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

While limited data on drug-resistant typhoid infections in Myanmar are available, studies in Yangon have found a high prevalence of resistance to first-line antibiotics in other bacterial infections.  

Additionally, an abundance of studies have found an alarming rate of drug resistant-typhoid both globally and in neighboring countries in Southeast Asia. In a typhoid outbreak near the Thai/Myanmar border, 100% of cases were found to be multidrug-resistant.

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 Myanmar

**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-containing vaccine.

A recent modeling analysis shows that in Myanmar, a catch-up campaign up to 15 years of age followed by routine immunization is the preferred strategy and likely cost effective with support from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.*

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

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