

Burden of Typhoid in **Cambodia**

Cambodia is a typhoid-endemic country. The Global Burden of Disease study estimated that, in 2019, there were at least:

24,052 typhoid cases (123 cases per 100,000)

289 typhoid deaths

24,052 disability-adjusted **life-years lost** to typhoid¹

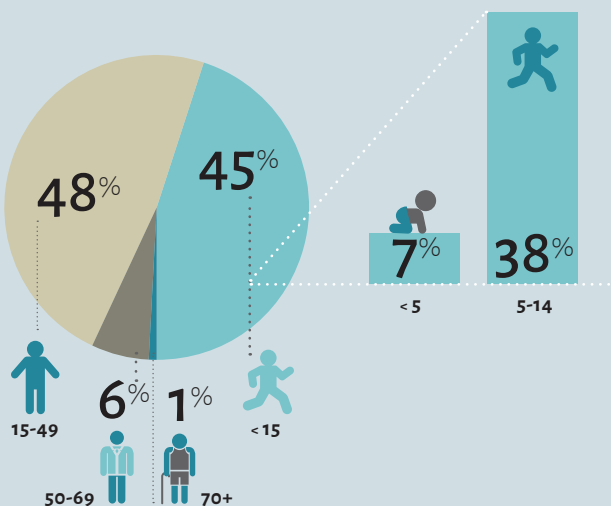
While typhoid is rarely fatal, the recovery is long and difficult. The disease takes time, money, and productivity from those infected and their families and is associated with numerous long-term complications.



Nearly half of the typhoid cases in Cambodia occur in children **younger than 15 years old.**

Photo: PATH/Heng Chivoan

TYPHOID CASES IN CAMBODIA BY AGE (2019)



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



Global data show that the multidrug-resistant (MDR) H58 typhoid strain prevalence has **increased dramatically since 1992.**²



A study found that **typhoid in Cambodian children is dominated by the H58 strain.** Additionally, 85% of the isolates analyzed were MDR, leading the authors to conclude that drug-resistant typhoid is common in Cambodian children and therapeutic options are limited.³



Another study found that the majority of isolates tested were MDR, and 80% had reduced susceptibility to ciprofloxacin⁴, the standard treatment for typhoid in many parts of the world.



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.

Typhoid conjugate vaccines (TCVs) in Cambodia

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. Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance support for introduction is **available now**.

Prequalified TCVs are highly effective and safe for children as young as 6 months of age. Recent data from two large Phase 3 efficacy studies in Bangladesh and Nepal show TCV is safe and 79-85% effective in preventing typhoid in children.^{5,6} TCVs:



Require **one dose**;



Are **more effective and may be longer-lasting** than other typhoid vaccines; and



Can be **co-administered with measles-rubella** vaccine.⁷

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 Cambodia.⁸

Let's Take on Typhoid in Cambodia

- ✓ Typhoid is endemic in Cambodia, with more than **24,000** cases per year.
- ✓ Cambodia has a high burden of typhoid in children **younger than 15** years old.
- ✓ Data show an increase in **drug-resistant typhoid** in Cambodia and globally.
- ✓ **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**.

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3. Emary K, Moore CE, Chanpheaktra N, et al. Enteric fever in Cambodian children is dominated by multidrug-resistant H58 *Salmonella enterica* serovar Typhi with intermediate susceptibility to ciprofloxacin. *Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene*. 2012;106(12):718-724.
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