Assyrian | ܐܵܬ݂ܘܿܪܵܝܵܐ

COVID-19

ܫܡܵܗܹ̈ܐ ܕܢܸܫܝܵܢܹ̈ܐ ܕܓܘܼܫܡܵܐ
ܕܦܝܼܓܵܢܹ̈ܐ ܐܵܗܵܢܹ̈ܐ ܩܵܐ
ܡܓܘܼܕܪܘܼܬ݂ܵܐ ܕܡܚܲܣܢܘܼܬ݂ܵܐ
ܘܡܓܘܼܡܬ݂ܵܐ

ܐܲܘܟܵܡܬ݂ܵܐ ܚܲܒܝܼܬ݂ܵܐ ܩܵܐ ܣܘܼܕܵܪܵܐ
ܕܓܲܓܡܬ݂ܵܐ ܕ COVID-19

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

ܢܘܒܥܩܠܐ ܦܣܩܬܐ ܥܠ ܚܘܪܙܐ ܕܚܠܡܘܬܐ ܕ COVID-19

ܐܗܐ ܣܦܪܐ ܕܡܥܕܪܢܘܬܐ ܦܬܝܚܝܠܗ ܡܬܬܩܢܐ ܠܗܘܝܐ ܥܠ ܥܘܬܪܢܐ ܕܚܠܡܘܬܐ ܘܥܠ ܡܚܝܠܝܬܐ ܘܦܓܥܐ ܫܡܝܥܬܐ ܒܚܝܠ ܚܕܝܐ ܘܡܘܕܥܢܐ ܕܚܠܡܘܬܐ ܕܒܘܟ ܚܝܠܝ ܦܪܝܫ ܘܥܘܕܝ ܘܡܬܚܠܝ ܒܘܬ ܡܬܬܩܢܘܬܐ ܘܡܦܩܕܢܘܬܐ ܕܬܘܟܠܢܐ.

ܗܕܪܒܢܐ

ܒܝܕ ܕܐܗܐ ܣܦܪܐ ܕܡܥܕܪܢܘܬܐ ܗܘܐ ܠܝܗܒܐ ܡܥܠܝܢܐ ܒܢܝܕ ܠܛܢܐ ܦܬܝܚܐ ܥܠ ܡܥܕܪܢܘܬܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܡܟܣܝܐ ܒܘܬ ܡܬܚܫܚܢܘܬܐ ܘܡܬܬܩܢܘܬܐ ܕܬܘܟܠܢܐ. ܐܢܫܐ ܗܠܝܢ ܕܐܗܐ ܣܦܪܐ ܕܡܥܕܪܢܘܬܐ ܦܪܝܫ ܡܘܦܩܝܢܐ ܐܣܝܪ ܐܝܟ ܚܕ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܠܡܬܝܢܐ ܠܦܬܘܟܐ ܕܡܫܘܕܥܢܘܬܐ.

ܐܢ ܡܣܘܟܐ ܗܘܝܬܘܢ ܕܢܩܒܠܝܬܘܢ ܠܐ ܡܫܬܪܝܬܘܢ ܘܣܘܒܪܘܟܘܢ، ܢ ܕܡܘܝܒܠܬܘܢ ܚܕ ܚܒܪܐ ܢ ܦܬܓܡܐ ܚܕܬܐ ܠܗܘ ܣܦܪܐ،
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ܦܝܫܐ ܕܦܪܝܫ ܡܢܝܢܐ ܡܢ https://hdl.handle.net/2123/24642

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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.

ܦܘܫܡܬܐ ܡܕܝܩܢܬܐ (ܗܘܦܟܐ ܠܒܒܝܐ)
ܚܕ ܦܠܛܬܐ ܠܐ ܡܣܒܪܬܐ ܝܢ ܝܩܝܪܐ ܕܦܫܘܫܐ ܠܝܗ ܡܢ ܒܬܪ ܡܫܠܡܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܚܘܠܡܢܐ ܝܢ ܕܪܡܢܐ. ܚܕ ܡܕܡ ܕܠܐ ܗܘܐ ܦܝܫܐ ܡܣܒܪܐ ܕܗܘܝܐ ܗܘܐ.

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

ܦܘܫܡܬܐ ܡܕܝܩܢܬܐ ܡܢ ܒܬܪ ܡܚܣܢܘܬܐ (AEFIs)
ܚܕ ܦܠܛܬܐ ܠܐ ܡܣܒܪܬܐ ܕܦܫܘܫܐ ܠܝܗ ܡܢ ܒܬܪ ܚܠܡܬܐ. ܚܠܛܐ ܕܚܘܠܡܢܐ ܠܐ ܗܘܐ ܥܠܬ ܕܡܫܟܠܬܐ.

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.

ܟܢܫܬܐ ܡܠܘܟܢܬܐ ܕܚܘܠܡܢܐ
ܡܘܬܒܘܬܐ ܕܝܕܘܥܐ ܕܝܗܒܝܢ ܡܠܟܐ ܐܣܝܝܐ ܘܝܘܠܦܢܝܐ. ܦܪܨܘܦܐ ܕܡܘܬܒܘܬܐ ܓܐ ܡܡܠܠ ܥܡ ܘܙܝܪܐ ܕܚܘܠܡܢܐ ܕܚܘܟܡܬܐ ܐܘܣܛܪܠܝܬܐ ܝܢ ܥܡ ܡܕܒܪܢܘܬܐ ܕܡܠܘܐܐ ܡܐܣܝܢܐ (Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA)). ܐܢܝ ܓܐ ܝܗܒܝ ܡܠܟܐ ܒܘܬ ܫܘܐܠܐ ܕܐܣܝܪܐ ܡܢܐ ܒܛܝܚܘܬܐ ܘܦܘܠܚܢܐ ܕܚܘܠܡܢܐ.

Allergy
An immune response to a foreign material that is harmless to most people. The foreign material could be food, medicine or a part of a vaccine.

ܐܠܪܓܝܐ
ܦܘܢܝܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ ܥܠ ܚܕ ܡܠܘܐܐ ܢܘܟܪܝܐ ܕܠܝܬ ܠܗ ܢܟܝܢ ܚܘܪܓܐ ܥܠ ܪܘܒܐ ܘܪܒܐ ܕܐܢܫܐ. ܡܠܘܐܐ ܢܘܟܪܝܐ ܡܨܝܐ ܕܗܘܐ ܡܐܟܘܠܬܐ ܝܢ ܕܪܡܢܐ ܝܢ ܚܕ ܡܢܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܚܘܠܡܢܐ.

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.

ܠܘܚܡܐ ܢܛܪܢܐ ܕܦܓܪܐ
ܐܝܟ ܕܦܓܪܐ ܡܪܥܢܐ ܠܝܗ ܝܢ ܩܒܘܠܐ ܠܝܗ ܚܕ ܚܘܠܡܢܐ، ܦܓܪܐ ܓܒ ܥܒܕ ܠܘܚܡܐ ܢܛܪܢܐ ܕܦܓܪܐ ܠܢܛܪܬܗ ܡܢ ܒܝܫܬܐ ܡܪܥܐ. ܒܬܪܟܘܢ ܦܓܪܐ ܡܨܐ ܕܢܟܪ ܠܗܘܢ، ܡܘܩܪܘܣܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܗܘ ܡܪܥܐ ܦܫܘܫܐ ܠܝܗ ܚܕܐ ܓܗܐ ܐܚܪܬܐ.

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.

ܡܠܘܐܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ
ܚܕ ܡܠܘܐܐ ܢܘܟܪܝܐ (ܒܪܝܐ) ܐܝܟ ܒܩܛܝܪܝܐ، ܒܝܪܘܣܐ ܝܢ ܦܛܪܝܬܐ ܕܓܐ ܡܥܒܕܝ ܢܣܒܘܢܝܐ ܘܡܪܥܐ ܝܢ، ܐܢܝ ܥܒܪܝ ܠܓܘ ܦܓܪܐ. ܡܛܟܣܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ ܓܐ ܡܫܟܚܠܗܘܢ، ܘܡܥܒܕܐ ܠܘܚܡܐ ܢܛܪܢܐ ܕܦܓܪܐ ܕܩܪܒܝ ܠܩܘܒܠܗܘܢ.

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.

ܡܥܕܪܢܐ
ܚܕ ܡܥܕܪܢܐ ܐܝܬܝܗ ܚܕ ܡܠܘܐܐ ܝܪܬܢܝܐ ܕܦܝܫܐ ܠܝܗ ܡܘܦܠܚܐ ܓܘ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܚܘܠܡܢܐ. ܡܥܕܪܢܐ ܓܐ ܥܕܪ ܥܠ ܦܓܪܢ، ܕܥܒܕܝ ܚܕ ܦܘܢܝܐ ܒܘܫ ܚܝܠܬܢܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ. ܡܥܕܪܢܐ ܓܐ ܦܠܚ ܒܗܕܕܐ ܥܡ ܡܢܘܬܐ ܐܚܪܢܝܬܐ ܕܚܘܠܡܢܐ. ܐܢܝ ܦܝܫܐ ܡܢܐ ܡܘܦܠܚܐ ܓܘ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܚܘܠܡܢܐ ܥܠ ܝܬܝܪ ܡܢ 70 ܫܢܝܐ.

