Drug-resistant typhoid strains are a growing problem regionally and across the globe. Global data show that multidrug-resistant (MDR) typhoid prevalence has increased dramatically since 1992. While drug-resistant typhoid has not been isolated in Burkina Faso, it has been found in other West African countries, including Ghana. Additionally, Burkina Faso has documented MDR for other Salmonella infections that are treated with the same antibiotics as typhoid, raising the concern that drug-resistant typhoid could evolve. Diseases such as typhoid do not respect borders, and as drug-resistant typhoid becomes more common, it will likely spread to Burkina Faso. Drug-resistant typhoid is more difficult to treat and forces the use of more expensive and less readily-available treatment options.
Typhoid conjugate vaccines in Burkina Faso

**Typbar-TCV®** is a newly licensed and World Health Organization (WHO)-prequalified and recommended tool for typhoid prevention in endemic areas. Support for introduction from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance is available now.

Typbar-TCV is highly effective and safe for children as young as 6 months of age, and:

- Requires one dose;
- May be more effective and longer-lasting than other typhoid vaccines; and
- Can be co-administered with measles-rubella vaccine.

For Burkina Faso, a recent modeling study shows that a catch-up campaign up to 15 years of age followed by routine immunization is the preferred strategy and likely to be cost-effective.

*At a willingness to pay threshold of $100 or more to avert one disability adjusted life year (DALY).*