Supplemental Table 4. Summary of studies on BCG injection site abscess management

Source Country	Population (age at abscess onset) Timing of BCG vaccine (strain) Injection site abscess description, FU period	Study comparator groups	Outcomes measured	Key results	Comments
Hanley <i>et al,</i> 33 1985	Prospective cohort study of 18 children (school age) • school-age BCG (strain NR, presumably BCG-Denmark) • injection site reaction: pain, abscess formation and	Gp1 (n=9): ERY po (250mg, 4x/d) 1m Gp2 (n=9): INH po (6mg/kg/d) 1m	Max. % decrease in diam of erythema or induration (serial examinations)	Gp1: 55% Gp2: 55%	Serial examinations and photographs during FU
United Kingdom	discharge, and ulceration 10wk post BCG FU: 1m	Groups equally matched for ulceration, fluctuance and areas of erythema and induration	Rate of fluctuance	Wk 1 Wk 4 Gp1: 56% (5/9) 22% (2/9) Gp2: 56% (5/9) 11% (1/9)	_
			Rate of improvement, unchanged or deterioration (wk 1 to 4)	Improved Unchanged Worse Gp1: 44% (4/9) 22% (2/9) 33% (3/9) Gp2: 56% (5/9) 22% (2/9) 22% (2/9)	
Venkatara-	Retrospective cohort study of 18 children (55% age <6mo)	Gp1 (n=1): FNA	Rate of recovery (small scar at injection		Number of patients with
man <i>et al,</i> ²⁶	 neonatal BCG (BCG-Denmark) 	Gp2 (n=1): INH±RIF	site, 6m FU)	Gp2: 0% (0/1), 1 referred to plastic surgery	abscess and description
2015	 injection site reaction: abscess/ulcer present beyond 12wk post BCG 	Gp3 (n=16): No treatment		Gp3:100% (16/16)	(e.g. size) within 'injection site reaction' cohort is NR
United Kingdom	FU: 6m				

Abbreviations: AMB, anti-mycobacterial; BCG, Bacille Calmette-Guérin; d, days; diam, diameter; ERY, erythromycin; FNA, fine needle aspiration; FU, follow-up; Gp, group; INH, isoniazid; LD, lymphadenitis; m, months; max., maximum; mo, month-old; NR, not reported; po, per os; RIF, rifampicin; wk, weeks