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.	**ܐܢܦܠܟܣܝܘܬܐ ܡܥܒܕܬܐ** ܚܕ ܗܘܦܟܐ ܠܥܓܠܐ ܐܠܪܓܝܐ ܘܡܥܢܢܐ ܕܐܢܦܠܟܣܝܘܬܐ (ܐܢܦܟܣܝܐ). ܐܗܐ ܒܠܟܐ ܕܗܘܐ ܚܕ ܗܘܦܟܐ ܠܥܓܠܐ ܡܢ ܡܐܟܘܠܬܐ ܝܢ ܕܪܡܢܐ. ܢܝܫܢܩܐ ܡܨܝܢܐ ܕܫܡܠܝܢ ܐܘܠܨܢܐ ܒܢܫܡܬܐ ܕܢܦܫܐ، ܒܢܝܬܐ ܘܣܟܐ ܒܣܪܝܬܐ ܠܗ ܕܐܒܝܫܘܬܐ ܕܕܡܐ. ܦܪܨܘܦܐ ܕܡܣܘܩܝܐ ܠܗ ܗܕܟܐ ܢܝܫܢܩܐ ܝܕ ܩܝܡ ܠܡܦܩܬܐ ܕܒܛܠܐ ܐܣܝܘܬܐ ܐܠܨܝܬܐ ܘܡܕܥܬܐ ܠܥܕܢܐ ܝܐ ܡܝܬ.
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.	**ܫܘܬܦܘܬܐ** ܚܕ ܐܣܘܪܐ ܒܝܠ ܚܕܐ ܦܘܠܚܢܐ ܕܦܘܫܩܐ ܒܐܢܐ ܗܕ ܒܗܘ ܙܒܢܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܚܕܐ ܦܘܠܚܢܐ ܐܚܪܬܐ ܦܘܫܩܐ ܒܐܢܐ. ܝܕ ܐܢܐ ܫܪܪܐ ܦܘܠܚܢܐ ܦܘܫܩܐ ܡܢܐ ܚܕܬ ܚܕܕܐ ܠܐ ܒܐܢܐ ܡܚܘܝܢܐ ܕܚܕܐ ܦܘܠܚܢܐ ܡܥܒܕܐ ܠܗ ܗܝ ܕܗܘ ܦܘܠܚܢܐ ܐܚܪܬܐ.
Asymptomatic Someone with no sign of infection.	**ܕܠܐ ܢܝܫܢܩܐ ܡܚܘܝܢܐ ܕܡܪܥܐ** ܚܕ ܕܠܐ ܠܝܗ ܡܣܘܩܝܐ ܢܝܫܢܩܐ ܕܡܪܥܐ.
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.	**ܛܘܥܡܬܐ ܡܘܚܝܠܐ** ܛܘܥܡܬܐ ܚܝܐ ܝܐ ܡܦܠܚܝ ܚܕ ܦܢܝܐ ܒܘܨ ܡܚܝܠܐ (ܝܢ ܡܘܚܝܠܐ) ܕܡܘܪܩܐ (ܡܟܪܘܒܐ) ܕܝܐ ܡܝܬܒ ܚܕ ܡܪܥܐ. ܐܢܐ ܛܘܥܡܬܐ ܝܢܐ ܕܡܝܢܐ ܠܡܪܥܐ ܟܝܢܝܐ ܕܐܢܝ ܡܘܢܥܐ ܝܢܐ ܕܡܟܠܝܠܗ. ܐܢܝ ܝܐ ܡܥܒܕܝ ܚܕ ܦܘܢܝܐ ܚܝܠܢܐ ܕܢܛܝܪܘܬܐ ܘܦܫܝܢܐ ܗܘ ܚܕ ܡܕܡ ܢܪܝܟܐ.
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.	**ܡܘܟܘܫܬܐ ܡܠܦܢܬܐ ܛܟܢܝܩܝܬܐ ܠܗ ܐܘܣܛܪܠܝܐ ܒܘܨ ܡܚܣܢܘܬܐ (ATAGI)** ܚܕܐ ܡܘܟܘܫܬܐ ܕܡܗܝܪܐ ܕܝܐ ܡܥܕܪ ܗܘ ܚܘܟܡܘܬܐ ܕܥܒܕ ܦܘܣܩܢܐ (ܡܥܠܝܬܐ) ܒܘܨ ܡܦܠܚܬܐ ܕܛܘܥܡܬܐ ܠܗ ܐܘܣܛܪܠܝܐ .
Australian Immunisation Register An electronic register that contains information on all vaccines given to all Australians.	**ܫܛܪܐ ܕܡܚܣܢܘܬܐ ܕܐܘܣܛܪܠܝܐ** ܚܕ ܫܛܪܐ ܐܠܟܛܪܘܢܝܐ ܕܝܠܒܢܐ ܠܝܗ ܡܘܕܥܢܘܬܐ ܒܘܨ ܟܠܗܝ ܛܘܥܡܬܐ ܕܝܗܝܒܐ ܝܢܐ ܠܘܩܒܠ ܗܘ ܟܠܗܝ ܐܘܣܛܪܠܝܐ.

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.	**ܡܒܲܨܒܲܨܬܵܐ ܕܦܲܬܵܐ** ܚܕܵܐ ܐܘܼܪܚܵܐ ܕܒܨܵܝܬܵܐ ܠܡܚܙܘܼܝܵܐ ܗܿܝ ܕܚܘܼܬܡܹܐ ܡܘܼܦܠܸܛܹܐ ܓܵܘ ܐܘܼܣܬܪܵܠܝܵܐ ܝܢܵܐ ܒܥܕ ܕܪܵܓܵܐ ܥܠܵܝܵܐ ܕܛܵܒܘܼܬܵܐ. ܡܕܲܒܪܵܢܘܼܬܵܐ ܕܡܣܲܠܦܵܢܹܐ ܡܐܣܝܵܢܹܐ (Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA)) ܒܸܕ ܥܒܵܕܵܐ ܠܗܘܿܢ ܐܵܢܹܐ ܒܨܵܝܬܹܐ.
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.	**ܚܘܼܬܡܵܐ ܡܥܲܠܝܵܢܵܐ** **(ܣܘܼܟܵܐ ܡܥܲܠܝܵܢܬܵܐ)** ܚܲܕ ܚܘܼܬܡܵܐ ܙܵܘܕܵܢܵܐ ܝܘܼܗܒܵܐ ܡܢ ܒܵܬܲܪ ܕܚܘܼܬܡܵܐ ܩܲܕܡܵܝܵܐ، ܝܘܼܗܒܵܐ ܝܠܹܗ ܗܿܝ ܥܠܲܬܵܐ ܕܠܥܸܠܵܝܵܐ ܡܚܲܝܕܘܼܬܵܐ ܥܲܡ ܣܘܼܟܵܬܵܐ ܝܠܹܗ ܕܠܝܼܗܘܼܝܵܐ (ܐܵܥܘܼܪܵܐ) ܕܡܚܲܝܕܘܼܬܵܐ ܒܸܕ ܡܲܠܓܹܪܵܐ ܗܿܝ ܚܲܕ ܡܲܟܫܵܐ ܥܲܡ ܡܲܪܟܵܐ ܕܝܘܼܪܵܝܵܐ.
Breakthrough infection When someone can get the infection even though they are vaccinated.	**ܥܘܼܒܵܪܵܐ ܕܡܲܪܥܵܐ** ܐܝܼܡܲܢ ܕܐ̱ܢܵܫܵܐ ܡܵܨܹܐ ܡܲܪܥܵܐ ܐܵܦ ܕܐܝܼܠܹܗ ܩܒܝܼܠܵܐ ܝܠܹܗ ܚܘܼܬܡܵܐ.

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.	**ܡܚܝܕܘܬܐ ܕܡܛܝܒܢܘܬܐ ܕܥܝܕܘܬܐ ܩܐ ܡܕܥܬܐ ܚܕ̈ܬܬܐ (CEPI)** ܚܕ ܫܘܬܐܣܐ ܬܒܠܝܬܐ ܕܒܕ ܗܝܪ ܩܐ ܣܓܝ ܐܬܪ̈ܘܬܐ ܕܫܩܠܝ ܚܘܠܡ̈ܢܐ ܕ COVID-19. ܐܗܐ ܫܘܬܐܣܐ ܒܕ ܗܝܪ ܩܐ ܫܘܠܛܢ̈ܐ، ܝܣܝܪ̈ܐ ܫܘܠܛܢ̈ܐ ܕܐܬܪ̈ܘܬܐ ܕܐܝܬܠܗܘܢ ܚܕ ܦܣܠܐ ܙܘܥܪܐ، ܕܩܒܠܝ ܚܘܠܡ̈ܢܐ ܫܠܝܡ̈ܐ ܘܡܦܠܚ̈ܢܐ ܩܐ 20 ܒܡܐܘܬܐ ܕܥܡܗܘܢ.
Cell culture Using cells grown in liquid to make vaccine ingredients.	**ܪܒܝܬܐ ܕܬܐܢ̈ܝܬܐ** ܡܦܠܚܝܐ ܬܐܢ̈ܝܬܐ ܪܒܝܐ ܓܘ ܪܛܝܒܐ ܠܡܥܒܕܐ ܡܠܘ̈ܐܐ ܕܚܘܠܡܢܐ.
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.	**ܒܘܚܪ̈ܢܐ ܐܣܝܘܬܢ̈ܝܐ** ܚܕ ܦܪܫܐ ܕܒܘܚܪܐ ܝܕܥܢܝܐ. ܐܢ̈ܫܐ ܝܢ ܡܩܒܠܝ ܐܢܐ ܚܕ ܚܘܠܡܢܐ ܚܕܬܐ ܝܢ ܓܘ ܩܘܒܘܨܬܐ ܡܕܒܪܢܝܬܐ ܐܢܐ. ܩܘܒܘܨܬܐ ܡܕܒܪܢܝܬܐ ܡܨܝܐ ܕܡܩܒܠܐ ܚܕ ܚܘܠܡܢܐ ܦܪܝܫܐ ܝܢ ܚܕ ܡܕܡܝܢܐ، ܗ.ܕ. ܚܕ ܡܠܘܐܐ ܦܫܝܛܐ ܕܠܝܬ ܠܗ ܡܥܒܕܢܘܬܐ (ܐܬܪܐ) ܥܠ ܦܓܪܐ. ܡܫܬܘܬܦ̈ܢܐ ܒܥܕܢܝܬ ܠܐ ܝܕܥܝ ܓܘ ܐܝܢܝ ܩܘܒܘܨܬܐ ܐܢܐ. ܝܕܘܥܬܢ̈ܐ ܓܐ ܒܚܝܢܝܠܗܘܢ ܫܠܝܡܘܬܐ ܘܡܘܬܪ̈ܢܐ ܕܚܘܠܡ̈ܢܐ ܚܕ̈ܬܐ.
Co-administration To be given more than one vaccine on the same day.	**ܡܕܒܪܢܘܬܐ ܡܫܘܬܦܬܐ** ܡܩܒܠܐ ܝܬܝܪ ܡܢ ܚܕ ܚܘܠܡܢܐ ܗܝܪ ܒܗܘ ܝܘܡܐ.
Cold chain Shipping and storing vaccines at the correct temperature.	**ܫܫܠܬܐ ܕܩܘܪ̈ܐ** ܫܘܕܪܐ ܘܚܙܢܬܐ ܕܚܘܠܡ̈ܢܐ ܬܚܘܬ ܚܕ ܕܪܓܐ ܕܚܡܝܡܘܬܐ ܬܪܝܨܐ.
Combination vaccine Combination vaccines take two or more vaccines that could be given individually and put them into one shot.	**ܚܘܠܡܢܐ ܕܡܘܚܠܛܘܬܐ** ܚܘܠܡ̈ܢܐ ܡܘܚܠܛ̈ܐ ܓܐ ܫܩܠܝ ܬܪܝܢ ܝܢ ܒܘܫ ܙܘܕܐ ܚܘܠܡ̈ܢܐ ܕܡܨܝܢܐ ܕܦܝܫܝ ܝܗܝܒܐ ܠܚܘܕܝܗ ܘܡܘܬܒܐ ܠܟܠܗ ܚܕܐ ܣܡܬܐ.
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.	**ܦܠܣܡܐ ܕܒܣܝܡܬܐ** ܦܠܣܡܐ ܝܠܗ ܗܘ ܡܢܬܐ ܪܛܝܒܬܐ ܕܕܡܐ. ܐܗܐ ܦܠܣܡܐ ܝܠܗ ܟܢܝܫܐ ܡܢ ܚܕ ܦܪܨܘܦܐ ܡܢ ܒܬܪ ܕܗܘܝ ܡܚܠܝܐ ܐܢܐ ܚܕ ܡܪܥܐ. ܪܛܝܒܐ ܓܐ ܚܒܫ ܢܘܒܝ̈ܐ ܠܩܘܒܠܐ ܕܡܪ̈ܥܐ ܕܡܢܫܝܐ. ܒܥܕܢܐ ܐܚܪ̈ܢܐ ܐܗܐ ܦܠܣܡܐ ܡܨܝܐ ܕܝܗܝܒ ܗܘܝܐ ܩܐ ܐܢܫ̈ܐ ܐܚܪ̈ܢܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܪܥܝ ܝܢ ܠܡܗܝܪܝܗܘܢ ܕܗܘܝ ܒܚܘܠܡܢܐ ܒܘܫ ܛܒܐ.

