzi ndefu ya molekuli za sukari, ambayo inaonekana kama uso wa aina kadhaa ya bakteria. Chanjo za polysaccharide zinapatikana kwa ugonjwa wa pneumococcal (kama nimonia).
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.	Jaribio la Kabla yaKliniki Utafiti uliofanywa kabla ya jaribio la kliniki. Utafiti unapima kama chanjo ni salama kutumia kwa wanadamu. Kama sehemu ya majaribio ya COVID-19, mifano ya wanyama ilijumuisha majaribio ya wanyama ikiwa ni pamoja na panya na nyani.
Prime The first time a vaccine is given.	Mkuu Mara ya kwanza chanjo hutolewa.
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.	Chanjo ya vipande vya protini Inajumuisha vipande visivyo na madhara (protini) vya vijidudu badala ya kijidudu kizima. Mara baada ya chanjo, miili yetu inatambua kuwa protini haipaswi kuwepo na huunda vitu vya damu vinavyoitwa T-lymphocytes na kingawmili ambazo zitakumbuka jinsi ya kupambana na kijidudu ikiwa tutahatarishwa katika siku zijazo.



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.

Kueneza

Kuanzishwa kwa dawa mpya au chanjo. Kwa mpango wa chanjo ya COVID-19 hii inajumuisha awamu nyingi: 1a, 1b, 2a, 2b, 3. Vikundi vya kipaumbele vinatambuliwa kwa kuzingatia ushahidi wa sasa ya afya ya umma na ya matibabu juu ya nani angeathirika zaidi kama watapata ugonjwa wa 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.

Athari za mwitikio

Kundi la athari ambazo mara nyingi hutokea baada ya chanjo. Inaweza kujumuisha maumivu, uwekundu au uvimbe kuzunguka ambapo sindano ilidungwa chanjo. Mtu anaweza kuhisi uchovu, au joto au kuwa na maumivu ya kichwa. Muhimu, hizi ni dalili kwamba mwitikio wa kinga unafanya kazi.

Regulatory body

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

Shirika la udhibiti

Shirika la serikali ambalo linaamua ni chanjo gani zinaweza kusajiliwa nchini na kutumika kisheria nchini.



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

Jina rasmi la virusi vinavyosababisha ugonjwa ambao unajulikana kama COVID-19. Ni ya familia ya virusi inavyoitwa virusi vya korona.

Spike protein

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

Protini ya mwiba

Virusi vya korona vina matuta makali juu ya uso wao. Matuta hayo huitwa protini za mwiba. Husaidia virusi kuingia kwenye seli za mtu.

Serology

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

Serolojia

Kupima kiwango cha kingamwili (protini za kinga) zilizopo kwenye damu.

Side Effect

Any unwanted or unexpected effects of a vaccine.

Madhara ya Upande

Madhara yoyote yasiyotakiwa au yasiyotarajiwa ya chanjo.



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.

Utawala wa Bidhaa za Matibabu (TGA)

Utawala wa Bidhaa za Matibabu una jukumu la kuangalia chanjo na dawa zingine kabla hazijatumika nchini Australia.

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.

Ugonjwa wa Thrombosis na thrombocytopenia

Hali mbaya iliyoelezewa hivi karibuni. Mtu hupata kuganda kwa damu kusiko kwa kawaida kwenye ubongo au katika sehemu zingine za mwili. Pia inahusishwa na viwango vya chini vya sahani za damu.

Transmission

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

Kuambukiza

Uwezo wa virusi kupita kutoka kwa mtu mmoja kwenda kwa mwingine.



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.

Chanjo

Aina ya dawa ambayo inasaidia mfumo wetu wa kinga kupambana na vijidudu fulani na kuzuia magonjwa. Kwa kawaida, chanjo hutolewa kabla ya mtu kukutana na kijidudu. Kila chanjo inakuza kinga ya mwili kutengeneza kingamwili dhidi ya vijidudu.

Vaccination

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

Kuchanjwa (chanjo)

Kutoa chanjo ya kusaidia mfumo wa kinga kupata kinga dhidi ya ugonjwa fulani. Maneno yanayotumiwa kawaida ni pamoja na jab, sindano, na chanjo.

Vaccine Candidate

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

Mtahiniwa Chanjo

Chanjo mpya ambayo bado inafanyiwa majaribio na haina leseni.

Vaccine hesitancy

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

Kusita chanjo

Wakati mtu hana uhakika kuhusu chanjo na anachelewesha au kukataa kupokea chanjo inapopatikana.

Variant (mutation)

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

Vibadala (tofauti)

Mabadiliko madogo katika habari ya maumbile ndani ya virusi. Vibadala vinaweza kutokea wakati virusi vinapozidisha au kufanya nakala yenyewe.

Vial

A small container used to hold medicine.

Bakuli

Chombo kidogo kinachotumika kushikilia dawa.



V *Cont'd*

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.

Chanjo ya vekta ya virusi

Ina toleo lililobadilishwa la virusi tofauti na virusi ambavyo husababisha ugonjwa wa virusi vya corona (COVID-19). Ndani ya virusi vilivyobadilishwa, kuna nyenzo kutoka kwa virusi vinavyosababisha ugonjwa wa virusi vya corona (COVID-19). Hii inaitwa “vekta ya virusi.” Mara baada ya vekta ya virusi iko ndani ya seli zetu, vifaa vya maumbile hutoa maagizo ya seli kufanya protini ambayo ni ya kipekee kwa virusi vinavyosababisha ugonjwa wa virusi vya corona (COVID-19). Kutumia maagizo haya, seli zetu hufanya nakala za protini. Hii inasababisha miili yetu kujenga T-lymphocytes na B-lymphocytes ambayo itakumbuka jinsi ya kupambana na virusi hivyo ikiwa tumeambukizwa katika siku zijazo.

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.

Kumwaga virusi

Wakati virusi vilivyotengenezwa ndani ya mwili wako huanza kutolewa katika mazingira yako. Wakati huo, vinaweza kuenea au kupitishwa kwa watu wengine.

W

Waning immunity

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

Kinga kinachodhoofika

Wakati kiwango chako cha kinga kinaendelea kupungua chini kwa wakati.