



Public Health
England

NHS

TB, BCG vaccine and your baby



immunisation

the safest way to protect your child

This leaflet is about the BCG (Bacillus Calmette-Guérin) vaccination that is being offered to protect your baby against tuberculosis (TB).

What is BCG vaccine?

BCG vaccine contains a weakened form of the bacteria (germ) that causes TB. Because it is weakened it doesn't actually cause TB, but it helps your baby develop protection (immunity) against TB in case he or she ever comes into contact with it. The BCG vaccination is particularly effective in protecting babies and young children against the more rare severe forms of TB such as TB meningitis (swelling of the lining of the brain).

What is TB?

TB is a bacterial infection, it usually affects the lungs but can also affect any part of the body. Infection with the TB germ may not develop into TB disease. TB disease develops slowly in the body, and it takes several months for symptoms to appear. Most people who have TB infection will never develop TB disease. In these people, the TB bacteria remain inactive for a lifetime. In other people (for example, those who have weak immune systems), the bacteria may become active and cause TB disease. Most people in this country recover fully after treatment, but this takes several months.

What are the symptoms of TB?

TB can affect any part of the body. The symptoms will vary and the signs of disease in a baby may be different from those of an adult. As TB is infectious, it is important that you can recognise the disease in someone else.

You should contact a doctor if you, your baby, or any other member of your family, or a friend has any of the following:

- Persistent cough that lasts for more than three weeks
- Fever
- Sweating, especially at night
- Unexplained weight loss
- A general and unusual sense of tiredness and being unwell
- Coughing up blood

How is TB caught?

You can only catch TB from someone whose lungs or throat are already infected and who is coughing. When they cough, a spray of tiny droplets is produced that contain the bacteria. If you breathe in the droplets you too can catch the infection. It takes close and prolonged contact with an infected person, for example living in the same house, to be at risk of being infected.

How common is TB?

In the UK in the 1950s, there were over 50,000 new cases of TB every year. Today, this number has dropped to just over 6,000 new cases a year. So, while it is unlikely that you will get infected, everybody should be aware of the symptoms of TB.

This is especially important because TB is a widespread disease worldwide.

The risk of disease is higher in people who have lived or worked in countries with high rates of TB. Children from these families are also more likely to have close contact with infected members of their community, either in the UK or in their country of origin.

Why is my baby being offered BCG?

In the UK, like many other countries, BCG is offered to babies who are likely to come into contact with someone with TB. This includes babies who live in an area with high rates of TB or babies with parents or grandparents from a country with high rates of TB (see page 7 for more information).

How is my baby immunised?

Your baby will be given the BCG vaccination in the upper part of the left arm.

The vaccination is usually offered after birth while your baby is still in hospital, but it can be given at any time up to five years.

Are there any side effects?

Immediately after the injection, a raised blister will appear. This shows that the injection has been given properly.

Within two to six weeks of the injection a small spot will appear. This may be quite sore for a few days, but it should gradually heal if you don't cover it. It may leave a small scar.

Occasionally, your baby may develop a shallow sore where they had the injection. If this is oozing fluid and needs to be covered, use a dry dressing – never a plaster – until a scab forms. This sore may take as long as several months to heal.

If you are worried or you think the sore has become infected, see your doctor.



Are there any reasons why my baby shouldn't have the BCG vaccination?

As with most other immunisations, the injection may not be given or should be delayed if:

- your baby has a high fever.
- your baby is suffering from a generalised infected skin condition. (If eczema is present, an injection site will be chosen that is free from skin lesions).

Rarely, in children who have weakened immune systems, the bacteria in the vaccine can cause serious infection.

It is very important that you tell the nurse or doctor if your child has, or is suspected of having, a weakened immune system. For example:

- the child is on treatment for cancer or other serious conditions.
- the child's mother had immunosuppressive biological therapy in pregnancy.
- there is a family history of problems with immune system (including HIV).



Which babies need to have BCG

Even if you don't live in area where all babies are offered BCG your baby may still need the vaccine.

If you answer '**Yes**' to any of the following questions you should ask your doctor or nurse about BCG for your baby.

- Does your baby, the baby's mother, father or grandparents, or anyone who lives with you, come from a country with a high rate of TB?
- Will you and your baby be going to live or to stay with friends and family in one of these countries?
- Does anyone who lives with you, or who spends a lot of time with your baby, have TB now or had TB in the past?

Countries with high rates of TB are taken from World Health Organization (WHO) figures at:

www.gov.uk/government/publications/tuberculosis-tb-by-country-rates-per-100000-people

Do I need to know anything else?

Your baby can start their routine immunisations at eight weeks of age regardless of when they have their BCG. You should make sure that your baby is not given another injection in the same arm as the BCG for at least three months afterwards; otherwise the glands in that area may swell.



Make sure that there is a record of the BCG vaccination in your child's Personal Child Health Record (Red book) for future reference.

More information

If you want more information on TB, or the BCG vaccine or any other immunisations, speak to your doctor, health visitor, midwife or nurse; or visit our website at www.nhs.uk/vaccinations.

**Remember, treating TB
takes a long time, preventing
it is much easier.**



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