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| **Indications for BCG**  A.BCG should be used in the following circumstances:  B. newborn Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander babies in areas where tuberculosis is prevalent  C. neonates and children who are likely to travel to or live in countries where tuberculosis is common  D. newborn babies, if either parent has leprosy  E. children and adults who have been in contact with tuberculosis and remain Mantoux negative three months after last contact.  **BCG may also be considered in the following circumstances**  A.healthcare workers in frequent contact with patients with tuberculosis, especially multi-drug resistant tuberculosis  B.adults who will spend prolonged periods in countries where tuberculosis is common  C.newborn babies living in households where they may be exposed to migrants or visitors from overseas countries with high tuberculosis rates  D.children under 16 years who are in contact with a patient with tuberculosis where the infection is resistant to treatment or where the child cannot take prophylactic ant tuberculosis treatment. | TB Vaccine ( BCG ) MelbourneAustralia has low rates of tuberculosis, but there are still high rates in immigrants and indigenous people. BCG vaccination is indicated in high-risk groups, particularly children who may be exposed to tuberculosis, and possibly in healthcare workers. The vaccine reduces the risks of invasive tuberculosis and death from tuberculosis by about 70%. The degree of protection against pulmonary tuberculosis is uncertain. Adverse effects are uncommon and can usually be managed conservatively.The vaccine available for use in Australia is the vaccine made by the  [India](http://www.seruminstitute.com/) (SII) or NewZealand BCG SSI, It is not formally registered for Australia, BCG Vaccine SSI- supplied is authorized under a exemption granted by therapeutic good administration ( TGA) under section 19A of the therapeutic good act, 1989 until 3 june.2020. – the registered vaccine has been unavailable for a few years.  [India](http://www.seruminstitute.com/) (SII ) Vaccines made by the SII are accredited by the World Health Organisation and used in 140 countries around the globe in their national immunisation programs. The vaccine is also used by public health clinics around Australia. **Dr Zaman Bhuiyan is an authorised prescriber of this BCG Vaccine**.  **How is it given?**  The BCG vaccine is given by an injection just under the skin, usually on the upper left arm.  Sometimes, a test may need to be done before receiving the BCG vaccine. If there is a chance your child has already been infected with TB, the doctor will arrange for a TB skin test (Mantoux test).  If the skin test is positive (that is, your child may have previously been infected with TB) the BCG vaccine should not be given. If the skin test is negative, your child will be able to receive the BCG vaccine. |  |
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| **Contraindications to BCG vaccination**  Infants with a body mass below 2,000g.  Newborn children with suspected congenital immune deficiencies  Persons who have had a tuberculin skin test (TST) reaction.  Persons who have TB disease now, or have had TB disease in the past.  Persons with HIV infection; including newborn children of mothers infected with HIV until this infection is ruled out in the child.  Newborn children of mothers treated in their third trimester with medications such as anti-TNF-alpha monoclonal antibodies.  Persons with primary or secondary immune deficiencies (including interferon-gamma deficiency and DiGeorge syndrome)  Persons who take anti-cancer or steroid drugs such as cortisone or immunosuppressive drugs(including anti-TNF-alpha monoclonal antibodies such as infliximab) or are undergoing radiotherapy  Patients after bone marrow stem cell transplantation or organ transplantation  Persons who have had a serious illness such as kidney disease | Patients with malignant diseases (e.g. leukaemia, Hodgkin lymphoma, lymphoma, or other carcinoma of the reticuloendothelial system);  Patients after bone marrow stem cell transplantation or organ transplantation;  People with generalised skin diseases such as eczema or other exudative inflammatory dermatological conditions  People with known hypersensitivity to any component of the vaccine.  Pregnant women  Persons with serious diseases (including severe malnutrition)  **What to expect after BCG Vaccination**  BCG vaccination is given into the skin on the upper arm. Immediately after the injection a white lump is seen for a few minutes  A red spot / small swelling will appear in 2– 4 weeks’ time  This may develop into a pustule  This pustule / lesion will heal spontaneously 2 – 3 months after vaccination. A scar usually remains at the site of the injection  **What to do if a sore appears**  Leave the sore alone and ensure it remains exposed to the air. This helps it to heal quickly.  Keep the affected site clean | ***What not to do***  Do not scratch, squeeze or disturb the sore or scab Do not apply ointment  Do not apply antiseptics  Do not apply sticking plaster or a tight sealed dressing as these can delay healing  The child’s arm where the BCG vaccine has been administered should not be used for at least 3 months after the BCG vaccination for any other vaccine  *The Bacillus Calmette–Guérin (BCG) vaccine is used to prevent tuberculosis (TB). The BCG vaccine is named after Dr Albert Calmette and Dr Camille Guerin, who developed the vaccine from a germ called Mycobacterium bovis, which is similar to TB. BCG is a live vaccine that has been processed so that it is not harmful to humans.*  *TB is an infectious disease caused by bacteria that affects the lungs, and sometimes other parts of the body. Because TB is not common in Australia, the BCG vaccine is not part of the routine vaccination schedule. However, the vaccine is recommended in some circumstances, such as travel to certain countries. For more information on TB*  *Our doctor will advise if your child is at higher risk of catching TB. As a general indication, the following areas have high rates of TB if you are traveling following countires:*  **most of Africa**  **much of South America**  **Russia and the former Soviet states**  **the Indian subcontinent**  **China, including Hong Kong; Taiwan (ROC)**  **South East Asia**  **some Pacific nations (except the Cook Islands, Niue, Samoa, Tokelau and Tonga**). |