

The seven golden rules

1 Leave the arm which was vaccinated exposed to the air as often as possible in order to help the wound to heal

2 Wear clothes which are not too tight around the injection site

3 If a little liquid is discharged from the injection site, simply apply a dry dressing

4 DO NOT APPLY ANY OINTMENT, TALCUM POWDER OR OTHER PRODUCT to either the injection site or the lymph node

5 Do not give any antibiotics

6 Although you can take baths and showers from the day of the vaccination onwards, you should, on the other hand, avoid swimming in either swimming pools or the sea if there is a little liquid discharge from the injection site

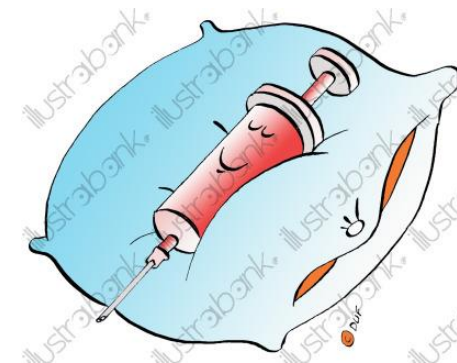
7 Consult your doctor if:

- the area which is hard to the touch (which appears around the injection site) measures more than 3 cm
- you are finding any difficulty at all in making movements
- the lymph node which has appeared underneath the arm is visible to the naked eye and has gone soft (suppuration)

INFORMATION ABOUT THE BCG VACCINATION

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Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis is an infectious disease caused by bacteria known as Koch's bacillus. It is passed on from one person to another - via coughing or respiratory secretions - when they come repeatedly into close contact.



The main signs of the disease are coughing, a temperature, tiredness, loss of appetite with weight loss and sweating at night.



The BCG vaccination



The BCG is the vaccine designed to offer protection against tuberculosis but the vaccination has no longer been compulsory since 2007. It is recommended for children at a high risk of tuberculosis any time from birth up to the age of 15.

- This is an attenuated live vaccine.
- Its main purpose is to protect young children from serious forms of tuberculosis in 75% of cases (tubercular meningitis, miliary tuberculosis).
- It does not prevent the transmission of the disease or help to eradicate the global epidemic.
- For children over the age of 3 months, a TB test (IDR) must be carried out prior to the vaccination. After the vaccination, there is no longer any need either for IDR tests or for further BCG vaccinations.
- The BCG vaccine can be administered on the same day as any other vaccine.

Indications for vaccination

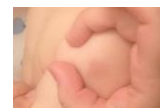
We strongly advise you to have your child vaccinated any time from birth up until the age of fifteen if:

- You live in the Ile de France region (irrespective of your department and living conditions), Guyana or Mayotte
- Your child was born in a country where tuberculosis is highly endemic
- Your child has at least one parent from a country where tuberculosis is highly endemic
- Your child is due to spend at least one month in a country where tuberculosis is highly endemic
- Your child has a family history of tuberculosis
- Your child is in a situation which the doctor deems to be at risk of exposure to the tuberculosis bacillus



The side effects of BCG vaccination

Although the BCG does not usually lead to any general reaction, temperature or tiredness, on the other hand, a small pale papule is created after the injection is carried out and the skin looks rather like orange peel - this reaction disappears in a few minutes.



Over the first 48 hours, an erythema (redness and induration) may appear.

Over the three months following the vaccination, there is usually an induration at the injection site, followed by a local lesion which may or not be accompanied by a discharge. This lesion may take several months to heal fully. A lymph node, underneath the armpit of the arm in which the vaccination was performed is a foreseeable reaction.



There is usually a permanent scar