Drug-resistant typhoid is on the rise. Typhoid conjugate vaccines (TCVs) can slow its spread.

Individuals get sick and typhoid spreads

- Person seeks care and is treated with antibiotics.
- Patient may be treated with inappropriate antibiotics or they may stop treatment early because they feel better, allowing bacteria to remain in the body that can be spread to others.
- With appropriate antibiotics, the patient fully recovers.

When typhoid remains in the body, it can evolve

- When antibiotic-sensitive bacteria are not fully eliminated from the patient’s system, they can evolve to resist antibiotics.
- When this bacteria is transmitted, a person falls ill with typhoid that is already resistant to at least one—if not more—antibiotics.
- Different, more expensive antibiotics must be used, which is costly and may not be readily accessible.

If this cycle continues, typhoid may become resistant to all available antibiotics, resulting in untreatable typhoid.

It is only a matter of time until typhoid becomes untreatable, raising the urgency for prevention with proven interventions including TCVs. Expanded use of TCVs through routine immunization will allow children, their families, and communities to stay healthy, lessen the need for antibiotics, and slow the further emergence and spread of drug-resistant typhoid.