Together We Can
Take on Typhoid

Burden of Typhoid in

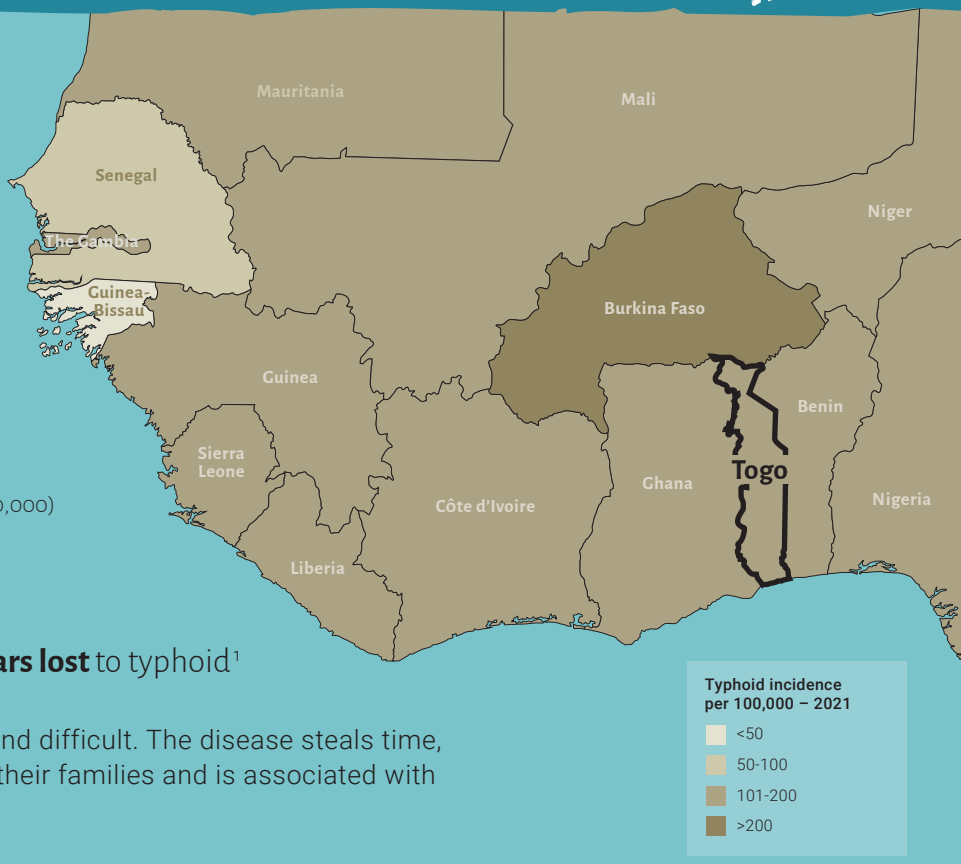
Togo

Togo is a typhoid-endemic country. The Global Burden of Disease 2021 study estimated that Togo experienced at least:

8,647 **typhoid cases** (103 cases per 100,000)

123 **typhoid deaths**

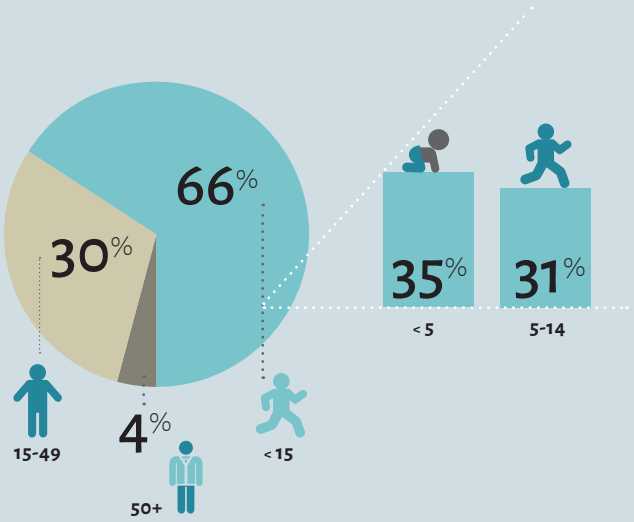
9,596 disability-adjusted **life-years lost** to typhoid[1]



While typhoid is rarely fatal, the recovery is long and difficult. The disease steals time, money, and productivity from those infected and their families and is associated with numerous long-term complications.

Most typhoid cases in Togo occur in children **younger than 15 years old.**

TYPHOID CASES IN TOGO BY AGE (2021)[1]



Typhoid risk may be increasing in Togo.

Typhoid is spread through contaminated food and water. In Togo, **30% do not have access to basic water services** and more than **80% do not have access to basic sanitations services**,[2] increasing typhoid risks.

Typhoid intestinal perforations are a severe and life treatening complication of the disease. A study in Dapaong regional hospital found that typhoid intestinal perforations were the **most common cause of generalized peritonitis and the average age of patients was 10 years old**.[3] These cases have a more complicated recovery, are more expensive to treat, and have a higher mortality rate.

Global data show that multidrug-resistant (MDR) typhoid prevalence has increased dramatically since 1992. While drug-resistant typhoid has not been isolated in Togo, it **has been found in other West African countries**, including Ghana.[4]

Typhoid conjugate vaccines (TCVs) in Togo

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends the introduction of prequalified TCVs be prioritized in countries with a high burden of typhoid disease or a high burden of drug-resistant typhoid. Support for introduction from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance is available now. TCVs:

- Are highly effective and safe for children as young as **6 months** of age;
- Require a **single dose** to prevent 79-85% of typhoid cases in children;[5]
- Offer strong protection for **at least 4 years**; and
- Can be **co-administered** with measles-rubella, yellow fever, and meningococcal A vaccines.[6,7]

Findings from an economic analysis predict that, even in the absence of a Gavi subsidy, **a catch-up campaign with TCV could be cost-effective in Togo.**[8]

Let's Take on Typhoid in Togo

- Typhoid is endemic in Togo, with more than *8,000* cases per year.
- Togo's burden of typhoid is most heavily borne by children *younger than 15* years of age.
- Data show a global increase in *drug-resistant typhoid*, which could spread to Togo.
- *TCVs* are safe, effective, and WHO-recommended for routine immunization as part of a cost-effective, integrated approach to typhoid prevention and control alongside safe water, sanitation, and hygiene interventions.
- *Gavi support* for TCV introduction is available *now*.

1. Institute for Health Metrics and Evaluation. Global Burden of Disease. 2021. Accessed via: ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool.
2. Sustainable Development Report. Togo. 2020. Available at: https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/togo/indicators.
3. Kassegne I, Sewa EV, Kanassoua KK, et al. Diagnostic, therapeutic, and prognostic aspects of typhoid intestinal perforations in Dapaong, Togo. *Medecine et Sante Tropicales*. 2016;26(1):71-74.
4. Park SE, Pham DT, Boinett C, et al. The phylogeography and incidence of multi-drug resistant typhoid fever in sub-Saharan Africa. *Nature Communications*. 2018;9(1):5094.
5. Patel PD, Patel P, Liang Y, et al. Safety and efficacy of a typhoid conjugate vaccine in Malawian children. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 2021;385(12):1104-1115.
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TyVAC Typhoid Vaccine Acceleration Consortium
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