

NDIS & Disability Services Glossary*

*NDIS 和残障服务词汇表

March 2019



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| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
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| <p>Access request/Access decision</p> <p>Access request: when you ask the NDIA if you are eligible for the NDIS (the program). You need to provide information about yourself (for example your age and disability) for the NDIA (the agency) to decide if you are eligible.</p> <p>Access decision: the decision the NDIA makes when you have provided all necessary information. It will be a Yes or a No or they may ask for more information. You are informed of the decision by letter.</p> | <p>请求加入/决定是否批准加入</p> <p>请求加入：询问 NDIA 您是否符合 NDIS（此计划）资格时，您需要提供相关信息（例如年龄以及残疾状况），让 NDIA（此机构）决定是否符合资格。</p> <p>决定是否批准加入：在您提供所有必要信息后，NDIA 会做出决定。结果可能是批准，也可能是拒绝，或者他们可能会要求您提供更多信息。您会通过信件得知这一决定。</p> |
| <p>Advocate</p> | <p>代言人</p> |
| <p>Someone who speaks or writes to support you or something that you say.</p> | <p>有人发言或书面支持您或您所说的话。</p> |
| <p>Aspiration</p> | <p>期望</p> |
| <p>The hope or ambition of achieving something.</p> | <p>为了达成目标而产生的希望或愿景。</p> |
| <p>Assistance with daily living</p> <p>This is about helping people with disability to complete everyday activities, such as personal care, or looking after their home (cleaning). Assistance with Daily Living can be funded by the 'Core support' budget.</p> | <p>日常生活协助</p> <p>这指的是协助残疾人士进行每天的活动，例如个人护理，或住家协助（打扫卫生）。日常生活协助服务可以通过‘核心支持’预算提供资助。</p> |

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| <p>Assistive technology</p> | <p>辅助技术</p> |
| <p>Assistive technology describes equipment that helps people with everyday life activities. They promote greater independence and safety by enabling people to perform tasks that they have difficulty doing on their own. Examples include: large print screens, hearing aids, wheelchairs or page turners.</p> | <p>辅助技术指的是协助人们日常生活活动的仪器。这些仪器通过使人们得以进行独自难以完成的活动，从而促进其获得更大程度独立性，并为安全性提供更多保障。例如：大型屏幕、助听器、轮椅、或翻页机。</p> |
| <p>Autonomy</p> | <p>自主</p> |
| <p>Autonomy means the same as independence: the ability to make decisions and do things on your own.</p> | <p>自主和独立是一个意思，即有能力自己做决定并独立做事。</p> |
| <p>Care (home, respite, personal)</p> | <p>护理（住家、暂息、个人）</p> |
| <p>‘Care’ in the NDIS is used to describe several things:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal care is the way a person is able to look after themselves for instance by showering and getting dressed. • Home care is a service where someone comes to your house to help you with households tasks such as cleaning, help with meal preparation, laundry, etc.. • Respite care describes activities a participant may do that gives their carer some rest, for instance going to live into supported accommodation for a while, or going out with a support worker. | <p>‘护理’ 一词在 NDIS 当中有以下意义：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ‘个人护理’指的是个人照顾自身的方式，例如洗澡和穿衣。 • 住家护理指的是有人来到您的住处，协助打理家务的服务，例如打扫卫生，协助做饭，洗衣等等。 • 暂息护理指的是计划参与者可做的活动，让他们的照顾者得以暂时休息，例如住进安养机构一阵子，或是和协助人员一起外出。 |

