
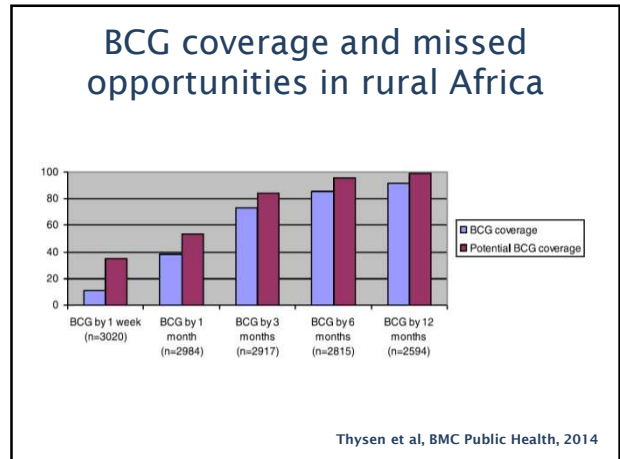


Optimising the impact of BCG on neonatal mortality

Age and missed opportunities


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Current wastage policy

BCG 20 dose vials
Opened for 10-12 children

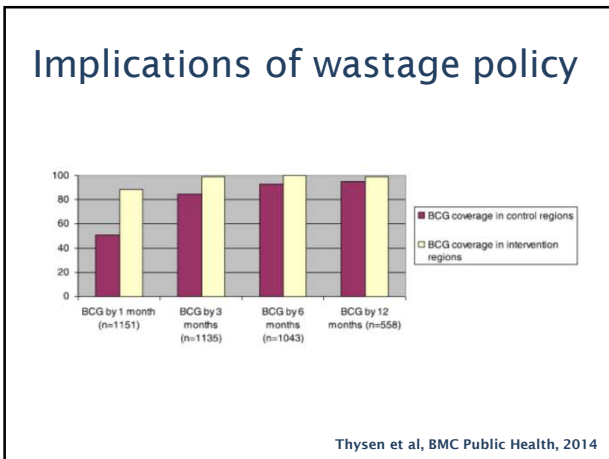


Implications of wastage policy

Rural Guinea-Bissau
Monthly visits

BCG vaccination at a local vaccination post during village visits



BCG → Scar



Determinants for BCG scar



Post-vaccination wheals → BCG scarring
 Larger post-vaccination wheals → more BCG scars

Funch et al, under preparation
 Frankel et al, Vaccine, 2016

Determinants for BCG scar



Experienced nurses and training → more scars
 No underlying health marker affected BCG scarring

Funch et al, under preparation
 Frankel et al, Vaccine, 2016

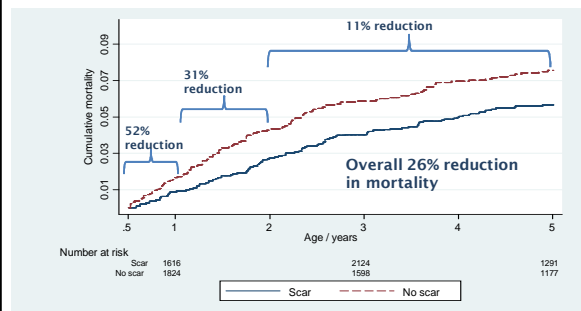
BCG scar and mortality Rural Africa



Scar prevalence 52% among BCG vaccinated children

Storgaard et al, CID, 2015

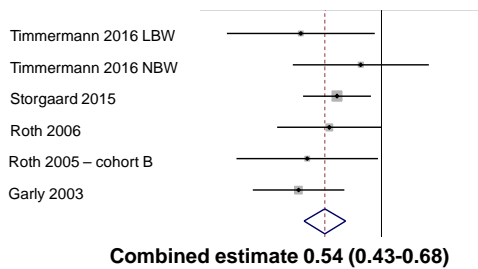
BCG scar and mortality Rural Africa



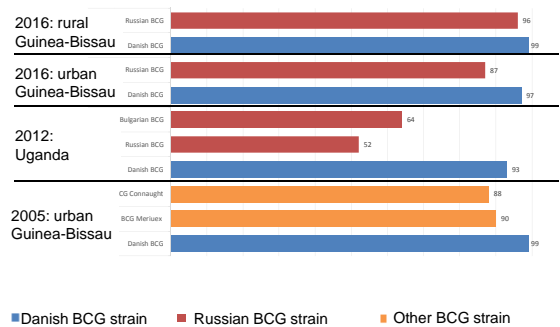
Storgaard et al, CID, 2015

Mortality

Consistent results in 6 studies covering both high and low scar prevalence cohorts



BCG strain and scar frequency



Conclusions and recommendations



BCG vaccination policy

- Age of BCG vaccination is important
 - Remove wastage policy
- BCG scar is associated with lower mortality
 - Consider re-vaccination of scar-negative children

Conclusions and recommendations



- Vaccination technique is important
 - Intensive training in vaccine administration
 - Monitor BCG scar and vaccination technique in assessment of the BCG program
- Strain of BCG is important
 - Study overall effect of different BCG strains
 - Consider overall effect when approving vaccines