C *Cont'd*

Conjugate vaccine The joining together of two compounds (usually a protein and polysaccharide) to increase a vaccine's effectiveness.	**ܛܘܟܬܐ ܡܚܝܕܢܐ** ܡܘܙܓܬܐ ܕܬܪܝܢ ܡܠܘܐܐ ܡܪܟܒܐ (ܒܥܕܢܝܬܐ ܚܕ ܦܪܘܬܝܢ ܘܦܘܠܝܣܟܪܐ ܕܫܟܪ) ܠܡܘܣܘܦܐ ܡܥܒܕܢܘܬܐ ܕܛܘܟܬܐ.
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.	**ܟܢܘܫܬܐ ܡܕܒܪܢܝܬܐ** ܚܕܐ ܟܢܘܫܬܐ ܕܐܢܫܐ ܕܠܐ ܡܩܒܠܝܘ ܛܘܟܬܐ ܝܢ ܪܕܝܢܐ ܕܦܝܫܐ ܝܠܗ ܒܘܚܢܐ. ܒܕܘܟܐ ܕܗܕܐ، ܐܝܢ ܡܨܝܐ ܕܡܩܒܠܝ ܪܕܝܬܐ ܒܢܘܪܡܐ (ܪܕܝܢܐ، ܛܘܟܬܐ ܝܢ ܪܕܝܬܐ)، ܚܕ ܡܠܘܐܐ ܦܓܕܢܝܐ، ܝܢ ܠܐ ܡܩܒܠܝ ܚܕ ܡܕܡ. ܢܝܫܐ ܕܢܣܝܘܢܐ ܝܠܗ ܠܡܦܚܡܐ ܡܘܕܝ ܩܘܡܐ ܝܠܗ ܓܘ ܟܠ ܚܕܐ ܟܘܢܫܬܐ ܒܗ ܦܣܩܐ. ܦܠܛܐ ܓܪܓ ܕܗܘܝ ܦܫܐ ܦܪܝܫܐ ܒܝܢ ܬܪܬܝܢ ܟܘܢܫܬܐ ܠܡܚܘܝܐ ܕܦܘܪܫܢܘܬܐ ܒܝܢܬܝ ܠܐ ܝܠܗ ܗܘܝܐ ܒܓܕܫܐ (ܒܟܦܣܘ). ܚܕ ܡܠܘܐܐ ܦܓܕܢܝܐ ܝܠܗ ܚܕܐ 'ܕܡܘܬܐ'، ܚܕܐ ܪܕܝܬܐ ܦܓܕܢܝܬܐ، ܐܝܟ ܚܕܐ ܚܒܬܐ ܕܫܟܪ ܕܪܡܢܐ ܕܡܝܐ ܠܪܕܝܬܐ ܫܪܝܪܬܐ.
Contraindication An illness (or health condition) that increases the risk for a serious adverse health consequence.	**ܡܣܘܩܬܐ ܕܕܠܡܦܓܠܘܬܐ** ܚܕ ܡܪܥܐ (ܝܢ ܚܕܐ ܐܝܟܢܝܘܬܐ ܚܘܠܡܢܝܬܐ) ܕܟܐ ܡܘܣܝܦܠܗ ܣܟܢܬܐ ܕܗܘܝܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܦܠܛܐ ܚܘܠܡܢܝܐ ܡܪܥܢܝܐ (ܝܩܝܪܐ) ܘܡܝܬܢܐ.
COVAX An international partnership that aims to support the development and delivery of the COVID-19 vaccines fairly around the world.	**ܟܘܒܐܟܣ (COVAX)** ܚܕܐ ܫܘܬܦܘܬܐ ܥܠܡܢܝܬܐ ܕܢܝܫܗ ܝܠܗ ܠܡܣܢܕܐ ܩܐ ܡܫܘܚܠܦܘܬܐ ܘܡܫܕܪܬܐ ܕܛܘܟܬܐ ܕ COVID-19 ܠܟܠܗܘܢ ܐܬܪܘܬܐ ܕܥܠܡܐ ܒܚܕܐ ܐܘܪܚܐ ܬܪܝܨܬܐ.

D

Deltoid A muscle in the upper arm where vaccine is given.	**ܥܲܙܲܠܬܵܐ ܕܬܠܵܬܵܐ** ܗܵܕܵܐ ܥܲܙܲܠܬܵܐ ܝܠܵܗ̇ ܕܕܪܵܥܵܐ ܥܸܠܵܝܵܐ ܐܲܝܟܵܐ ܕܣܲܡܵܢܵܐ ܕܚܘܼܣܵܢܵܐ ܓܵܘ ܦܵܫܵܐ ܡܗܝܒܬܵܐ.
Dose/vaccination schedule A list of times to have vaccines throughout your life	**ܡܕܪܵܐ ܕܡܢܵܘܵܬܵܐ \ ܕܚܘܼܣܵܢܬܵܐ** ܚܲܕ ܡܕܪܵܐ ܕܙܲܒܢܵܢܹ̈ܐ ܐܲܝܟ ܕܡܲܩܒܠܝܼܬܘܿܢ ܠܗܘܿܢ ܚܘܼܣܵܢܹ̈ܐ ܒܓܵܘ ܕܚܲܝܘܼܬܘܿܢ.
Dose An amount of a medicine or drug taken.	**ܡܢܵܬܵܐ** ܗܵܕܵܐ ܟܡܝܘܼܬܵܐ ܕܕܲܪܡܵܢܵܐ ܝܲܢ ܕܣܲܡܵܐ ܕܫܩܝܼܠܬܵܐ ܝܠܵܗ̇ ܡܫܩܝܠܬܵܐ.
Dosing error When medicines are given in the wrong amount, at the wrong time point or to the wrong person.	**ܦܘܼܠܚܵܢܵܐ ܕܡܢܵܘܵܬܵܐ** ܐܲܝܟ ܕܕܲܪܡܵܢܹ̈ܐ ܝܗܝܼܒܹ̈ܐ ܝܢܵܐ ܒܟܡܝܘܼܬܵܐ ܠܵܐ ܬܪܝܼܨܬܵܐ، ܝܲܢ ܒܙܲܒܢܵܐ ܦܘܼܠܚܵܢܵܐ ܝܲܢ ܠܵܐ ܚܲܕ ܦܲܪܨܘܿܦܵܐ ܦܘܼܠܚܵܢܵܐ.

E

Efficacy How well a vaccine works during a research study.	[illegible]
Effectiveness How well a vaccine works in the real world.	[illegible]
Endemic When there are low levels of a disease in a town, city or country.	[illegible]
Epidemic A widespread amount or rapid increase of an infectious disease in a community at a particular time. More cases than normal.	[illegible]
Epidemiology The study of how often diseases occur in different groups of people and why.	[illegible]
Elimination of infection Zero cases of an infection in a specified geographic area (i.e. a country). Example: Measles in Australia.	[illegible]
Eradication Zero cases of the germ in the entire world. Example: Smallpox.	[illegible]
Extensive limb swelling When the arms or legs of a person become larger than normal, sometimes twice the normal size, with or without redness, close to where the vaccine was given.	[illegible]

G

Guillain-Barré syndrome A rare event where a person's immune system attacks the nerves and can cause muscle weakness, numbness or not being able to move part or most of the body.	**ܦܪܟܐ ܓܝܠܝܢ ܕܒܪܝܐ** ܚܕܐ ܦܘܫܩܬܐ ܕܟܝܘܪܐ ܐܟܘܐ ܕܐ ܗܘܢܐ ܢܡܟܐ ܕܒܪܢܫܐ ܕܡܫܝܢܘܬܐ ܕܝܠܗ ܦܪܝܘܩܐ ܥܠ ܥܪܩܐ ܠܓܝܕܐ، ܘܡܨܝܐ ܥܒܕܐ ܕܡܚܠܝܘܬܐ ܪܓܘܫܘܬܐ ܕܥܠܠܐ ܝܢ ܗܡܝܢܘܬܐ ܝܢ ܠܐ ܡܨܝܐ ܡܫܘܚܠܐ ܠܗܝܕ ܦܠܓܐ ܝܢ ܠܪܘܒܐ ܗܘܕܐ ܕܦܓܪܐ.

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.	**ܚܣܝܢܘܼܬܵܐ ܕܥܵܢܵܐ** ܐܝܟ݂ ܕܡܸܫܟ݁ܲܚ ܙܵܘܕܵܐ ܕܐ̱ܢܵܫܹ̈ܐ ܓ݂ܵܘ ܚܕ݂ܵܐ ܟܢܘܼܫܬܵܐ ܐܝܼܬܠܗܘܿܢ ܢܛܵܪܘܼܬܵܐ ܠܩܘܼܒܵܠ ܚܕ ܡܲܪܥܵܐ ܡܲܚܒܠܵܢܵܐ. ܪ̈ܡܵܬ݂ܹܐ ܥܸܠܵܝܹ̈ܐ ܕܢܛܵܪܘܼܬܵܐ ܒܹܐ ܥܵܒ݂ܕܝܼܠܵܗ̇ ܒܘܼܫ ܥܲܣܩܵܐ ܩܵܐ ܚܕ ܩܘܼܪܡܵܐ ܕܡܫܲܢܹܐ ܡܼܢ ܚܕ ܦܲܪܨܘܿܦܵܐ ܠܚܕ ܦܲܪܨܘܿܦܵܐ ܐ̱ܚܹܪ݇ܢܵܐ. ܐܵܗܵܐ ܐ̱ܡܟܵܢܘܼܬܵܐ ܒܹܐ ܗܵܘܝܵܐ ܡܲܨܠܚܵܢܵܝܬܵܐ ܒܡܲܟ݂ܠܝܵܬܵܐ ܕܦܪ̈ܣܬܵܐ ܕܡܲܪܥܵܐ ܓ݂ܵܘ ܟܢܘܼܫܬܵܐ.