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| Choice and Control | 选择和控制 |
| In the NDIS, choice and control means that a participant has the right to make their own decisions about what is important to them and to choose the agencies that support them (their ‘providers’). They can also manage their budget if they choose to. | 在 NDIS 中，拥有选择以及控制权，代表参与者有权自行决定对自己来说重要的事项，并且选择支持他们的机构（他们的“服务提供者”）。参与者也可以选择自行管理预算。 |
| Community participation | 社区参与 |
| The many ways people with a disability participate in the community like going to shops and cinemas, visiting the library and community centres, talking to their neighbours, going to festivals and playing sport. | 残障人士可以有很多方式参与社区活动，比如去商店、电影院、图书馆和社区中心、和邻居聊天、去参加节庆和运动。 |
| Defined program | 固有项目 |
| Government-funded programs that existed before the NDIS to support people with a disability. They include, for example, Disability Support Register (DSR), Futures for Young Adults and Supported Accommodation. A list can be found on the NDIS website under ‘Access to the NDIS, List c’. People who are in defined programs are automatically contacted by the NDIA without having to make an access request. | 指在国家保障计划出台之前就有的政府出资的残障人士支持项目。这些项目有：残障支持注册系统（Disability Support Register, DSR）、青年的未来（Futures for Young Adults）和支持住宿项目（Supported Accommodation）等等。在国家残障保障计划网站上，进入“获得国家残障保障计划（Access to the NDIS），列表 C（Access to the NDIS, List c）”可以找到相关列表。已有固定计划的人，将由 NDIA 自动联系，无需请求加入。 |
| Early Intervention | 早期干预 |
| Early intervention means doing things as early as possible to work on a person’s needs. It is often applied to children. In the NDIS, children under the age of 6 are provided with early intervention support through the Early Childhood Early Intervention (ECEI) program. | 早期干预指尽早采取措施来满足病人需要。这个词通常用在孩子身上。在国家残障保障计划里，6 岁以下儿童会得到“幼年早期干预（Early Childhood Early Intervention, ECEI）项目”提供的早期干预服务。 |

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| ECEI | 幼年早期干预 (Early Childhood Early Intervention, ECEI) |
| See 'Early intervention' above | 参见上条“早期干预” |
| Eligibility | 符合条件 |
| Being allowed to do or receive something because you satisfy certain conditions. To be eligible for the NDIS, you need to be under 65 years of age, an Australian citizen or permanent visa holder and meet the disability criteria. | 因为你符合某些条件而被允许做某事或接受某样东西。要符合加入 NDIS 的资格，您必须年龄在 65 岁以下，是澳大利亚公民或永久签证持有人，并符合残疾条件。 |
| Episodic disability | 偶发性残疾 |
| An episodic disability has times when you feel well and times when you feel very unwell. How often it happens and how long it lasts is unpredictable. An episodic disability can be permanent (for instance Multiple Sclerosis) but its impact can vary from day to day. | 偶发性残疾指的是您有时候感到健康舒适，但有时候却感到非常不适。发作的频率以及时间长短不可预测。偶发性残疾可能是永久性的（比如说多发性硬化症），但其影响的程度可能每天不同。 |
| Goals | 目标 |
| What you would like to achieve in the future. The NDIS has a goal-based approach to funding, which means your funding helps you reach your goals. | 您未来想达成的目标。NDIS 的资助方式为目标导向，也就是说您所取得的资助可以协助您达成目标。 |
| Independence | 独立 |
| Means the same as 'autonomy' - the ability to make decisions and do things on your own. | 和“自主”是同一个意思，即您自己来做决定和行动。 |

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| Informal supports | 非正式支持 |
| The people and services that support people with a disability, including friends and family, sports teams, activity groups or a school. | 为残障人士提供支持的个人和服务机构，包括家人朋友、运动队、活动团体或学校。 |
| Insurance | 保障 |
| The NDIS follows an ‘insurance model’ because it provides funding based on a person’s individual needs (not like a welfare system that gives the same to everyone). Also, like other insurance schemes, everyone contributes to it for those who need it now and those who may in the future. | NDIS 遵循 ‘保险模式’，因为它是根据个人需求来提供资助，（而不是像福利系统一样给每个人相同的补助）。此外，和其他保险计划一样，每个人都为目前所需要的人和将来有需要的人提供帮助。 |
| Multi-disciplinary | 跨领域/跨专业 |
| Generally describes a team of professionals from different disciplines who work together and complement each other’s work. | 一般指由来自不同领域的专家组成小组，共同合作为彼此的工作提供补充。 |
| My Aged Care | 我的老年护理 |
| My Aged Care is the main system to help people find appropriate aged care services in Australia. It is funded by the Federal Government. If someone with a disability is older than 65, they are not eligible for the NDIA and are supported by My Aged Care. | 我的老年护理，是澳大利亚协助人们取得最恰当老年护理服务的主要系统，由联邦政府提供经费。如果有残疾人士年龄在 65 岁以上，他们就不符合 NDIA 的资格，而由 ‘我的养老照顾’ 计划支持。 |
| NDIA | NDIA |
| The National Disability Insurance Agency is the <u>agency</u> that manages the NDIS | 国家残疾保险机构是管理 NDIS 的机构 |
| NDIS | NDIS |
| The National Disability Insurance Scheme is the <u>program</u> that is delivered nationally. | 国家残疾保险计划在全国实行。 |

