“The exciting new research presented ... engendered a sense of optimism among participants for improved worldwide control of typhoid fever.”

Myron M. Levine
The workshop was designed to focus in particular on potential typhoid vaccines and to identify other promising areas for research.

Workshop papers on the epidemiology of typhoid fever stressed the difficulty in quantifying typhoid fever as a public health problem in many areas of the world because precise incidence and prevalence data were lacking.

Attention was focused on the apparent worldwide differences in case-fatality rates and in clinical severity of typhoid fever in different geographic areas. It is not known if such differences are due to geographic variations in strains of *S. typhi*, promptness of therapy, or host factors.

An enigmatic feature of the microbiology of typhoid fever is the relatively low prevalence of antibiotic-resistant *S. typhi* strains in endemic areas, despite the widespread use of antibiotics.
1st International Workshop on Typhoid Fever - 1984

- 31 participants
- 13 countries

More than 300 participants
- 45 countries
Gavi Vaccine Investment Strategy (VIS)

• Exploring which vaccines to prioritise for additional investments

• Key criteria prioritised in past VIS:
  • Health impact: mortality and morbidity
  • Value for money
  • Epidemic potential (qualitative assessment)

• Next VIS, additional criteria needed:
  • AMR
  • Diseases with epidemic potential
  • Eradication of diseases