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.	**ܛܟܣܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ ܡܢ ܡܪܥܐ** ܛܟܣܐ ܕܦܓܪܐ ܐܝܬܠܗ ܗܘ ܡܬܒܚܢܬܐ ܘܩܛܠܬܐ ܕܩܘܪܡܙܐ ܠܝܬܪܐ، ܕܠܡܘܒܠ ܚܩܬܐ ܕܟܝܢ ܡܪܥܐ. ܛܟܣܐ ܟܣܬܢܐ ܡܠܝܗ ܡܪܝܐ ܕܠܘܚܩܐ ܬܠܬܐ ܕܦܓܪܐ ܕܝܢܐ ܠܘܠܝܒ ܠܗ ܕܡܐ ܘܡܬܟܣܝܠܗ، ܡܠܦܢܐ ܢܘܟܪܝܐ ܐܝܟ ܒܩܛܪܝܐ ܘܒܝܪܘܣܐ ܘܡܬܬܒ ܒܝܗܝ. ܛܟܣܐ ܝܐ ܡܣܝܪ ܗܘ ܦܓܪܐ ܕܦܪܩܝ ܡܢ ܕܐܝܢ ܡܠܦܢܐ ܢܘܟܪܝܐ.
Immune response The immune response is how your body recognizes and defends itself against bacteria, viruses, and substances that appear foreign and harmful.	**ܦܘܢܝܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ ܡܢ ܡܪܥܐ** ܦܘܢܝܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ ܡܢ ܡܪܥܐ ܝܠܗ ܗܝ ܐܘܪܚܐ ܕܦܓܪܐ ܝܐ ܡܦܠܝܫܠܗ ܠܡܬܟܘܢܝܘܗܝ ܒܩܛܪܝܐ ܘܒܝܪܘܣܐ ܘܡܠܦܢܐ ܕܡܬܚܙܝܢ ܐܝܟ ܢܘܟܪܝܐ ܘܡܙܝܩܢܐ ܘܡܠܝܫܠܗ ܠܝܗ ܠܡܘܒܠܝܘܗܝ.
Immune thrombocytopenia purpura (ITP) A rare event where a person’s immune system destroys the blood clotting cells. This results in a person’s blood not being able to clot as it should.	**ܦܪܦܘܪܐ ܕܦܝܫܢܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ** ܚܕܐ ܡܘܩܥܬܐ ܕܟܝܪܐ ܟܬܝܐ ܝܐ ܗܘܝܐ ܐܝܟܐ ܕܛܟܣܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܒܪܢܫܐ ܝܐ ܡܚܪܒܠܗ، ܟܢܝܐ ܕܡܩܪܫܬܐ ܕܕܡܐ. ܦܠܛܐ ܝܐ ܗܘܝܐ ܕܕܡܐ ܕܒܪܢܫܐ ܠܝܠܗ ܡܨܝܐ ܕܩܪܫ ܐܝܟ ܕܘܝܡܬܐ ܝܠܗ.
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.	**ܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ ܡܢ ܡܪܥܐ** ܡܨܝܢܘܬܐ ܠܢܛܘܪܐ ܗܘ ܦܓܪܐ ܕܦܓܪ ܒܥܠܬܐ ܝܐ ܕܠܐ ܗܘܐ ܚܕ ܡܪܥܐ ܐܢܝ ܕܦܢܝܐ ܝܠܗ ܠܠܒܫܐ ܠܚܕ ܩܘܪܡܙܐ. ܦܓܪܘܟ، ܝܐ ܒܢܐ ܠܗ ܐܢܐ ܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ ܒܚܠܘܫܗ ܠܩܘܪܡܙܐ ܝܢ ܒܡܩܒܠܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܚܘܪܬܐ. ܛܟܣܘܟ، ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ ܐܝܬܠܗ ܚܕ “ܕܟܪܢܐ” — ܗܘ ܡܨܐ ܕܕܟܪ ܠܗܘ، ܩܘܪܡܙܐ ܕܝܘܚܙܝܠܗ ܒܩܕܡܝܬܐ ܘܝܕܥ ܕܐܟܝ ܟܦܫ ܒܓܒܝܗܝ.
Immunisation The process of developing immunity to an infection, usually by getting vaccinated.	**ܡܚܣܢܝܘܬܐ** ܐܘܪܚܐ ܕܡܫܘܚܠܦܬܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ ܠܡܘܒܠ ܚܕ ܡܪܥܐ ܡܛܦܢܢܐ، ܒܐܪܝܐ ܒܡܩܒܠܬܐ ܕܚܘܪܬܐ.
Immunocompromised Someone whose immune system may not be able to fight off an illness as well as other people. There are several illnesses that can cause someone to become immunocompromised.	**ܛܟܣܐ ܡܘܟܝܢܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ** ܚܕ ܒܪܢܫܐ ܕܛܟܣܗ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ ܒܠܟܐ ܕܠܐ ܗܘܝܐ ܡܨܝܢܐ ܕܦܠܝܛ ܠܡܘܒܠ ܡܪܥܐ ܒܚܕܐ ܐܘܪܚܐ ܫܒܝܬܐ ܐܝܟ ܕܛܟܣܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ ܕܐܢܫܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ ܡܨܝܐ ܟܝܒ. ܐܝܬ ܚܕܪܢܐ ܡܪܥܐ ܕܡܨܝ ܕܡܫܟܚ ܕܚܕ ܒܪܢܫܐ ܗܘܝܐ ܠܗ ܛܟܣܐ ܡܘܟܝܢܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ.
Immunogenicity The power of a substance to produce an immune response. The substance can be present in a vaccine.	**ܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ** ܡܨܝܢܘܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܡܠܦܢܐ ܠܡܒܪܘܝܐ ܚܕ ܦܘܢܝܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ. ܡܠܦܢܐ ܡܨܝܐ ܕܗܘܝܐ ܒܓܘܐ ܕܚܕ ܚܘܪܬܐ.

I Cont'd

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.	**ܛܘܥܡܐ ܠܐ ܡܚܝܢܐ** ܚܕ ܛܘܥܡܐ ܡܬܘܪܨܐ ܡܢ ܚܕ ܡܘܪܥܐ ܕܦܝܫܐ ܝܠܗ ܡܩܛܠܐ. ܡܘܪܥܐ ܦܝܫܐ ܝܠܗ ܡܩܛܠܐ ܝܢ ܒܡܦܠܚܢܘܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܪܬܚܐ ܥܠܝܐ ܕܚܡܝܡܘܬܐ ܝܢ ܒܡܦܠܚܢܘܬܐ ܕܟܝܡܝܐ ܒܟܝܡܝܐ. ܐܝܡܢ ܕܗܢܐ ܡܘܪܥܐ ܡܩܛܠܐ ܦܝܫܐ ܝܠܗ ܡܙܪܩܐ ܠܓܘ ܦܓܪܘܟ݂، ܒܥܘܕܪܢܐ ܕܡܚܣܢܘܬܐ، ܒܝܠܦܐ ܐܘܪܚܐ ܠܡܫܟܚܬܐ ܕܡܚܝܢܘܬܐ ܒܐ ܗܝܟ ܕܐܒܝ ܡܫܟܚܠܗ ܡܘܪܥܐ، ܘܦܓܪܘܟ݂، ܒܐ ܦܝܫ ܡܚܝܕܐ ܡܢ ܡܪܥܐ.
Incidence Incidence can mean the number of new disease cases in a town, city, state or country or the number of new cases in a particular group of people over a certain amount of time.	**ܝܕܥܢܘܬܐ** ܡܢܝܢܐ ܕܝܕܥܢܘܬܐ ܡܨܝܐ ܕܗܘܐ ܚܕ ܡܢܝܢܐ ܕܡܦܩܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܡܪܥܐ ܚܕܬܐ ܕܦܪܨܐ ܝܠܗ ܝܢ ܓܘ ܡܬܐ ܝܢ ܡܕܝܢܬܐ ܝܢ ܓܘ ܚܕ ܐܘܚܕܢܐ ܝܢ ܐܬܪܐ، ܝܢ ܡܢܝܢܐ ܕܡܦܩܬܐ ܚܕܬܐ ܝܢ ܓܘ ܟܢܘܫܬܐ ܦܪܫܬܐ ܕܐܢܫܐ ܒܚܕ ܡܫܚܐ ܡܣܝܡܐ ܕܙܒܢܐ.
Infection When a germ (bacteria or virus) enters the body. If the body cannot fight the growth of germs, it may cause disease.	**ܡܪܥܐ ܡܫܬܪܝܢܐ** ܐܝܡܢ ܕܚܕ ܡܘܪܥܐ (ܒܩܛܝܪܝܐ ܝܢ ܒܝܪܘܣܐ) ܥܐܠܐ ܝܠܗ ܠܓܘ ܦܓܪܐ. ܐܢ ܦܓܪܐ ܠܐ ܡܨܐ ܕܡܩܛܠ ܪܒܝܬܐ ܡܘܪܥܐ، ܐܝܬ ܡܟܠܬܐ ܕܡܚܕܬ ܡܪܥܐ.
Injection site reaction The most common side-effects after a vaccine. This can include pain, itching, swelling or redness around the site of injection. These are usually mild and last for 1–2 days.	**ܗܘܦܟܐ ܠܚܒܪܐ ܒܕܘܟܬܐ ܕܡܙܪܩܬܐ** ܐܝܟ ܦܠܛܐ ܝܕܥܢܝܐ ܒܝܫ ܠܚܒܪܐ ܕܒܐ ܗܘܝ ܡܢ ܒܬܪ ܡܫܠܡܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܛܘܥܡܐ. ܐܢܐ ܡܨܝܐ ܕܫܡܠܝ ܟܐܒܐ (ܚܟܟܐ)، ܢܦܚܐ، ܘܣܘܡܩܐ ܝܢ ܣܘܡܩܘܬܐ ܠܚܕܪܢܝ ܕܘܟܬܐ ܕܡܙܪܩܬܐ. ܐܢܐ ܥܕܟܡܐ ܒܐ ܗܘܝ ܡܟܝܟܐ ܘܡܦܠܛܝ ܡܢ 1 ܗܠ 2 ܝܘܡܢܐ.
Intramuscular injection Where the vaccine is given into the muscle.	**ܡܫܚܬܐ ܕܡܙܪܩܬܐ ܠܓܘ ܥܛܠܬܐ** ܐܝܟܐ ܕܛܘܥܡܐ ܦܝܫܐ ܝܠܗ ܡܘܗܒܐ ܠܓܘ ܥܛܠܬܐ.
Live vaccine The vaccine uses a live form of the bacterium/ virus that may be weakened	**ܛܘܥܡܐ ܚܝܐ** ܛܘܥܡܐ ܒܐ ܡܦܠܚ ܚܕ ܨܘܪܬܐ ܚܝܐ ܕܒܩܛܝܪܝܐ \ ܕܒܝܪܘܣ ܕܡܟܠܬܐ ܦܝܫܐ ܝܠܗ ܪܦܝܐ.
Long-COVID (also known as post-covid condition) When people with COVID-19 have symptoms for two months or more. Common symptoms include feeling tired, shortness of breath, memory problems, and others. These symptoms can affect the person's daily functioning.	**ܟܘܒܕ ܡܪܝܟܐ (ܐܦ ܦܝܫܐ ܡܝܕܥܢܐ ܡܪܥܐ ܕܡܢ ܒܬܪ ܟܘܒܕ)** ܐܝܡܢ ܕܐܢܫܐ ܕܐܝܬܠܗܘܢ COVID-19 ܘܡܣܝܡܢܐ ܕܡܪܥܐ ܕܝܠܗܘܢ ܒܐ ܡܦܠܛܝ ܬܪܝܢ ܝܪܚܐ ܝܢ ܒܝܫ ܙܘܕܐ. ܡܣܝܡܢܐ ܝܕܥܢܝܐ ܒܐ ܚܫܒܝ ܠܐܝܘܬܐ ܒܓܘܫܡܐ، ܟܪܝܘܬܐ ܕܢܦܫܐ، ܡܫܟܠܬܐ ܕܕܟܪܢܐ ܘܐܚܪ̈ܢܐ. ܐܢܐ ܡܣܝܡܢܐ ܡܨܝ ܕܡܥܒܕܝ ܥܠ ܦܘܠܚܢܐ ܝܘܡܢܐ ܕܦܪܨܘܦܐ.