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| <p>Participant</p> | <p>参与者</p> |
| <p>Someone who has been accepted into the NDIS.</p> | <p>被纳入国家残障保障计划的人。</p> |
| <p>Participant Statement</p> | <p>参与者声明</p> |
| <p>The statement explains your goals and aspirations and how you would like to live your life in the future. It is used to develop your plan and will then become part of your NDIS plan. You can change it when your circumstances or aspirations change.</p> | <p>这份声明解释了您的目标以及愿望，以及未来您想如何生活。声明会用于制定保险计划，然后将成为您的 NDIS 计划的一部分。您的处境或是愿望改变时，也可以变更计划内容。</p> |
| <p>Permanent Disability</p> | <p>永久性残障</p> |
| <p>A disability or condition that will affect a person for their whole life. The NDIS website has a list of what qualifies as a ‘permanent disability’.</p> | <p>残疾或是疾病会影响一个人的一生。NDIS 网站上列出了符合永久性残疾定义的条件。</p> |
| <p>Plan</p> | <p>计划书</p> |
| <p>The NDIS Plan is a written agreement between you and the government about what support you need to achieve your ‘goals’. Everyone has a different plan as everyone is different. The Plan includes a budget to fund the supports. The Plan needs to be approved by the National Disability Insurance Agency before it can start. Plans last for one year and are reviewed annually.</p> | <p>NDIS 计划是您与政府之间就您实现“目标”所需的支持达成的书面协议。每个人的计划不同，因为每个人都是不一样的。计划包括可提供这些支持服务的预算。此计划需要得到国家残疾保险机构的批准才能开始实施。计划持续一年，并每年进行复审。</p> |
| <p>Planning conversation / meeting</p> | <p>计划谈话/会议</p> |
| <p>To prepare your plan, you will meet with someone called a ‘Local Area Coordinator’ or Planner who will discuss your goals and your needs with you. It may take several meetings. There is information on the NDIS website in <i>Participants’ Booklet 2</i> that can help you to explain what you want.</p> | <p>为了准备您的计划书，您会和一位“本地协调员”或计划师会面，和您讨论您的目标 and 需求。可能需要数次面谈。在国家残障保障计划网站上（在“我的第一份计划书（<i>Participant’s Booklet 2</i>）项下”）提供信息，指导您讲述您的需求。</p> |

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| Portal | 门户 |
| The NDIS portal is like a personal account through the NDIS website. It enables people to view their plan and funded supports, track their budget and find useful information about registered NDIS providers. The NDIS portal is called 'myplace' | 指让人们获得有用信息，找到其它网站的网页。国家残障保障计划的门户让用户能查看自己的计划书和被资助的支持服务、查询预算的使用情况和查找在国家残障保障计划注册过的服务提供方等有用信息。 NDIS 的门户网站被称为 '我的空间(myplace) ' |
| Price guide | 价格指南 |
| The NDIA sets a price limit for the cost of services to make sure providers do not charge excessively. Providers can choose to charge less than the price set in the Price Guide. | NDIA 针对每项服务设定最高价位，确保服务提供者不过度收费。服务提供者可以选择收取较项目指南上所订更低的价目。 |
| Psychosocial | 社会心理性 |
| 'Psychosocial' is used by the NDIS to describe a disability that is caused by mental health issues and affect someone's ability to manage in the world. To be eligible for the NDIS, a participant will need to prove that their psychosocial disability is permanent and has a strong impact on their behaviour and their ability to manage their daily life and activities. | NDIS 使用 '社会心理' 一词来描述由心理健康问题所导致的残疾，并影响个人在这个世界上应对生活的能力。为了符合 NDIS 资格，参与者将需要证明他们的社会心理残疾是永久性的，并且对他们的行为以及管理日常生活和活动的能力有很大的影响。 |
| Reasonable and necessary | 合理且必要 |
| To be accepted in your plan, the supports you ask for must be seen by the NDIS as 'reasonable and necessary'. Reasonable means something 'fair' and 'necessary' means 'something you must have'. The NDIS funds reasonable and necessary supports relating to a person's disability to help them live an ordinary life and achieve their goals. | 您要求纳入计划书的支持服务必须被国家残障保障计划认为是 "合理且必要的"。 "合理" 指 "合乎常理"，而 "必要" 指 "您必须得有的东西"。国家残障保障计划为和残障有关的合理且必要的支持服务出资，为了帮助残障人士正常生活并达成自己的目标。 |

