Glossary of Medical Terminology for
Immunisation and Vaccine development

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References

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### Adverse event (reaction)
Any unexpected or serious effect that happens after a vaccine or medicine. Something that was not expected to happen.

### Adverse event following immunisation (AEFIs)
An unexpected effect that happens after vaccination. The vaccine may have not been the reason for the problem.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.

### 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.
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| **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. | ཨོ་སྱི་ལོ་ཡའི་སྨན་ཁབ་ཀྱི་ཁྱད་མཁས་སོབ་སྨན་ཚོགས་ཆུང་།  
**གཤུར།**  
ལོ་བུ་གི་དུ་བྱུང་བ་དང་དུས་མཉམ་དུ་གཞན་ཞིག་བྱུང་བའི་འབྱེལ་བར་གོང་ནེ།  
ལོ་བུ་གི་ད་་མེད་ཅིང་ལྡོད་པའི་ཞིག།  
| **Asymptomatic**  
Someone with no sign of infection. | ཨོ་སྱི་ལོ་ཡའི་ནང་།  
**གནས་ཁེ།**  
ཤིན་ཏེ་མེད་པའི་ཡེ་ཟས།  
| **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. | ཨོ་སྱི་ལོ་ཡའི་སྨན་ཁབ་ཀྱི་དྲེབ་སྐྱེལ།  
**གནས་ཁེ།**  
ཤིན་ཏེ་མེད་པའི་ཞིག།  
| **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. | ཨོ་སྱི་ལོ་ཡའི་ནང་།  
**ཀུན་མོ་རི་ས་དང་ས་མོ་ཐུབ་ཆེས་དྲེལ་ཁུངས་རིན་པོ་ཆེད།**  
**འཁོད་པའི་གོག་རྡུལ་པར་གཞིའི་དྱེབ་སྐྱེལ་ཡིག་ཆ་ཞིག**  
| **Australian Immunisation Register**  
An electronic register that contains information on all vaccines given to all Australians. | ཨོ་སྱི་ལོ་ཡའི་ནང་།  
**ཀུན་མོ་རི་ས་དང་ས་མོ་ཐུབ་ཆེས་དྲེལ་ཁུངས་རིན་པོ་ཆེད།**  
**འཁོད་པའི་གོག་རྡུལ་པར་གཞིའི་དྱེབ་སྐྱེལ་ཡིག་ཆ་ཞིག**
### Batch assessment
A process of checking that the vaccines used in Australia are of high quality. The Therapeutic Goods Administration will do these checks.