L

Lipid	**ܕܘܼܗܢܵܐ**
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.	ܗܵܘ ܝܼܠܹܗ ܕܘܼܗܢܵܐ ܕܦܵܝܫܵܐ ܝܠܹܗ ܡܘܼܦܠܚܵܐ ܠܡܒܪܘܿܝܹܐ ܚܕܵܐ ܒܥܒܘܼܥܝܼܬܵܐ ܢܵܛܘܿܪܬܵܐ ܠܚܕܵܪܘܿܢܹܐ ܕ mRNA ܓܵܘ ܚܘܼܣܵܢܹܐ ܕ mRNA. mRNA ܝܼܠܹܗ ܚܕ ܦܹܝܫܵܐ ܕܙܥܘܿܪܘܼܬܵܐ ܘܡܘܼܠܩܬܵܐ. mRNA ܪܵܒܵܐ ܡܚܝܼܠܵܐ (ܪܦܸܐ) ܝܠܹܗ ܘܟܹܐ ܦܵܪܹܩ ܒܩܠܝܼܠܘܼܬܵܐ ܓܵܘ ܦܲܓܼܪܵܐ ܐܸܢ ܠܵܐ ܝܠܹܗ ܦܝܫܵܐ ܢܛܝܼܪܵܐ. ܡܢ ܒܵܬܲܪ ܕ mRNA ܦܝܫܵܐ ܝܠܹܗ ܠܘܼܚܠܵܐ ܠܓܵܘ ܬܵܐܵܐ، ܦܝܫܵܐ ܝܠܹܗ ܚܘܼܣܝܵܢܵܐ ܒܓܵܘܵܐ ܕܬܵܐܵܐ.

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 ܫܘܼܕܵܪܵܐ** ܚܲܕ ܦܸܪܕܵܐ ܕܢܝܼܩܘܼܡܬܵܐ ܘܡܘܿܕܥܬܵܐ ܐܝܼܬܝܼܗ̇ ܕܬܲܐܢܵܐܘܵܬܘܿܟ݂ܘܿܢ ܓܵܘ ܡܲܦܠܸܚܝܼܬܘܿܢ، ܐܲܝܟ ܦܘܼܩܕܵܢܵܐ ܡܲܠܦܵܢܵܝܵܐ ܒܘܼܬ ܒܪܵܝܬ ܠܒܪܵܝܬܵܐ ܦܪܘܿܬܝܼܢ. mRNA ܓܵܘ ܡܲܚܙܸܐ ܩܵܐ ܬܲܐܢܵܐܘܵܬܘܿܟ݂ܘܿܢ، ܒܪܵܝܬ ܐܲܝܟܵܢ ܚܲܕ ܦܪܘܿܬܝܼܢ ܕܥܵܒ݂ܕܵܐ ܒܡܲܦܠܲܚܬܵܐ ܕܟܘܼܬܠܹ̈ܐ ܕܒܸܢܝܵܢܵܐ (ܕܩܪܸܝܢܵܐ ܡܵܢܵܐ ܡܲܕܪܹܐ ܝܡܵܢܹܐ ܐܲܡܝܼܢܹ̈ܐ (amino acids)). ܐܲܣܟܘܿ، ܐܝܼܬܠܘܿܟ݂ܘܿܢ ܡܠܝܘܿܢܹ̈ܐ ܣܓܝܼܐܹ̈ܐ ܕܡܘܿܠܩܘܼܠܹ̈ܐ ܕ mRNA ܒܟܠܗܘܿܢ ܒܕܲܪܬܵܐ — ܘܟܠܗܘܿܢ ܦܠܚܝܼ ܩܵܐ ܡܘܼܦܠܲܚܬܵܐ ܠܒܪܵܝܬܵܐ ܦܪܘܿܬܝܼܢܹ̈ܐ.
Minimum interval The amount of time a person needs to leave between receiving their 1st and 2nd vaccines	**ܩܲܛܝܼܢܵܐ ܙܲܒ݂ܢܵܐ ܕܡܲܦܣܲܩܬܵܐ ܕܙܲܒ݂ܢܵܐ** ܒܟܡܘܼܬܵܐ ܕܙܲܒ݂ܢܵܐ ܕܐܝܼܬ ܦܪܨܘܿܦܵܐ ܣܢܝܼܩ ܕܦܵܝܫ ܒܲܝܢ ܩܲܒܲܠܬܵܐ ܕܚܲܨܵܢܬܵܐ ܩܲܕܡܵܝܬܵܐ ܘܚܲܨܵܢܬܵܐ ܬܪܲܝܵܢܝܼܬܵܐ.
Mixed (heterologous) schedules Sometimes a different mixture, brand or vaccine platform may be given for the second vaccine.	**ܚܘܼܠܛܵܐ ܕܙܲܒ݂ܢܹ̈ܐ (ܡܫܲܚܠܦܹ̈ܐ)** ܐܲܚܝܵܢܵܐ ܐܵܚܪܹܢܵܐ ܚܲܕ ܡܘܼܙܵܓ݂ܵܐ ܝܲܢ ܐܲܬܵܪܵܐ ܝܲܢ ܦܸܠܚܵܢܵܐ ܦܪܝܼܫܵܐ ܕܚܲܨܵܢܬܵܐ ܒܟܠ ܕܦܵܝܫ ܝܘܼܗܒ݂ܵܐ ܩܵܐ ܚܲܨܵܢܬܵܐ ܬܪܲܝܵܢܝܼܬܵܐ.
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.	**ܚܲܨܵܢܬܵܐ ܕ mRNA** ܚܲܨܵܢܝܵܬܹ̈ܐ ܕ mRNA ܓܵܘ ܡܲܠܦܝܼ ܩܵܐ ܬܲܐܢܵܐܘܵܬܲܢ، ܒܪܵܝܬ ܐܲܝܟ ܐܲܝܟܵܢ ܚܲܕ ܦܪܘܿܬܝܼܢ ܠܵܐ ܡܲܢܙܩܵܢܵܐ — ܝܲܢ ܐܵܦ ܕܦܘܿܫܵܐ ܚܲܕ ܡܢܵܬܵܐ ܕܚܲܕ ܦܪܘܿܬܝܼܢ. ܐܵܗܵܐ ܦܪܘܿܬܝܼܢ ܓܵܘ ܡܲܦܠܸܚܠܹܗ ܚܲܕ ܦܘܼܢܵܝܵܐ ܕܚܲܨܵܢܘܼܬܵܐ ܠܓܵܘܵܐ ܕܦܲܓ݂ܪܲܢ. ܐܵܗܵܐ ܦܘܼܢܵܝܵܐ ܕܚܲܨܵܢܘܼܬܵܐ، ܕܓܵܘ ܡܲܥܒܕܵܐ ܠܡܲܩܒܠܵܢܹ̈ܐ ܢܛܘܼܪ̈ܝܵܐ ܕܦܲܓ݂ܪܵܐ، ܗ̇ܝܼ ܗ̇ܘ ܝܠܹܗ ܕܓܵܘ ܢܵܛܪܵܐ ܠܲܢ ܕܠܵܐ ܗܵܘܹܐ ܡܲܪܥܝܼܢܵܐ ܝܲܢ، ܐܝܼܢ ܒܝܼܪܘܿܣ ܫܲܪܝܼܪܵܐ ܥܵܐܹܠ ܠܓܵܘ ܦܲܓ݂ܪܲܢ.
Morbidity Illness that happens due to a specific infection or condition.	**ܡܲܪܥܘܼܬܵܐ** ܡܲܪܥܵܐ ܕܓܵܘ ܗܵܘܹܐ ܒܥܸܠܬܵܐ ܕܡܲܚܠܲܦܬܵܐ ܕܐܝܼܬ ܡܲܪܥܵܐ ܥܲܒܝܼܕܵܐ ܝܲܢ ܕܚܲܕܵܐ ܐܲܝܟܵܢܵܝܘܼܬܵܐ ܚܘܼܠܡܵܢܵܝܬܵܐ ܥܲܒܝܼܕܬܵܐ.
Mortality Deaths that happen due to a specific infection or condition.	**ܡܵܘܬܘܼܬܵܐ** ܡܵܘܬܹ̈ܐ ܕܓܵܘ ܗܵܘܝܼ ܒܥܸܠܬܵܐ ܕܡܲܚܠܲܦܬܵܐ ܕܐܝܼܬ ܡܲܪܥܵܐ ܥܲܒܝܼܕܵܐ ܝܲܢ ܕܚܲܕܵܐ ܐܲܝܟܵܢܵܝܘܼܬܵܐ ܚܘܼܠܡܵܢܵܝܬܵܐ ܥܲܒܝܼܕܬܵܐ.
Multi-dose vial The containers (vials) hold more than one dose of a medicine or vaccine in a single vial.	**ܩܲܢܝܼܢܬܵܐ ܕܡܵܘܢܵܐ ܡܢ ܚܲܕ ܡܲܢܬܵܐ** ܡܲܥܢܵܝܵܬܹ̈ܐ (ܩܲܢܝܵܢܹ̈ܐ) ܕܓܵܘ ܡܲܚܕܸܩ ܠܡܵܢܵܐ ܡܢ ܚܲܕ ܡܲܢܬܵܐ ܕܕܲܪܡܵܢܵܐ ܝܲܢ ܕܚܲܨܵܢܬܵܐ ܒܗ ܚܕܵܐ ܩܲܢܝܼܢܬܵܐ ܠܚܘܼܕܵܝܗ̇.
Myocarditis A disease where the heart muscle becomes inflamed.	**ܥܘܼܠܘܼܒܵܐ ܕܡܲܟܸܢܬܵܐ ܕܠܸܒܵܐ** ܚܲܕ ܡܲܪܥܵܐ ܐܲܝܟܵܐ ܕܡܲܟܸܢܬܵܐ ܕܠܸܒܵܐ ܓܵܘ ܡܲܚܡܸܬܝܵܐ.