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| <p>Self-managed (also Plan-managed and NDIA-managed)</p> <p>You can choose to manage your NDIS funding and pay the providers directly. You are able to choose both NDIA and non-NDIA-approved service providers.</p> <p>You can also choose to employ an agency to manage your funding, while still choosing your service providers. This is called ‘Plan Managed’.</p> <p>Another option is to let the NDIA choose your providers and manage the funding. This is called ‘NDIA-Managed’. In this option, you are only be able to use service providers who have registered with the NDIA.</p> | <p>自我管理（还有计划管理以及 NDIA 管理）</p> <p>您可以选择管理自己的 NDIS，并且直接付费给服务提供者，您可以选择在 NDIA 注册或是未注册的服务提供者。</p> <p>您也可以选择雇用某个代理机构来管理您的资金，与此同时仍然能自行选择您的服务提供机构。这叫做 ‘计划管理’。</p> <p>另一个选项，是让 NDIA 为您选择服务提供者，并管理资金。这被称为 NDIA 管理。选择了这种方式，您只能选择使用已在 NDIA 注册的服务提供者。</p> |
| <p>Service agreement</p> <p>A service agreement is between you and each of your provider. It outlines in writing what support and service the provider agrees to deliver, how much each service will cost and other useful information.</p> | <p>服务协议</p> <p>服务协议是您和您所选用的每一个服务提供机构之间的协议。它以书面形式概述了服务提供者同意提供的支持和服务、每一项服务的收费，以及其他实用信息。</p> |
| <p>Service booking</p> <p>A Service Booking is the way an NDIS participant ‘books’ a provider to deliver a service. It outlines the type of service provided, for how long and how much money is set aside to pay for it. A Service Agreement may include several services (with the same provider) and each will need a service booking. Service Bookings are made online on the myplace portal.</p> | <p>服务预订</p> <p>服务预订指的是参与者能够 ‘预约’ 服务提供者来提供某项服务的方式。其中规定了所提供的服务类型、期限和支付费用的金额。服务协议可能包括 多项服务（使用相同的服务提供者），并且每项服务都需要预订。预订服务通过 ‘我的空间(myplace)’ 门户网站在线进行。</p> |
| <p>Service Provider (or ‘Provider’)</p> <p>A person or agency who provides a service. For instance, a Disability Service Provider will help people who have a disability to get the supports outlined in their NDIS plan. Under the NDIS you can choose</p> | <p>服务提供者（或 ‘提供者’）</p> <p>提供服务的个人或机构。比如，残障服务提供方能帮助残障人士获取在他们的国家残障保障计划计划书中所列的支持服务。国家残障保障</p> |

