Bangladesh

Drug-resistant typhoid strains are a growing problem in Laos, regionally, and across the globe.

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

Laos is a typhoid-endemic country. The Global Burden of Disease study estimated that, in 2017, there were at least:

- 14,381 typhoid cases (206 cases per 100,000)
- 185 typhoid deaths
- 13,501 disability-adjusted life-years lost to typhoid

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

Global data show that the multidrug-resistant (MDR) H58 typhoid strain prevalence has increased dramatically since 1992.


Additionally, a retrospective study of patient urine samples from 3 hospitals in Laos found a high frequency of antibiotic use that is likely to engender worsening drug resistance for several pathogens, including typhoid.

As drug-resistant typhoid becomes more common, it will become more difficult to treat and force the use of more expensive and less readily-available treatment options.
Typhoid conjugate vaccines in Laos

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

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

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

Preliminary findings from an economic analysis predict that, even in the absence of a Gavi subsidy, a catch-up campaign with TCV could be potentially cost-effective in Laos.