

Newborn vaccinations

Vaccination of healthy children is carried out according to the national immunisation schedule.

The tuberculosis injection is administered in the upper third of the left arm. A small bump will appear at the injection site and will go away in a few minutes. Vaccination can cause enlargement of the lymph nodes under the armpit, which is a natural reaction and does not require treatment. Two to four weeks later, a small, tight nodule will appear at the injection site and the skin will become red and shiny. In the second month of life, a swollen bulb will develop, which may expel a little bit of pus. Pus discharge is not a sign of infection and does not require treatment, but the area should be kept clean and dry. When bathing, you can wash the injection site but not rub it. The swelling will heal within a few weeks, during which a scab may form and fall off repeatedly. The swelling will ultimately scar over within three to five months. In some cases, instead of pus discharge, a firm nodule may persist for one to several months.

Subsequent vaccinations will be carried out at the family medicine centre according to the Estonian immunisation schedule. It is important to adhere to the immunisation schedule as this allows the child's body to produce antibodies against serious illnesses most effectively. This way, if the child is exposed to the pathogen in the future, their body will be able to protect itself without becoming ill. The infant will not be vaccinated if they have a fever, runny nose, cough or diarrhoea because their immune system is weaker at that time. The child may exhibit mild health issues such as soreness at the injection site or a rise in body temperature for two days after the vaccination. However, if the parent is still worried about the child's health, they should seek medical advice.

Vaccinations are only done with parental consent.

More information:

[Vaccination of children](#)

[Estonian immunisation schedule for infants](#)