

Table 1. Recommendations for vaccination of newborns in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic

Scenario	Mother ⁴	Newborn	Institutional/hospital birth	Home birth
A	<u>No clinical suspicion</u> of COVID-19 infection	<u>No clinical suspicion</u> of COVID-19 infection	Considering the national vaccination schedule, the following is recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Proceed to hepatitis B vaccination (within first 24 hours of life) → Proceed to BCG vaccination (at birth or as soon as possible) 	Considering the national vaccination schedule and the most appropriate vaccination delivery strategy ⁵ (15), the following is recommended: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Proceed to hepatitis B vaccination (within first 24 hours of life or as soon as possible) → Proceed to BCG vaccination (at birth or as soon as possible)
B	<u>Clinical suspicion but without laboratory confirmation</u> of COVID-19 infection	<u>No clinical suspicion</u> of COVID-19 infection ⁶		
C	<u>With laboratory confirmation</u> of COVID-19 infection (with or without clinical suspicion)	<u>Without laboratory confirmation</u> of COVID-19 infection (with or without clinical suspicion)	The newborn should be considered as a contact of a confirmed case (the mother), who could transmit COVID-19 to others. <p>C.1) If the newborn is asymptomatic:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Proceed to hepatitis B vaccination (within first 24 hours of life) → Proceed to BCG vaccination (at birth or as soon as possible) <p>C.2) If newborn presents symptoms compatible with COVID-19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Proceed to hepatitis B vaccination (within first 24 hours of life) → Postpone BCG vaccination until discharge 	The newborn should be considered a contact of a confirmed case (the mother), who could transmit COVID-19 to others. <p>C.3) If the newborn is asymptomatic and the COVID-19 pandemic context allows, offer vaccination in the home:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Proceed to hepatitis B vaccination (within first 24 hours of life or as soon as possible) → Proceed to BCG vaccination (at birth or as soon as possible) <p>C.4) If newborn presents symptoms compatible with COVID-19:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → If the COVID-19 pandemic contexts allows, offer vaccination in the home of hepatitis B (within first 24 hours of life or as soon as possible) → Postpone BCG vaccination until 14 days after resolution of symptoms⁷

⁴ Clinical suspicion and/or laboratory confirmation of a mother's COVID-19 infection refers to the immediate pre-partum and peri-partum period.

⁵ The following can be considered: vaccination in the health service, vaccination in the home, vaccination posts, brigades or mobile teams.

⁶ Newborns born to a mother with clinical suspicion of COVID-19 but without laboratory confirmation (pending results or unavailable tests) are not considered suspected cases (17).

⁷ Period to prevent risk of COVID-19 transmission to others (9).

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Scenario	Mother ⁴	Newborn	Institutional/hospital birth	Home birth
D	<u>With laboratory confirmation of COVID-19 infection</u> (with or without clinical suspicion)	<u>With laboratory confirmation of COVID-19 infection</u> (with or without clinical suspicion)	<p>The newborn should be considered as a confirmed case, who can transmit COVID-19 to others.</p> <p>D.1) If the newborn with COVID-19 is asymptomatic or presents a mild clinical picture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Postpone hepatitis B vaccination until discharge, except <u>infants born to HBsAg/HBeAg-positive mother</u>, proceed with hepatitis B vaccination within first 24 hours or as soon as possible → Postpone BCG vaccination until discharge <p>D.2) If the newborn with COVID-19 presents a moderate or severe clinical picture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Postpone hepatitis B vaccination until discharge, except <u>infants born to HBsAg/HBeAg-positive mother</u>, in which, if the clinical situation allows, proceed to hepatitis B vaccination within first 24 hours or as soon as they are clinically stable → Postpone BCG vaccination until discharge 	<p>The newborn should be considered as a confirmed case, who can transmit COVID-19 to others.</p> <p>D.3) If the newborn with COVID-19 is asymptomatic or presents a mild clinical picture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Postpone hepatitis B and BCG vaccination until completing 14 days since diagnostic by laboratory confirmation⁸. In the case of <u>infants born to HBsAg/HBeAg-positive mother</u>, offer vaccination in the home with hepatitis B within first 24 hours or as soon as possible <p>D.4) If the newborn with COVID-19 presents a moderate or severe clinical picture:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Refer to a health service and postpone vaccination according to “D.2” recommendations

⁸ Period to prevent risk of COVID-19 transmission to others (9).