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| your providers and change them anytime you want. | 计划能让您自己选择服务供应方，而且在任何时候都可以根据您自己的需要换供应方。 |
| Shared living arrangements | 共同居住安排 |
| Under the NDIS, this means two things: when a participant chooses to live with other people with disabilities and they engage a worker or workers for the group. It also describes when a participant goes into disability-specific supported accommodation. | 在 NDIS 中，这有两个含义：参与者选择和其他残疾人士同住，并共同聘请一位或多位工作人员协助。同时指的也是当参与者住进为残疾人士所设的受助安养院中。 |
| Significant | 重大 |
| The NDIS considers a ‘significant disability’ to be a disability that makes it difficult for you to take part in everyday life and activities without assistance. | NDIS 认为“重大残疾”是指，在没有帮助或辅助的情况下，使病人很难参与到日常生活和活动的残疾。 |
| Support Coordinator | 支持服务协调员 |
| An agency worker who helps you to find providers, resolve problems with service delivery and manage the services you are receiving under your plan. They can also organize interpreters for you if you are using providers registered with the NDIS | 协助您找到服务提供者，解决服务问题，并且管理您计划中所包含的各项服务。如果您使用的服务提供者已在 NDIS 注册，他们也可以为您安排口译员。 |
| Support – Capacity building | 支持 - 建立能力 |
| Activities that help you build your independence and skills. For example: funding related to employment, education, developing connections outside your family. | 能够协助您培养独立能力及技巧的活动。例如：和就业、教育、建立家庭之外联系等相关的资助。 |
| Support - capital | 支持 - 资金 |
| An investment, such as assistive technologies, equipment and home or vehicle modifications | 辅助技术、仪器、以及住家或车辆改造等投资。 |



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| Support - Core | 支持 - 核心 |
| 'Core' means 'central'. Core supports make it possible for NDIS participants to do activities in their daily life. Core supports can be (for example) someone coming to your house to help you dress (personal care), assistance with transport, or products such as continence pads. | '核心'指的是'中心'。核心支持使 NDIS 参与者可以在日常生活 中进行活动。核心支持可以是 (例如) 有专人来到您的住家协助您穿 衣 (个人护理), 协助出行, 或帮助处理如失禁垫之类的产品。 |
| Value for money | 物有所值 |
| When discussing possible supports, the NDIS will assess if what a participant is asking for represents 'value for money': is the cost reasonable? Is there a cheaper option that would provide the same benefits? It is part of the assessment of what is 'reasonable and necessary'. | 在讨论可能需要的支持服务时, NDIS 会评估参与者所提的要求是否体现 物有所值": 花费是否合理? 是否有价格更低的选项能够提供同样的好 处? 这是评估是否为 '合理及必要' 的一部分。 |

To help you understand the NDIS, we also recommend:

- **Ethnic Community Services Cooperative NDIS Helpful Words:** <http://ecsc.org.au/wp-content/uploads/ndis-helpful-words-english.pdf>
- **NDIS:** <https://www.ndis.gov.au/participants.html>
- **Amparo:** <http://www.amparo.org.au/factsheets/>
- **Health Translations:** healthtranslations.vic.gov.au

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KEY DISABILITY TERMINOLOGY / 重要残疾术语

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| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
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| Accessibility | 无障碍 |
| In the context of disability, 'accessibility' is often used to describe something that can be entered or reached (for instance a building). | 在残障服务的语境中，“无障碍”通常指可以进入或够得到的东西（比如进入一幢楼）。 |
| Acquired Brain Injury (ABI) | 后天脑损 (ABI) |
| Any type of brain damage that occurs after birth. ABI can be caused by many things, including trauma, infection, strokes or alcohol and drug abuse. | 任何出生后发生的脑损伤。导致后天脑损的原因有很多，比如外伤、感染、中风、以及嗜毒或酗酒。 |
| Allied Health | 辅助医疗人员 |
| Allied Health professions are health care jobs such as physiotherapists, social workers, speech therapists, or occupational therapists. They require university qualifications. This term does not include nurses, doctors, dentists and pharmacists. | 辅助专职人员指诸如物理治疗师、社会工作者、语言治疗师、或作业治疗师（*俗称“职能治疗师或职业治疗师”）等医疗相关工作。这些工作需要大学文凭。这个词不包括护士、医生、牙医和药剂师。 |
| Autism | 自闭症 |
| Autism is a 'developmental condition', which means that a child is not developing in the same way as most children. The child often has difficulties with social interaction and communication, can be sensitive to noise or uses repetitive actions. Autism is often diagnosed at an early age (2 or 3 years old). There are many degrees to which it affects a person's life – this is called the 'autism spectrum'. | 自闭症是一种“发展性疾病”，也就是说发病儿童不能和别的孩子一样正常发展。这些孩子通常有社交和交流困难的问题，有的对声音过于敏感或常常做出重复的行为举止。自闭症通常发病于幼年（2岁或3岁）。这种病会给病人的生活带来不同程度的影响，这些影响叫做“自闭谱系综合症”。 |
| Carer | 护理人 |
| A carer is someone who is responsible for looking after another person, for example, a person who has a disability, is ill or very young. | 护理人负责照看他人，如残障人士、病人或幼儿。 |

