Path to protection with typhoid conjugate vaccines (TCVs)

**NOT VACCINATED WITH TCV**

Within a few weeks, Kenji becomes sick with a fever or headache, is lethargic, and doesn’t want to eat.

Too ill for school, Kenji stays home, and her parent or caregiver tries to treat her with medicine saved from a previous illness, assuming she will feel better within a few days.

Her parent or caregiver has to stay home and misses work to take care of Kenji.

Kenji gets worse, so a caregiver takes her to the nearest clinic where she is given antibiotics.

The delay in seeking care has caused Kenji’s case to become severe. She is hospitalized, requiring immediate surgery. If the case is drug-resistant, Kenji’s antibiotics may not cure her, requiring ongoing expensive treatments. She will continue to get sicker each day.

While Kenji is recuperating, her parents bear the burden of transport expenses, medical costs, and time away from work and from caring for their other children. Unable to go to school, she falls further behind. This can go on for weeks...

...before she is fully recovered and the family can overcome the burden of illness.

**VACCINATED WITH TCV**

Since Kenji is vaccinated, she is less likely to get sick with typhoid and remains healthy, showing no signs of illness.

She is able to stay in school, learning, growing, and playing with friends.

Her parents continue to work, earning consistent income and avoiding the economic hardship that can result from typhoid.

Protected from typhoid, Kenji and her siblings remain healthy, allowing them all to grow and thrive to reach their full potential.

Typhoid can be deadly when undiagnosed and improperly treated. TCVs are a proven tool to prevent typhoid. Vaccination, along with access to clean water, safe sanitation, and handwashing are the best ways to prevent typhoid, keeping children, their families, and communities protected from this disease.

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