N

National Immunisation Programme (NIP) The vaccines that are given for free in Australia to children, adolescents and adults.	**ܚܘܼܕܪܵܐ ܐܸܡܬܵܢܵܝܵܐ ܕܡܚܣܢܘܼܬܵܐ** ܠܘܼܩܵܚܹ̈ܐ ܕܝܗܝܒܹ̈ܐ ܚܢܵܐ ܡܓܵܢܵܐ ܒܓܵܘ ܐܘܼܣܬܪܵܠܝܵܐ ܩܵܐ ܛܠܵܝܹ̈ܐ ܘܥܲܠܝܼܡܹ̈ܐ ܘܡܫܲܡܠܝܹ̈ܐ ܒܢܝܵܢܵܐ.
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	**ܡܫܲܬܠܛܵܐ ܕܡܟܲܟܢܘܼܬܵܐ** ܚܕܵܐ ܐܘܼܪܚܵܐ ܕܛܲܟܣܵܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܼܬܵܐ ܩܵܕܹܪ ܕܢܵܛܹܪ ܠܲܢ ܡܢ ܚܲܕ ܡܲܪܥܵܐ ܡܫܲܟܢܵܢܵܐ. ܛܲܟܣܵܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܼܬܵܐ ܓܵܘ ܥܒܵܕܹܐ ܠܘܼܩܵܚܹ̈ܐ ܢܲܛܪܵܢܹ̈ܐ ܕܦܲܓܪܵܐ ܕܝܼܠܵܐ ܕܲܒܩܝܼ ܒܟܠ ܕܘܼܟܵܐ ܥܲܠ ܐܦܝܵܐ ܕܒܵܝܪܘܿܣ. ܐܝܟܵܐ ܕܒܵܝܪܘܿܣ ܒܥܵܐ ܕܕܵܒܹܩ ܒܫܵܪܵܐ ܡܢ ܚܘܼܠܝܹ̈ܐ، ܠܘܼܩܵܚܹ̈ܐ ܢܲܛܪܵܢܹ̈ܐ ܕܦܲܓܪܵܐ ܓܵܘ ܕܲܒܩܝܼ ܐܘܼܪܚܹܗ ܘܡܲܟܠܝܼ ܠܹܗ ܡܢ ܥܠܵܠܵܐ ܠܓܵܘ ܚܘܼܠܝܹ̈ܐ. ܐܵܦ ܐܵܢܝܼ ܓܵܘ ܗܘܼܝܵܪܵܐ ܗܘܵܐ ܐܵܚܪܹ̈ܢܹܐ ܕܛܲܟܣܵܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܼܬܵܐ ܕܡܲܦܪܫܝܼ ܒܵܝܪܘܿܣ ܘܡܲܚܒܠܝܼ ܠܹܗ.

O

Outbreak When the number of disease cases is higher than what has previously happened in a city or country, or in a group of people or time of year.	**ܠܒܘܿܒܵܐ (ܦܪܼܨܬܵܐ)** ܐܝܼܡܲܢ ܕܡܸܢܝܵܢܵܐ ܕܐܲܢܵܫ̈ܐ ܡܪ̈ܥܝܼܐ ܒܢܝܼܫ ܡܪ̈ܥܵܐ ܒܘܼܬ ܪ̈ܒܵܐ ܡܢ ܗܵܘ ܡܢ ܕܗܘܵܐ ܒܲܩܕܵܡܬܵܐ ܓܼܘ ܚܕܵܐ ܡܕܝܼܢ݇ܬܵܐ ܝܢ ܓܼܘ ܚܕ ܐܲܬܪܵܐ، ܝܢ ܓܼܘ ܚܕܵܐ ܟܘܼܢܫܬܵܐ ܕܐܲܢܵܫ̈ܐ ܝܢ ܒܚܕܵܐ ܥܸܕܵܢܵܐ ܒܫܲܢ݇ܬܵܐ ܕܚܕܵܐ ܫܲܢ݇ܬܵܐ.

P

Paediatric inflammatory multisystem syndrome temporally associated with SARS-CoV-2 (PIMS-TS) This is the name of a rare illness in some children after having COVID-19 where parts of the body systems becomes larger than normal.	**ܕܡܘܼܪܵܐ ܟܠܝܼܠ ܦܓ݂ܪܵܐ ܕܥܘܼܠܗܵܒ݂ܵܐ ܕܝܲܠܘܼܕܹ̈ܐ ܕܙܲܒ݂ܢܵܢܵܝܬ݂ ܦܝܼܫܵܐ ܡܚܝܼܘ ܐܲܣܝܼܪܵܐ ܒ SARS-CoV-2** ܐܵܗܵܐ ܝܠܹܗ ܫܸܡܵܐ ܕܚܲܕ ܡܲܪܥܵܐ ܕܟܹܐܦܵܪܵܐ ܠܲܚܡܵܐ ܓܵܘ ܗܵܘܝܵܐ ܠܹܗ ܒܚܲܕܟܡܵܐ ܝܲܠܘܼܕܹ̈ܐ ܡܼܢ ܒܵܬ݂ܲܪ ܕܟ̰ܵܠܝܼܦܵܐ ܡܲܪܥܵܐ COVID-19 ܐܲܝܟܵܐ ܕܚܲܕܟܡܵܐ ܫܘܼܩ̈ܵܠܹܐ ܕܦܲܓ݂ܪܵܐ ܓܵܘ ܗܵܘܹܐ ܒܘܼܫ ܪܘܼܒܹ̈ܐ ܡܼܢ ܕܐܝܼܬܵܐ ܒܥܵܕ݂ܝܼܬ݂.
Pandemic Spread of a new disease to every country around the world.	**ܒܘܼܪܘܼܬܵܐ** ܦܪܵܫܬܵܐ ܕܚܲܕ ܡܲܪܥܵܐ ܚܲܕܬܵܐ ܠܟܠܗ ܟܠ ܚܲܕ ܐܲܬ݂ܪܵܐ ܓܵܘ ܥܵܠܡܵܐ.
Paraesthesia A feeling in the skin that is not normal, like feeling something crawl under the skin or tingling or numbness.	**ܗܓ݂ܝܼܫܘܼܬ݂ ܓܸܠܕܵܐ** ܚܲܕ ܪܓ݂ܝܼܫܵܐ ܓܵܘ ܓܸܠܕܵܐ ܕܦܲܓ݂ܪܵܐ ܕܠܵܐ ܝܠܹܗ ܒܥܵܕ݂ܝܼܬ݂ܵܐ، ܐܲܝܟ ܪܓ݂ܝܼܫܵܐ ܒܚܲܕ ܡܸܢܕܝܼ ܙܵܚܘܿܦܵܐ ܬܚܘܿܬ ܓܸܠܕܵܐ ܝܲܢ ܒܘܼܙܘܼܙܬܵܐ ܝܲܢ ܪܓ݂ܝܼܫܵܐ ܒܗܓ݂ܝܼܫܘܼܬ݂ܵܐ.
Passive immunisation Occurs when a person is given antibodies to a disease rather than producing them through his or her own immune system. Such as a newborn baby receiving antibodies from their mum.	**ܡܚܣܢܘܼܬ݂ܵܐ ܡܪܝܼܦܵܢܝܼܬܵܐ** ܡܚܣܢܘܼܬ݂ܵܐ ܡܪܝܼܦܵܢܝܼܬܵܐ ܓܵܘ ܗܵܘܝܵܐ ܐܝܼܡܲܢ ܕܚܲܕ ܦܲܪܨܘܿܦܵܐ ܦܝܼܫܵܐ ܝܠܹܗ ܝܗܝܼܒ݂ܵܐ ܠܘܼܩܒܲܠ ܡܫܲܠܡܵܢܹ̈ܐ ܕܚܲܕ ܡܲܪܥܵܐ ܒܕܘܼܟ݂ܵܐ ܕܡܲܒ݂ܪܵܝܬܵܐ ܕܗܵܘܹܐ ܠܘܼܩܒܲܠ ܡܫܲܠܡܵܢܹ̈ܐ ܒܝܼܕ݂ܥܬܵܐ ܕܦܓ݂ܪܵܐ ܕܚܣܝܼܢܘܼܬ݂ܵܐ ܕܗܘܿ ܦܲܪܨܘܿܦܵܐ ܐܝܼܬܠܹܗ. ܗܵܐ ܠܘܼܦܲܬܵܐ، ܚܲܕ ܝܲܠܕܵܐ ܚܲܕܬܵܐ ܝܠܝܼܕ݂ܵܐ ܡܲܠܝܵܐ ܡܩܘܼܒ݂ܠܵܐ ܠܘܼܩܒܲܠ ܡܫܲܠܡܵܢܹ̈ܐ ܡܼܢ ܝܸܡܹܗ.
Pathogen A germ that can cause disease if you are infected, such as a virus.	**ܚܲܝܘܿܬܵܢܹ̈ܐ ܕܡܲܪܥܵܐ** ܚܲܕ ܡܘܼܪܥܵܐ (ܡܲܝܟܪܘܿܒܵܐ) ܕܡܲܨܝܵܐ ܕܡܲܥܒܸܕ݂ ܚܲܕ ܡܲܪܥܵܐ ܐܸܢ ܓܲܦ̮ܝܵܐ ܗܘܵܬ݂ ܡܚܝܼܬܘܼ، ܐܲܝܟ ܚܲܕ ܒܵܪܘܿܣ.
Peer-review Independent experts examine other people's research to make sure it is appropriate and correct.	**ܒܨܝܼܪܬܵܐ ܕܡܚܩܘܼܣ̈ܩܹܐ** ܚܲܒܝܼܪܹ̈ܐ ܚܹܐܪܹ̈ܐ (ܠܵܐ ܡܲܪ̈ܐ ܐܲܣܝܼܪܹ̈ܐ ܒܲܬ݂ܪ ܚܲܕ ܓܵܒ݂ܵܐ) ܓܵܘ ܒܨܝܼܪܬܵܐ ܒܘܼܨܵܝܵܐ ܕܐ̈ܢܵܫܹܐ ܐܲܚܪ̈ܢܹܐ ܒܩܛܝܼܬܵܐ ܠܝܲܬܝܼܪܘܼܬܵܐ (ܠܸܐܒ݂ܘܼܨܹܐ) ܕܒܘܼܨܵܝܵܐ ܗܵܕܵܐ ܡܘܼܗܪ̈ܐ ܝܠܹܗ ܘܬܪܝܼܨܵܐ.
Pericarditis A disease where the lining of the heart muscle becomes inflamed.	**ܥܘܼܠܗܵܒ݂ܵܐ ܕܝܼܫܛܵܐ ܒܪܵܝܵܐ ܕܠܸܒܵܐ** ܚܲܕ ܡܲܪܥܵܐ ܐܲܝܟܵܐ ܕܝܼܫܛܵܐ ܕܟܵܣܝܼܬ݂ܵܐ ܕܠܸܒܵܐ ܓܵܘ ܚܡܝܼܐ.
Placebo A substance or treatment that has no effect on human beings.	**ܡܠܘܿܦܢܵܐ ܫܒ݂ܪܵܢܵܐ** ܚܲܕ ܡܠܘܿܦܢܵܐ ܝܲܢ ܕܲܪܡܵܢܵܐ ܕܠܲܝܬ ܠܹܗ ܚܕܵܐ ܡܲܥܒܕܵܢܘܼܬ݂ܵܐ (ܥܸܠܵܐ) ܥܲܠ ܒܢܲܝ̈ ܢܵܫܵܐ.