### 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.
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<th>Term</th>
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<tr>
<td>Coalition for Epidemic Preparedness Innovations (CEPI)</td>
<td>རྱིམ་འག ོ ག་གྲ་སྒྲྱིག་གསར་སྲེལ་མཉམ་སྦྲེལ་ཁང་། (CEPI)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cell culture</td>
<td>གཤྱེར་ཁུའི་ནང་གསར་སྐོང་བས་པའི་ཕ་ཕུང་འག ོ ག་ཁབ་ཀི་གྲུབ་རྫས་ལ་བྱེད་སྤོད་བྱེད་པ།</td>
<td>Using cells grown in liquid to make vaccine ingredients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clinical Trial</td>
<td>རྒྱལ་ཁབ་མང་པོའི་ནང་། ཏ ོ ག་དབིབས་གཉན་རིམ་༡༩ པའི་འག ོ ག་ཁབ་ཐ ོ བ་ཆྱེད།</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
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<td>Cold chain</td>
<td>གྲང་མ ོ ་རྱིམ་བརྒྱུད།</td>
<td>Shipping and storing vaccines at the correct temperature.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Combination vaccine</td>
<td>མཉམ་སྲེབ་འག ོ ག་ཁབ།</td>
<td>Combination vaccines take two or more vaccines that could be given individually and put them into one shot.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Convalescent plasma</td>
<td>དྲག་སྐྱེད་ཀྱི་བཅུད་ཁུ། (plasma)</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conjugate vaccine</td>
<td>དྲག་སྐྱེད་མྱུར་དུ་ཡོད་ཆེད་དམ།</td>
<td>The joining together of two compounds (usually a protein and polysaccharide) to increase a vaccine’s effectiveness.</td>
</tr>
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| **Control group** | ི་དབྱིངས་བའྱི་སྨན་བཅོས།  
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. |
<p>|<strong>Contraindication</strong> | ཡོད་དཔེ་དུ་དེ་ལ་བེད་དཔེ་ཆེ་དུ་གཞན་བོད་(གམ་བོ་དུ་བསྟེན་གི་གནས་སྟངས་ཤིག) | An illness (or health condition) that increases the risk for a serious adverse health consequence. |
| <strong>COVAX</strong> | ཁཱ་རེག་སྲེ་(COVAX)མཐུན་ལས། | An international partnership that aims to support the development and delivery of the COVID-19 vaccines fairly around the world. |</p>
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| **Deltoid**  
A muscle in the upper arm where vaccine is given. | ལུག་གཞུག  
འགོ་ཁབ་འཛུགས་སའི་དཔུང་མགོའི་ཤ་གནད་ལུག་གི་གཞུ་གུའི་དབིབས་འདྲ་བ་ཞིག |
| **Dose**  
An amount of a medicine or drug taken. | དུས།  
སྨན་ནམ་བཟི་ལྡན་སྨན་རྫས་གཏོང་ཐེངས་རྱེའི་འབར་གངས། |
| **Dosing error**  
When medicines are given in the wrong amount, at the wrong time point or to the wrong person. | བོད་ལོངས་བོད་ོངས། (བོད་ལོངས་ོངས།)  
བོད་ལོངས་ོངས་ལོངས་|
| **Efficacy** | རོ་ཁྲིམ་ཡལ་ཏུ་ཐོག རོ་བ་ཐབས་ཐོག་ལས་བོད་ལྟ་བུ། |
| **Effectiveness** | འཕྲིན་ལུས་བཞི་ནུས། |
| **Epidemic** | གནས་གཡིན་ཕན་ནུས། བོད་ལྟ་བུ་ཐབས་འག་ཁབ་ཀི་ཕན་ནུས་ཐང་ཐོན་ཐང་། |
| **Elimination of infection** | གཉན་རྩ་མྲེད། ས་ཁུལ་བྱེ་བག་གི་ནང་དུ་གཉན་རིམས་ཕོ་ཚད་ཀླད་ཀྱིས་ལབ་ཡིན་པ། དཔེར་ན། ཨོ་སི་ཊི་ལེའི་ནང་། སིབ་བི་(Measles)ལེད་ཡིན་པ་ལྟ་བུ། |
| **Eradication** | ཤུལ་མྲེད། འཛམ་གིང་ཁན་ཡོད་ལ་གཉན་སིད་དྱེ་ར་བ་ནས་མྱེད་པར་གྱུར་པ། དཔེར་ན། རླུ་འབྲུམ་(Smallpox)ལེད་ཡིན་པ། |
**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.

| རྩ་ཐོགས་ཀྱི་འགོར་སྲུང་ནུས་པ། | རྩ་ཐོགས་ཀྱི་འགོར་སྲུང་ནུས་པ་ལྡན་པ་ལ་ཟྱེར།
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------
| རྩ་ཐོགས་ཀྱི་འགོར་སྲུང་ནུས་པ་ལྡན་ན། གཉན་རིམས་མི་གཅིག་ནས་གཞན་དུ་འགོར་སྤ་དྱེ་ཙམ་གིས་ཁག་ཏུ་འགོ་བ་རྱེད། འདིས་སྤི་ཚོགས་ནང་ནད་ཡམས་ཁབ་མཚམས་བདྱེ་བག་ངང་འཇོག་ཐུབ་པ་ཡིན། |
### 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.

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

### 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.

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

### 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.
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<td>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.</td>
<td>mRNA གོང་དང་། mRNA འཇིག་ཤིག་ལ་འགོད་བ་ དུས་ནི་mRNA རིག་གི་རིགས་ཆུང་ཆུང་ཞིག་རྐོན། mRNA རིག་གི་བརྙན་ཞིག་རྐོན་དུ་སྣོད་དུ་ལུས་ནང་བཞུ་འགོ་བ་རྐོན། mRNA དྱེ་ཕ་ཕུང་ནང་སྐེལ་རྐོན་དུ་སྣོད་དུ་ལུས་ནང་འཐོར་འགོ་གི་རྐོན།</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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.

