Drug-resistant typhoid strains are a growing problem regionally and across the globe. Global data show that multidrug-resistant (MDR) typhoid prevalence has increased dramatically since 1992. While drug-resistant typhoid has not been isolated in Burkina Faso, it has been found in other West African countries, including Ghana. Additionally, Burkina Faso has documented MDR for other Salmonella infections that are treated with the same antibiotics as typhoid, raising the concern that drug-resistant typhoid could evolve. Diseases such as typhoid do not respect borders, and as drug-resistant typhoid becomes more common, it will likely spread to Burkina Faso. Drug-resistant typhoid is more difficult to treat and forces the use of more expensive and less readily-available treatment options.

Burkina Faso is a typhoid-endemic country. The Global Burden of Disease 2019 study estimated that Burkina Faso experienced at least:

- **80,672** typhoid cases (356 cases per 100,000)
- **1,530** typhoid deaths
- **122,944** disability-adjusted life-years lost to typhoid

While typhoid is rarely fatal, the recovery is long and difficult. The disease steals time, money, and productivity from those infected and their families and is associated with numerous long-term complications. Most typhoid cases in Burkina Faso occur in children younger than 15 years old.
**Typhoid conjugate vaccines (TCVs) in Burkina Faso**

The World Health Organization (WHO) recommends the introduction of prequalified TCVs be prioritized in countries with a high burden of typhoid disease or a high burden of drug-resistant typhoid. Support for introduction from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance is available now.

Prequalified TCVs are highly effective and safe for children as young as 6 months of age. Recent data from Malawi show TCV is safe and 84% effective in preventing typhoid. TCVs:

- **Require one dose**;
- **Are more effective and may be longer-lasting** than other typhoid vaccines; and
- **Can be co-administered** with measles-rubella, yellow fever, and meningococcal A vaccines.

Findings from an economic analysis predict that, even in the absence of a Gavi subsidy, a catch-up campaign with TCV could be cost-effective in Burkina Faso.


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**Let’s Take on Typhoid in Burkina Faso**

- Typhoid is endemic in Burkina Faso, with more than 80,000 cases per year.
- Burkina Faso’s burden of typhoid is most heavily borne by children younger than 15 years of age.
- Data show a global increase in drug-resistant typhoid, which could spread to Burkina Faso.
- TCVs are 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.