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

Typhoid was the most commonly found invasive bacteria in two separate studies in Zanzibar and rural Korogwe District. In Korogwe, 88% of typhoid isolates were resistant to chloramphenicol, which is a first-line treatment option.

An evaluation of blood culture-confirmed typhoid cases in Moshi, Tanzania, between 2011 and 2013 found that 89% of samples were multidrug-resistant (MDR).

In another analysis using sites from both rural and urban Moshi, 36% of all blood culture-confirmed cases were MDR. The urban site estimated a population incidence of MDR typhoid of 103 cases per 100,000.

Each typhoid case in Zanzibar costs families an average of US$154.47, nearly two months of average family income. 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.

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

- 79,148 typhoid cases (147 cases per 100,000)
- 1,320 typhoid deaths
- 101,617 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.
Typhoid conjugate vaccines in Tanzania

**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 Tanzania, 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. *

Typhoid is endemic in Tanzania, with more than 79,000 cases per year.

Tanzania's burden of typhoid is most heavily borne by children under 15 years of age.

Data show an increase in drug-resistant typhoid in Tanzania and globally.

A new TCV is 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.

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