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| ENGLISH | CHINESE SIMPLIFIED |
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| Child development | 儿童发育 |
| Refers to the physical, emotional and language changes that occur in a child from birth to the start of adulthood (it includes adolescence). During this time, a child progresses from dependency on their parent/guardian to increasing independence. Child development occurs during predictable time periods, called ‘developmental milestones’. These periods vary from child to child. | 指儿童从出生到成人开始前（包括青春期）的身体、心理和语言方面的变化。在这段时间里，儿童从依赖父母/监护人转变为更加独立。儿童发育会在可以预计的时间段里出现，这段时间称为“发育标志”。每个孩子的发育标志都不同。 |
| Confidentiality | 保密 |
| This means that the information you give to a healthcare professional is private. The healthcare professional must get your agreement before sharing the information with anyone. They need your permission (‘consent’) to share your information. | 指您提供给医疗专业人员的信息都属隐私。医疗专业人员在和他人共享有关您的信息前必须取得您的同意。他们需要获得您的许可（“同意”）才能分享您的信息。 |
| Consent | 同意 |
| To give permission for something to happen. | 给某事给予许可。 |
| Criteria (or criterion) | 条件（或标准） |
| Is a measure by which you decide something. | 您用来做决策的衡量标准。 |
| Developmental delay | 发育迟缓 |
| This occurs when a child under the age of 6 has not reached expected progress (called ‘developmental milestones’) for their age. For example, if the normal range for learning to walk is between 9 and 15 months, and a 20- month-old child has still not started walking, this would be considered a developmental delay. | 指 6 岁以下儿童不能达到根据其年龄预期的发育水平（也叫“发育标志”）。比如说，如果正常学步年龄段是 9 到 15 个月，但是有的孩子在 20 个月大的时候仍然不能开始行走，这种情况就可能是发育迟缓。 |

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| Diagnosis | 诊断 |
| The identification of an illness or other problem (see also 'assessment'). | 对于疾病或其它问题的确认（同时请看“评估”） |
| Disability Pension | 残障补助 |
| Provides financial support if you have a physical, intellectual or psychiatric condition that stops you from working. | 如果您由于身体、智力或精神上的疾病，导致您不能参加工作，就会给您提供的经济支持。 |
| Equipment | 设备 |
| The tools and machines that someone with a disability may need such as a wheelchair or hearing aid. | 残障人士会用到的工具和机械用具，比如轮椅或助听器。 |
| Functional impairment | 功能障碍 |
| Describes a person's damage or weakening of body or function, a limitation in activities or a restriction in participation in their environment. A disability can be attributed to one or more impairments. | 是指某人在身体功能方面的损伤或衰退，导致其行动受限或不能正常参与周遭事务。一种或多种功能障碍形成残障。 |
| Hard-of-hearing / deaf | 听力障碍/耳聋 |
| Deaf refers to someone who has very little hearing and uses sign language to communicate. Hard-of-hearing refers to someone who has a mild-to- moderate hearing loss and may communicate through sign language, spoken language or both. The deaf community does not recommend using the term 'hearing impaired'. | 耳聋是指那些听力几乎丧失的人，他们使用手语交流。听力障碍是指轻度到中度听力受损的人，可能通过手语或语言交流，有的人可能两种都用。耳聋人群建议不要使用“聋子”这种词。 |
| Intellectual disability | 智力障碍 |
| Difficulty in learning, problem solving and remembering information and ideas. | 在学习、解决问题，以及记忆信息和概念方面有困难。 |

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M**Mental Illness**

A mental illness is a health problem that significantly affects how a person feels, thinks, behaves and interacts with other people. It is different from a mental health problem, which is less severe. Mental health problems are more common and can be experienced temporarily as a reaction to the stresses of life.