### 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.

### Morbidity
Illness that happens due to a specific infection or condition.

### Mortality
Deaths that happen due to a specific infection or condition.

### Multi-dose vial
The containers (vials) hold more than one dose of a medicine or vaccine in a single vial.
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.
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| Pandemic | སྣ་མས་སྤྲུལ་ཡིན།  
Spread of a new disease to every country around the world. |
| Pathogen | ཀུན་རང་  
A germ that can cause disease if you are infected, such as a virus. |
| Peer-review | ངས་འབྲེལ་བ བྱུང་ཆུང་  
Independent experts examine other people’s research to make sure it is appropriate and correct. |
| Placebo | རྣམ་ཚབ།  
A substance or treatment that has no effect on human beings. |
| Polysaccharide vaccine | འགོ་ཁབ་མངར་རྫས་ཅན།  
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). |
| Pre-Clinical Trial | ཀྲོ་ཟོད་ལྟ།  
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. |
| Prime | རྫོད་མི་  
The first time a vaccine is given. |
| Protein subunit vaccine | འགོ་ཁབ་སྤྱི་དཀར་གྱི་ཆ་ལན།  
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. |
| **Roll out** | རལ་འབྲིལ་བྱེད་སྤོད།  
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. |
|---|---|
| **Reactogenicity** | རིག་གཞི་གཉེན་རིམ།  
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. |
| **Regulatory body** | སངས་འཛིན་ལྷན་ཚོགས།  
A government organisation that decides which vaccines can be registered in a country and legally used in the country. |
<table>
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<th><strong>S</strong></th>
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</table>
| **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. |
| གསར་ལོ་རག་དབྱིབས་ ༢ པ།  
དབྱིབས་གཉན་རིམས་ ༡༩ པའི་རྐྱེན་རིའི་ནད་སིད་ཀི་གཞུང་འབྱེལ་མིང་རྱེད།  
ཁབ་ལས་བྱུང་བའི་ཤུགས་རྐྱེན་འདྲ་པར་མེད་པ་ཞིག་གམ་བསམ་བསམ་ལས་འདས་པ། |
| **Spike protein**  
Coronaviruses have sharp bumps on their surface. Those bumps are called spike proteins. They help the virus enter a person’s cells. |
| མི་ནག་དཀར་གཟིགས་  
ཏོག་དབིབས་གཉན་སིན་ང་ས་སུའི་འབུར་གཟུགས་རྣམ་པོ་མང་པོ་ཡོད་པ་དྱེ་ཟུབ་མི་གཟིགས་  
ཁག་ནང་མང་པོའི་ནད་འག་ཕ་གཟུགས་(ནད་འག་སྤི་དཀར)ཀི་ཚད་གཞི་འཇལ་ཐབས་ཤིག་རྱེད། |
| **Serology**  
Measuring the level of antibodies (immune proteins) present in the blood. |
| འག་ཟུངས་བརྟག་ཐབས།  
ཁག་ནང་མང་པོའི་ནད་འག་ཕ་གཟུགས་(ནད་འག་སྤི་དཀར)ཀི་ཚད་གཞི་འཇལ་ཐབས་ཤིག་རྱེད། |
| **Side Effect**  
Any unwanted or unexpected effects of a vaccine. |
| འདི་ནད་མི་ནད།  
འག་ཁབ་ལས་བྱུང་བའི་ཤུགས་རྐྱེན་འདྲ་པར་མེད་པ་ཞིག་གམ་བསམ་བསམ་ལས་འདས་པ། |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA)</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA) is responsible for checking vaccines and other medicines before they can be used in Australia.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Thrombosis with thrombocytopenia syndrome (TTS)</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>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.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>Transmission</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>The ability of a virus to pass from one person to another.</td>
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</table>
### 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.*

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

### Vaccine Candidate
*A new vaccine that is still being tested and is not licensed.*

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

### Variant (mutation)
*Tiny changes in the genetic information inside a virus. Variants can occur when a virus multiplies or makes copies of itself.*

### Vial
*A small container used to hold medicine*

### 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.*
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<td><strong>Viral shedding</strong></td>
<td>བོན་པ་དོན་དང་དོན་མེད་པའི་དོན་ལུས་ནང་འཕྲེལ་བའི་ནད་ལུས་ཀི་ཕིར་ཐོན་ཏེ་དུ་གཞན་ལ་ནད་ཙོང་ཁབ་སིད་པ་རྫོད།</td>
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<td>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.</td>
<td>བོན་པ་དོན་ནང་འཕྲེལ་བའི་ནད་ལུས་ཀི་ཕིར་ཐོན་ཏེ་དུ་གཞན་ལ་ནད་ཙོང་ཁབ་སིད་པ་རྫོད།</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Waning immunity</strong></td>
<td>བོན་པ་དོན་དང་དོན་མེད་པའི་དོན་ལུས་ནང་འཕྲེལ་བའི་ནད་ལུས་ཀི་ཕིར་ཐོན་ཏེ་དུ་གཞན་ལ་ནད་ཙོང་ཁབ་སིད་པ་རྫོད།</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When your level of immunity gets lower and lower with time.</td>
<td>བོན་པ་དོན་དང་དོན་མེད་པའི་དོན་ལུས་ནང་འཕྲེལ་བའི་ནད་ལུས་ཀི་ཕིར་ཐོན་ཏེ་དུ་གཞན་ལ་ནད་ཙོང་ཁབ་སིད་པ་རྫོད།</td>
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