P *Cont'd*

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).	**ܛܘܟܣܐ ܕܓܐ ܫܟܪ ܫܝܫܠܢܝܬܐ ܕܝܟܐ** ܚܕ ܛܘܟܣܐ ܕܝܣܒܬܐ ܝܠܗ ܠܓܕ̈ܠܐ ܐܪ̈ܝܟܐ ܕܫܝܫܠܢܝ̈ܬܐ ܕܝܟܐ، ܕܓܐ ܡܕܡܐ ܠܦܐܬܐ ܕܐܝܕܟܐ ܦܝܫܐ ܕܒܟܬܪܝܐ. ܛܘܟܣ̈ܐ ܕܫܝܫܠܢܝ̈ܬܐ ܕܝܟܐ ܡܬܩܢܝܐ ܝܢܐ ܩܐ ܡܪܥܐ ܕܒܟܬܪܝܐ ܡܟܪܝܢܝ̈ܐ ܕܢܝܡܘܟܘܟܠ (ܐܝܟ ܡܪܥܐ ܕܢܝܡܘܢܝܐ).
Post-market vaccine effectiveness studies (also known as 'real world' studies or Phase VI clinical trials) These types of studies are used to see whether the approved vaccine works in the real world and to look for any side effects	**ܕܪ̈ܫܐ ܕܡܦܠܚܢܘܬܐ ܕܛܘܟܣ̈ܐ ܒܬܪ ܡܦܠܣܛܝܗ ܠܗ ܫܘܩܐ (ܐܦ ܦܝܫܐ ܡܫܡܗܐ ܕܪ̈ܫܐ ܕ 'ܫܘܩܐ ܫܪܝܪܐ' ܝܢ ܒܘܚܪ̈ܢܐ ܐܣܝܘܬܢܝ̈ܐ ܕܡܪܚܠܬܐ ܫܬܝܬܝܐ)** ܐܢܐ ܦܝܫܐ ܕܕܪ̈ܫܐ ܦܝܫܐ ܝܢܐ ܡܦܠܚܐ ܠܚܙܝܐ ܝܢ ܛܘܟܣܐ ܡܩܘܒܠܐ ܦܠܚܐ ܝܠܗ ܓܘ ܫܘܩܐ ܫܪܝܪܐ ܘܠܒܨܘܝܐ ܒܬܪ ܐܝܢ ܦܠܚ̈ܐ ܣܛܪ̈ܝܐ ܕܐܝܬ.
Primary course The number of vaccines it takes to achieve a good level of protection against disease.	**ܕܘܪܬܐ ܩܕܡܝܬܐ** ܡܢܝܢܐ ܕܛܘܟܣ̈ܐ ܕܦܓܪܐ ܫܩܠܐ ܝܠܗ ܝܬܝܗܝ ܠܡܛܝܐ ܠܚܕ ܕܪܓܐ ܛܒܐ ܕܢܛܘܪܘܬܐ ܕܠܩܘܒܠ ܚܕ ܡܪܥܐ.
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.	**ܒܘܚܪܢܐ ܕܩܡ ܩܕܡ ܓ̰ܪܒܬܐ ܐܣܝܘܬܢܝܬܐ** ܚܕ ܒܨܘܝܐ ܒܘܚܪܢܐ ܕܦܝܫܐ ܝܠܗ ܒܥܒܕܐ ܩܡ ܩܕܡ ܚܕܐ ܓ̰ܪܒܬܐ ܐܣܝܘܬܢܝܬܐ. ܐܗܐ ܒܨܘܝܐ ܒܐ ܒܚܝܢܐ ܠܓ̰ܪܒܬܐ ܝܢ ܚܕ ܛܘܟܣܐ ܒܛܝܚܐ ܝܠܗ ܕܦܝܫ ܒܘܚܝܢܐ ܥܠ ܒܢܝܢܫܐ. ܐܝܟ ܚܕ ܦܠܓܐ ܕܓ̰ܪܒܢܝ̈ܬܐ ܕ COVID-19 ، ܛܘܦܣ̈ܐ ܚܝܘܬܢܝ̈ܐ ܚܒܝܫܠܗܘܢ، ܒܘܚܪ̈ܢܐ ܥܠ ܚܝܘܬܐ ܕܝܣܒ̈ܬܐ ܥܩܘܒܪ̈ܐ ܘܩܪ̈ܕܐ ܕܥܒܐ.
Prevalence The total number of people in a population that have a disease at a certain time.	**ܦܪܝܣܘܬܐ** ܟܘܢܫܐ ܕܡܢܝܢܐ ܕܐܢܫ̈ܐ ܝܠܗ ܚܕ ܟܢܫܐ ܕܛܦܝܫܐ ܝܢܐ ܚܕ ܡܪܥܐ ܒܚܕ ܡܬܚܐ ܡܚܫܟܐ ܕܙܒܢܐ.
Prime The first time a vaccine is given.	**ܒܘܪܝܐ** ܓܗܐ ܩܕܡܝܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܛܘܟܣܐ ܦܝܫܐ ܝܠܗ ܝܘܗܒܐ.
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.	**ܛܘܟܣܐ ܕܫܪܘܬܐ ܦܪܘܬܐ ܕܦܪܘܛܝܢ** ܐܢܐ ܛܘܟܣ̈ܐ ܓܘ ܫܟܝܟ ܡܬܚܬ̈ܐ ܠܐ ܚܘܝܠܢܝ̈ܐ (ܦܪܘܛܝܢܐ) ܕܡܘܪܥܐ ܒܕܘܟܬܐ ܕܟܠܗ ܡܘܪܥܐ. ܡܢ ܒܬܪ ܕܦܓܪ̈ܢ ܦܝܫܐ ܝܢܐ ܛܘܟܣܐ، ܐܝܟ ܓܘ ܝܕܥܝ ܕܠܐ ܦܪܘܛܝܢ ܠܐ ܗܘܐ ܬܡܐ ܘܓܘ ܒܢܝ ܡܠܟ̈ܐ ܕܕܡܐ ܕܦܝܫܐ ܝܢܐ ܡܫܝܐ ܫܡ̈ܗܐ ܕܛܓ̰ܐ ܠܡܦܘܟܐ ܬܐܘܐ (T-lymphocytes) ܘܛܘܡܘܛܟ̈ܐ ܢܛܪ̈ܝܐ ܕܦܓܪܐ ܕܝܢ ܕܥܕܝ ܕܐܬܝ ܐܝܟ ܩܠܥܝ ܕܠܡܘܒܠ ܡܘܪܥܐ ܝܢ ܦܝܫܠܢ ܠܠܒܝܫܐ ܠܡܪܥܐ ܒܕܥܬܝܕ.

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.	**ܥܘܕܪܢܐ ܕܡܦܩܠܚܬܐ ܕܚܘܠܡܢܐ** ܓܕܫܬܐ ܒܡܦܩܠܚܬܐ ܕܚܕܐ ܕܪܡܢܐ ܝܢ ܚܘܠܡܢܐ ܚܕܬܐ. ܩܐ ܣܘܕܪܐ ܕܚܠܡܢܬܐ ܕ COVID-19 ܐܗܐ ܡܚܒܝ ܓܘ ܚܒܪ ܡܪܚܠܐ ܣܓܝܐ: 1a، 1b، 2a، 2b، 3. ܡܘܩܕܡܢܝܬܐ ܕܟܢܫܘܬܐ، ܡܕܡܚܘܬܐ ܟܒܝܪܐ ܡܢܐ ܕܟܝܫܐ ܒܘܟܪܬܐ ܥܠ ܣܘܠܩܢܐ ܕܚܡܫܢܐ ܩܕܡܝܐ ܘܥܠ ܗܘܕܥܘܬܐ ܐܣܝܘܬܐ ܩܕܡܝܬܐ ܕܡܚܘܘܝܐ ܡܢܐ ܐܢܫܐ ܡܩܘܡܝܬܐ ܓܒ ܒܫܘܢܐ ܒܘܡ ܕܗܘܐ ܝܐ، ܐܢܝ ܚܠܝܐ ܠܗܘ، ܡܪܥܐ 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.	**ܩܘܦܩ ܟܐܒܐ** ܚܕܐ ܡܘܩܘܡܬܐ ܕܦܠܛܐ ܓܢܝܐ ܕܟܪܐ ܒܐܘܬܐ ܓܘ ܡܘܩܒ ܡܢ ܒܬܪ ܚܠܡܢܬܐ. ܐܝܢܐ ܦܠܛܐ ܓܢܝܐ ܡܨܢܐ ܕܡܫܟܚܝ ܓܪܒܐ (ܝܢܚܘ)، ܚܡܝܡܘܬܐ ܝܢ ܘܢܦܚܐ ܠܡܢܕܘܪܝ ܕܡܘܩܐ ܐܝܟܐ ܕܚܘܠܡܢܐ ܒܡܟܝܘ ܡܘܚܒܐ ܒܐܘܕܫܐ ܕܣܩܝܬܐ. ܚܕ ܦܪܨܘܦܐ ܟܠܟܐ ܕܗܘܝܐ ܒܡܢܫܐ ܝܢ ܚܡܝܡܘܬܐ ܝܢ ܕܢܝܚܝܬܘ ܚܕ ܡܪܥܐ ܕܪܝܫܐ. ܐܢܝܫܝܬ، ܐܝܢܐ ܐܢܐ ܢܝܫܢܐ ܕܡܚܘܘܝܐ ܡܢܐ ܩܐ ܕܓܘܢܐ ܕܝܚܝܕܘܬܐ ܦܠܚܐ ܠܝܗ.
Regulatory body A government organisation that decides which vaccines can be registered in a country and legally used in the country.	**ܚܘܟܡܐ ܡܕܒܪܢܐ** ܚܕ ܟܘܢܫܐ ܕܡܘܠܟܢܐ ܕܝܢܐ ܦܣܩ (ܩܛܠ) ܐܝܢܝ ܚܘܠܡܢܐ ܡܨܢܐ ܕܦܫܝ ܡܫܘܓܠܐ ܓܘ ܚܕ ܐܬܪܐ ܘܡܫܘܦܠܝܐ ܩܢܘܢܐܝܬ ܓܘ ܕܗܘ ܐܬܪܐ.

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** ܫܡܐ ܪܘܫܡܝܐ ܕܒܝܪܘܣ ܕܥܠ ܡܥܒܪܐ ܚܕ ܡܪܥܐ ܕܦܝܫܐ ܡܠܝܗ ܡܕܝܚܢܐ ܒܫܡܐ COVID-19. ܒܝܪܘܣ ܝܠܗ ܚܕ ܦܘܪܡܐ ܕܫܪܒܬܐ ܕܒܝܪܘ̈ܣܐ ܕܩܪܝܐ ܡܢܐ ܝܕܝܐ ܒܝܪܘ̈ܣܐ ܕܟܘܪܘܢܐ.
Spike protein Coronaviruses have sharp bumps on their surface. Those bumps are called spike proteins. They help the virus enter a person's cells.	**ܣܘܟܢܝܬܐ ܕܦܪܘܬܝܢ** ܒܝܪܘ̈ܣܐ ܕܟܘܪܘܢܐ ܐܝܬܠܗܘܢ، ܣܘܟܢܝܬܐ ܚܪܝܦܐ ܥܠ ܦܐܬܗܘܢ. ܐܢܐ ܣܘܟܢܝܬܐ ܦܫܝܐ ܡܢܐ ܩܪܝܐ ܣܘܟܢܝܬܐ ܕܦܪܘܬܝܢ. ܐܢܝ ܟܐ ܗܝܪܝ ܠܐ ܒܝܪܘܣ ܕܥܒܪ ܠܓܘ ܬܐܝ̈ܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܦܪܨܘܦܐ.
Serology Measuring the level of antibodies (immune proteins) present in the blood.	**ܣܪܘܠܘ** ܟܝܠܬܐ ܕܟܡܝܘܬܐ ܕܠܘܚܡܐ ܢܛܘܪܐ ܕܦܓܪܐ (ܦܪܘܬܝܢܐ ܕܢܛܘܪܘܬܐ) ܕܐܝܬܠܗ ܓܘ ܕܡܐ.
Side Effect Any unwanted or unexpected effects of a vaccine.	**ܦܠܛܐ ܓܒܢܝܐ** ܦܠܛܐ ܓܒܢܝܐ ܠܐ ܒܥܝܐ ܝܢ ܠܐ ܡܣܘܟܝܐ ܕܚܠܘܡܐ.