精神疾病

精神疾病是一种健康问题，会严重影响到病人的感知、思维、行为以及与人相处。而心理健康问题却不同，它比精神疾病要轻。

O**Occupational Therapist (OT)**

These workers focus on your ability to perform your daily activities. They aim to improve your independence. They have particular skills in problem solving, and breaking down activities or tasks to make them easier to manage and learn. They can also provide advice and assistance on what equipment can help.

作业治疗师/功能恢复师（*俗称“职能治疗师或职业治疗师”）

这些工作人员的主要工作重心在于您从事日常事务的行为能力上。他们的目标就是使您更独立。他们有专门的办法来解决问题、将从事的事务或任务分解成数个小任务以便病人能更容易处理和掌握。他们还能就对病人有帮助的设施提供建议和帮助。

P**Peer Worker**

A person who understands your needs based on their own experience. For instance, a Peer Worker providing support about a mental health problem will themselves have experienced problems with their mental health.

同侪支持工作者

指那些因为自己有过经历，所以理解您需求的人。比如，同侪支持工作者可以为有心理健康问题的病人提供支持，因为他们自己也经历过心理方面的问题。

Physical disability

A physical condition that affects a person’s mobility, and ability to perform physical tasks and routine daily activities.

身体残疾

指身体上的疾病，影响患者的行动能力、体力工作和日常活动。

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| Physiotherapist | 物理治疗师/理疗师 |
| Physiotherapy is the treatment of injury or illness through physical methods — such as exercise, massage, manipulation and other treatments — rather than medication and surgery. A physiotherapist in an ‘Allied Health’ professional. | 相对于药物和手术，物理治疗是通过物理方式治疗伤病，比如锻炼、按摩、推拿和其它治疗方法。物理治疗师属于“辅助医疗人员”专业人员。 |
| Referral | 转介信 |
| A letter from your doctor to a specialist asking for an appointment for you. If the referral is to a specialist in a public hospital, the hospital will contact you to make an appointment. If it is to a private specialist, you will need to make the appointment yourself. | 指您医生写给专科医生的信，要求为您预约和专科医生见面。如果转介信写给的是公立医院的，那么医院会联系您安排预约。如果是写给私立专科医生的，您就需要自己预约。 |
| Rehabilitation | 复健 |
| The action of helping you go back to health or normal life through training and therapy, for instance after an illness or an operation. | 指通过训练和质量，帮助患病后或手术后的人恢复健康或恢复正常生活的行为。 |
| Speech pathologist | 语言治疗师 |
| A health professional who offers strategies that may improve communication skills. They can also provide advice about a child's feeding and eating skills. | 指为病人提供方法以改善交流能力的医疗专业人员。他们还会就儿童的喂养和进食方法提供建议。 |
| Subsidised | 补贴 |
| Means ‘supported financially’. In Australia, many services working with children are ‘subsidised’ by the government. This reduces the cost of the service to you. | 指“财务上的支持”。在澳大利亚，许多和孩子有关的服务都由政府“补贴”。补贴可以减少您为服务所出的费用。 |
| Temporary | 暂时 |
| A disability or condition that will only last for a certain time. | 只维持一段时间的残障或疾病。 |

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| <p>Therapy</p> | <p>疗法</p> |
| <p>A type of treatment that helps someone feel better, grow stronger, function as fully as possible, etc.</p> | <p>指一种治疗的方法，能让人感觉好一些、变得强健一些、并尽可能恢复功能等等。</p> |
| <p>Treatment</p> | <p>治疗</p> |
| <p>Medical care given for an illness or injury</p> | <p>处理疾病或受伤的医学治疗。</p> |
| <p>Vision-impaired/blind</p> | <p>视力障碍/失明</p> |
| <p>A person with vision impairment or low vision is not blind, but their loss of vision is severe enough to affect their daily life and it cannot be corrected by regular glasses. A person who is totally blind has no measurable or useable vision at all and cannot see the light. ‘Legally blind is a term used by government to identify people who are eligible for special services.</p> | <p>有视力障碍或视力很差的人并没有失明，但是他们的视力损失很严重，足以影响到他们的日常生活，而且用普通的眼镜无法矫正。 完全失明的人完全没有可测或可用的视力，而且也看不见光亮。“法定失明”是政府用词，以区分那些可以获得特殊服务资格的人。</p> |