



PARENT INFORMATION LEAFLET

BCCG



Feidhmeannacht na Seirbhíse Sláinte
Health Service Executive

What is BCG?

BCG is a vaccine that protects against tuberculosis (TB). The vaccine contains a weakened form of the bacteria that causes TB. The vaccine stimulates the immune system to protect against TB.

Your child will be given the BCG vaccine in the upper part of the left arm.

What is TB?

TB is a bacterial infection that can affect any part of the body, but usually the lungs. TB is spread by close contact with an infectious person. The main symptoms of TB include coughing up phlegm, coughing up blood, loss of weight, fever and heavy night sweats. About 400 people are diagnosed with TB in Ireland every year.

Who should get vaccinated?

We recommend that newborn babies get the BCG vaccine. Children up to age 16 who have not had it already should also get it. Newborn babies may get the BCG in the maternity hospital, or you can make an appointment to bring your baby to your local HSE health centre. Older children may get BCG at the local HSE health centre.



What to expect after the vaccine

3-6 weeks after the BCG vaccine, a small red pimple usually appears at the site of the injection. The pimple will remain for a number of weeks and there may be a slight discharge. A scab may form over the injection site. This is normal. The scab will heal and leave a small scar.

Are there any side effects?

Allergic reactions to BCG vaccination are rare.

- A small number of people will get swollen glands under their arm.
- A small number of people will have a more severe reaction, such as deep ulcers or abscesses forming. If this happens contact your doctor or public health nurse.

Some tips...

- Your child can bath or shower as normal and go swimming after vaccination. There is no need to protect the area with a plaster.
- If the pimple begins to ooze, cover it with a dry dressing and change it regularly.
- Do not use cream, oils or ointments on the pimple even if there is a discharge.
- Do not wear tight clothing around the area.

If you have any concerns, contact your local HSE health centre or public health nurse for advice.

What is a Mantoux test?

The Mantoux test is a skin test that shows if your body has been exposed to TB. We recommend it for children aged six years and older. Children under six years of age who are at a high risk of TB should also get it. The test involves a small injection into the arm. The results are read 2-3 days later. If the results are negative, the BCG vaccine can be given.

When should BCG not be given?

The BCG should not be given or should be delayed if your baby:

- Is not well, especially if they have a temperature over 38°C,
- Lives with someone who has or may have TB,
- Is HIV positive or born to a HIV positive mother,
- Is having any treatment such as chemotherapy,
- Is taking immuno-suppressive drugs,
- Has been given a live vaccine such as MMR in the past four weeks,
- Has had a confirmed anaphylactic (allergic) reaction to a component of the vaccine.

Please inform the doctor if:

- The child's mother has been on long term medication whilst pregnant or breastfeeding;
- You or any member of your family has been in contact with somebody who has had TB in the last five years.



For more information

Contact your HSE health centre or public health nurse.

Visit the websites:

- www.immunisation.ie
- www.hpsc.ie



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Order from your local health promotion department or
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Céard is BCG ann?

Is vacsaín é BCG a chuireann cosaint ar fáil ar eitinn (TB). Tá foirm lagaithe de na baictéir a chruthaíonn eitinn, le fáil sa vacsaín. Spreagann sé seo an córas imdhíonachta chun cosaint a chur ar fáil ar eitinn.

Tabharfar an vacsaín BCG dod' pháiste sa chuid uachtarach den sciathán clé.

Céard is eitinn ann?

Is ionfhabhtú baictéarach í eitinn atá in ann dul i bhfeidhm ar aon chuid den chorp, ach is iad na scamhóga a bhíonn i gceist de ghnáth. Scaiptear eitinn nuair a bhíonn teagmháil chónagarach ann le duine tógálach. Is iad príomhairíonna na heitinne ná casacht aníos réama, casacht aníos fola, cailliúint meáchain, fiabhras agus allasú trom oíche. Déantar thart ar 400 duine a dhiagnóisiú le heitinn in Éirinn gach bliain.

Cén duine ar cheart vacsaíniú a dhéanamh air/uirthi?