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.	**ܡܕܒܪܢܘܬܐ ܕܡܥܠܦܢ̈ܐ ܡܐܣܝܢ̈ܐ (TGA)** ܡܕܒܪܢܘܬܐ ܕܡܥܠܦܢ̈ܐ ܡܐܣܝܢ̈ܐ (Therapeutic Goods Administration (TGA)) ܡܫܬܐܠܢܘܬܐ ܝܠܗ̇ ܗ̇ܝ ܒܨܝܢܬܐ ܕܚܠܘܡ̈ܐ ܘܕܪ̈ܡܢܐ ܐܚܪ̈ܢܐ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܕܐܢܝ ܡܨܝ ܡܘܦܠܚܝܢܐ ܓܘ ܐܘܣܬܪܠܝܐ.
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.	**ܩܘܪܫܐ ܕܡܫܠܒܘܬܐ ܕܕܡܐ ܥܡ ܚܕ ܡܢܝܢܐ ܙܥܘܪܐ ܚܘܦܐ ܕܦܠܫܬ̈ܐ ܕܩܢ̈ܝܢܐ ܕܟܠܗ ܕܡܐ (TTS)** ܚܕ ܡܪܥܐ ܡܢ̈ܝܐ ܕܚܕܬܐܝܬ ܦܫܝܩܐ ܝܠܗ ܡܘܡܟܫܐ. ܚܕ ܦܪܨܘܦܐ ܡܚܘܝܠܐ ܝܠܗ ܡܫܬܟܢܝܐ (ܡܢ̈ܝܐ) ܕܕܡܐ ܓܘ ܡܘܚܐ ܘܓܘ ܡܢ̈ܘܬܐ ܐܚܪ̈ܢܐ ܕܦܓܪܐ. ܐܗܐ ܩܘܪܫܐ ܐܦ ܐܝܬܠܗ ܐܣܝܪܘܬܐ ܥܡ (ܐܫܝܐ ܝܠܗ ܒ) ܙܕܩܐ ܚܘܦܐ ܕܦܠܫܬ̈ܐ ܕܕܡܐ.
Transmission The ability of a virus to pass from one person to another.	**ܡܫܢܝܢܘܬܐ** ܡܫܢܝܢܘܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܒܝܪܘܣ ܕܡܫܢܝܐ ܡܢ ܚܕ ܦܪܨܘܦܐ ܠܚܕ ܦܪܨܘܦܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ.

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.	**ܛܘܟܣܐ** ܚܕ ܦܝܫܠܐ ܕܕܪܡܢܐ ܕܒܐ ܗܝܪ ܗܘ ܛܒܥܐ ܕܢܛܘܪܘܬܐ ܕܦܠܛ ܕܠܩܘܒܠ ܩܘܪܡܐ ܘܕܡܟܠܝܐ ܠܗ ܡܪܥܐ. ܒܥܕܢܐܝܬ، ܛܘܟܣܐ ܦܝܫܝ ܡܢܐ ܝܘܗܒܐ ܡܢ ܩܕܡ ܕܦܪܨܘܦܐ ܦܐܓܫ ܒܩܘܪܡܐ (ܡܝܩܪܘܒܐ). ܟܠ ܚܕ ܛܘܟܣܐ ܓܘ ܚܝܠ ܠܗ ܛܒܥܐ ܕܢܛܘܪܘܬܐ ܗܘ ܕܥܒܕܝ ܛܘܪܣܐ ܢܛܪܝܬܐ ܕܦܠܓܐ ܕܦܠܛܝ ܕܠܩܘܒܠ ܩܘܪܡܐ.
Vaccination Giving a vaccine to help the immune system develop protection from a specific disease. Commonly used terms include shot, jab, needle, and inoculation.	**ܛܒܥܬܐ** ܝܘܦܠܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܛܘܟܣܐ ܠܥܘܕܪܐ ܗܘ ܛܒܥܐ ܕܢܛܘܪܘܬܐ ܕܡܛܘܪ ܢܛܪܘܬܐ ܡܢ ܚܕ ܡܪܥܐ ܦܪܝܫܐ. ܦܬܓܡܐ ܕܒܥܕܢܐܝܬ ܦܝܫܝ ܡܢܐ ܡܘܦܠܛܐ ܝܣܓܝܐ ܡܢܐ ܣܕܩܐ، ܕܩܪܐ، ܚܦܛܐ، ܘܛܠܒܝܬܘܬܐ.
Vaccine Candidate A new vaccine that is still being tested and is not licensed.	**ܡܬܒܚܢܢܐ ܕܛܘܟܣܐ** ܚܕ ܛܘܟܣܐ ܚܕܬܐ ܕܗܠܐ ܦܝܫܐ ܠܝܗ ܒܘܚܢܐ ܘܠܐ ܠܝܗ ܦܝܫܐ ܡܬܘܪܕܐ ܕܦܠܛ ܡܘܦܠܝܢܐ.
Vaccine hesitancy When a person is unsure about a vaccine and delays or refuses to receive the available vaccine.	**ܦܘܫܟܐ ܕܛܘܟܣܐ** ܐܡܬܝ ܕܚܕ ܦܪܨܘܦܐ ܠܐ ܠܝܗ ܚܬܝܬܐ (ܐܡܝܢܐ) ܒܘܬ ܚܕ ܛܘܟܣܐ ܘܡܪܡܘܠܐ ܠܝܗ ܝܢ ܡܣܪܘܒܐ ܠܝܗ ܡܢ ܩܒܠܠܗ ܛܘܟܣܐ ܕܐܝܬܐ ܠܝܗ ܡܘܦܠܝܢܐ.
Variant (mutation) Tiny changes in the genetic information inside a virus. Variants can occur when a virus multiplies or makes copies of itself.	**ܡܫܚܠܦܐ (ܫܘܚܠܦܐ ܓܢܣܝܝܐ)** ܫܘܚܠܦܐ ܙܥܘܪܐ ܓܘ ܡܘܕܥܢܘܬܐ ܓܢܣܝܬܐ ܠܓܘ ܕܚܕ ܒܪܘܗ. ܫܘܚܠܦܐ ܡܨܝܢܐ ܕܗܘܝ ܐܡܬܝ ܕܚܕ ܒܪܘܗ ܪܒܐ ܝܢ ܥܒܕܝ ܢܘܣܚܐ ܕܓܢܗ ܒܓܢܗ.
Vial A small container used to hold medicine	**ܡܢܝܬܐ** ܙܥܘܪܐ ܫܒܫܒܬܐ ܘܡܠܘܐܬܐ ܕܠܗܘܘ ܕܪܡܢܐ ܓܘ ܦܠܛ ܣܘܡܢܐ
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.	**ܛܘܟܣܐ ܡܫܒܠܢܐ ܕܒܪܘܗ** ܓܘ ܫܓܪ ܙܥܘܪܐ ܢܘܣܚܐ ܫܘܚܠܦܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܒܪܘܗ ܦܪܝܫܐ ܡܢ ܕܗܘ ܕܓܐ ܡܚܕܐ ܗܘ COVID-19. ܠܓܘܐ ܕܒܪܘܗ ܫܘܚܠܦܐ، ܐܝܬ ܚܕ ܡܠܘܐܐ ܡܢ ܒܪܘܗ ܕܓܐ ܡܚܕܐ ܗܘ COVID-19. ܐܗܐ ܡܠܘܐܐ ܦܝܫܐ ܠܝܗ ܩܪܝܐ "ܡܫܒܠܢܐ ܕܒܪܘܗ". ܡܢ ܒܬܪ ܕܡܫܒܠܢܐ ܕܒܪܘܗ ܚܒܫܐ ܠܝܗ ܠܓܘܐ ܕܬܐܝܢ، ܡܠܘܐܐ ܓܢܣܝܐ ܓܘ ܝܗܒܠ ܦܘܩܕܢܐ ܗܘ ܬܐܝܬܐ ܕܚܕ ܦܪܘܬܝܢ ܕܝܚܝܕܝܐ ܠܝܗ ܗܘ ܕܗܘ ܒܪܘܗ ܕܓܐ ܡܚܕܐ ܗܘ COVID-19. ܬܐܝܢ، ܓܘ ܥܒܪܝ ܢܘܣܚܐ ܕܦܪܘܬܝܢ ܒܡܫܡܫܬܐ ܕܐܢܝ ܦܘܩܕܢܐ. ܐܢܐ ܓܘ ܡܥܝܪܢܐ ܗܘ ܦܓܪܢ ܗܘ ܕܒܢܝ ܡܠܘܐܐ ܕܓܡܐ ܕܦܝܫܐ ܡܢܐ ܝܕܥܐ ܬܐܝܬܐ ܕܛܒܥܐ ܠܡܦܢܐ ܐܬܐ (T-lymphocytes) ܘܬܐܝܬܐ ܕܛܒܥܐ ܠܡܦܢܐ ܒܝܬܐ (B-lymphocytes) ܕܓܒ ܕܥܗܕܝ ܕܐܟܝ ܦܠܛܝ ܕܠܩܘܒܠ ܗܘ ܒܪܘܗ ܐܢ ܛܦܐ ܠܢ ܐܗܐ ܡܪܥܐ ܒܥܬܝܕ.

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.	**ܫܦܟܬܐ ܕܒܝܪܘܣ** ܐܝܟ ܕܒܝܪܘܣ ܕܥܒܝܕܐ ܠܓܘ ܡܫܘܪܝܐ ܒܦܠܛܐ ܕܦܓܪܘܟ݂، ܦܢܝܐ ܠܓܘ ܡܚܘܦܢܐ ܠܟ݂ܠܗ ܚܕܪܘܕܪܘܟ݂. ܒܗܝ ܥܕܢܐ، ܒܠܬܐ ܕܒܝܪܘܣ ܒܨܐ ܦܪܫܐ ܝܢ ܦܐܫ ܡܘܥܒܪܐ ܩܐ ܐܢܫܐ ܐܚܪܢܐ.

W

Waning immunity When your level of immunity gets lower and lower with time.	**ܟܡܝܪܘܬܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ** ܐܝܟ ܕܪܕܓܐ ܕܚܣܝܢܘܬܐ ܗܘܝܐ ܒܨܪܐ ܒܒܨܝܪܘܬܐ ܕܙܒܢܐ.

W

Waning immunity When your level of immunity gets lower and lower with time.	ܒܨܝܼܪܘܼܬܵܐ ܕܚܲܣܝܼܢܘܼܬܵܐ ܐܝܼܡܲܬ ܕܕܪܵܓܼܵܐ ܕܚܲܣܝܼܢܘܼܬܵܐ ܗܵܘܹܐ ܒܨܝܼܪܵܐ ܒܡܲܥܒܲܪܬܵܐ ܕܙܲܒܢܵܐ.