Molaimid go ndéanfaí vacsaíniú BCG ar leanaí nuabheirthe. Ba cheart é a dhéanamh ar pháistí suas go dtí aois 16, nach ndearnadh orthu é cheana. Is féidir le leanaí nuabheirthe an BCG a fháil san ospidéal máithreachais, nó is féidir leat coinne a dhéanamh chun do leanbh a thabhairt go dtí d'ionad sláinte áitiúil de chuid FSS. Is féidir le leanaí atá níos sine, BCG a fháil ag an ionad sláinte áitiúil de chuid FSS.



Céard a tharlóidh tar éis don vacsaín a bheith tugtha?

Fásann goiríní beaga dearga ar áit an insteallta de ghnáth, 3-6 seachtaine tar éis vacsaín BCG. Fanfaidh na goiríní ann ar feadh roinnt seachtainí agus d'fhéadfadh sileadh beag a bheith i gceist. D'fhéadfadh gearb fás ar áit an insteallta. Is gnách go dtarlaíonn sé seo. Imeoidh an ghearb agus fágfaidh sí colm beag ina diaidh.

An mbíonn seachthorthaí i gceist?

Is annamh go mbíonn frithghníomhú ailléirgeach i gceist le vacsaín BCG.

- I gcás grúpa beag daoine, éiríonn na faireoga ata faoina n-ascaill.
- Tíocfaidh frithghníomhú níos déine ar ghrúpa beag daoine, amhail othrais nó easpaí doimhne. I gcás go dtarlódh sé seo do do leanbh, tabhair ag do dhochtúir nó d'altra sláinte poiblí é/í.

Roinnt leideanna...

- Is féidir le do leanbh folcadh nó cith a ghlacadh mar is gnách, chomh maith le dul ag snámh tar éis an vacsaínithe. Níl aon ghá le greimlín a chur ar áit an insteallta chun í a chosaint.
- Má thosaíonn púscán de bheith ag sileadh ó na goiríní, clúdaigh iad le cóiriú tirim agus athraigh go rialta é.
- Ná cuir uachtar, olaí ná unghaí ar na goiríní, fiú má tá sileadh uathu.
- Ná caith éadaí teanna thart ar áit an insteallta.

Má tá aon bhuairt ort, téigh i dteagmháil le d'ionad sláinte áitiúil de chuid FSS, nó le d'altra sláinte poiblí áitiúil chun comhairle a fháil.

Céard is tástáil Mantoux ann?

Is tástáil craicinn í tástáil Mantoux, a léiríonn má nochtadh do chorp d'eitinn. Molaimid é do pháistí atá 6 bliana d'aois nó níos sine. Ba cheart í a dhéanamh ar leanaí atá faoi 6 bliana d'aois chomh maith, má tá siad faoi phriacal na heitinne. Bíonn instealladh beag isteach sa sciathán i gceist leis an tástáil. Léitear na torthaí 2-3 lá ina dhiaidh sin. Má tá na torthaí diúltach, is féidir vacsaín BCG a thabhairt.

Cathain nár cheart BCG a thabhairt?

Is gá moill a chur ar thabhairt na vacsaíne, uaireanta.

Déanaimid é seo má tá do leanbh nó do pháiste:

- Tinn, go háirithe má tá teocht air/uirthi atá os cionn 38°C;
- Ina c(h)ónaí le duine a bhfuil nó a d'fhéadfadh eitinn a bheith air/uirthi;
- VEID-dearfach nó má rugadh é/í do mháthair atá VEID-dearfach;
- Ag fáil cóir leighis ar bith cosúil le ceimiteiripe;
- Ag caitheamh drugaí sochta imdhíonachta;
- Tar éis vacsaín bheo a fháil cosúil le MMR, le ceithre seachtaine anuas;
- Má bhí imoibriú anaifíolachtach deimhnithe d'aon pháirt den vacsaín.

Inis don dochtúir má:

- Má bhí máthair an pháiste ar chógais fadthéarmach agus í torrach nó ag cothú brollaigh;
- Má bhí tusa nó aon bhall clainne i dteagmháil le duine a raibh eitinn air/uirthi le cúig bliana anuas.



Tuilleadh eolais

Ón Ionad Sláinte de chuid FSS nó ó d'altra sláinte poiblí

- Fáigh cóip de “Imdhíontaí do Linbh – Treoir do Thuistí” atá ar fáil ó d'altra sláinte poiblí
- Tabhair cuairt ar www.immunisation.ie



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