

Potential of typhoid conjugate vaccines in Benin

Typhoid, a serious enteric fever spread through contaminated food and water, is a substantial public health issue that disproportionately impacts children and marginalized populations in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study estimates that, in 2019, there were more than 9 million typhoid cases and more than 110,000 typhoid deaths worldwide.¹ Additionally, strains of drug-resistant typhoid are spreading, causing global concern.²

TYPHOID CONJUGATE VACCINES

Typhoid vaccination can reduce the need for antibiotics, slow expansion of drug-resistant strains, and save lives. Typhoid conjugate vaccines (TCVs) are licensed, prequalified by the World Health Organization (WHO), and have advantages over earlier typhoid vaccines. TCVs provide longer-lasting protection, require only one dose, and are safe and efficacious for children over 6 months.

Three large Phase 3 efficacy studies conducted in Bangladesh, Malawi, and Nepal showed that TCV prevented 85, 84, and 79 percent of typhoid cases in children 9 months to 16 years old, respectively. These results demonstrate that TCV is protective across diverse settings in Africa and Asia.

WHO RECOMMENDATION AND GAVI SUPPORT

In March 2018, WHO recommended TCV as the preferred typhoid vaccine because of its improved performance and suitability for younger children. WHO recommends the introduction of TCV be prioritized in countries with the highest burden of typhoid disease or a high burden of drug-resistant typhoid. WHO encourages routine administration to be accompanied by catch-up vaccination campaigns for children up to 15 years of age, where feasible and supported by data. Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance has provided financial support for eligible countries to introduce TCVs since 2018. Several countries have already introduced TCV into their routine immunization programs including Liberia, Nepal, Pakistan, Samoa, and Zimbabwe. More than 40 million children have been vaccinated with TCV.



A vaccinator administers TCV during the campaign in Liberia. PATH/Nurudeen Sanni

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR BENIN

TCVs could have a substantial benefit in Benin, where typhoid inflicts a significant public health burden. The latest GBD analysis estimates that, in 2019, Benin had:

- **14,833 cases** or **117 cases per 100,000 population**, 64 percent of which were among children under 15 years of age; and
- **261 typhoid deaths**, 80 percent of which were among children under 15 years of age.¹

Typhoid likely also imposes an economic burden in Benin. While costs of illness have not yet been evaluated for Benin, analyses from several other settings in sub-Saharan Africa have found that families often bear a significant cost, especially for cases in young children.³ An economic analysis predicts that, even in the absence of a Gavi subsidy, a catch-up campaign followed by routine childhood immunization with TCVs would potentially be cost-effective in Benin.⁴

References

1. GBD Results Tool. Available at: <http://ghdx.healthdata.org/gbd-results-tool>.
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3. Riewpaiboon A, Piatti M, Ley B, et al. Cost of illness due to typhoid fever in Pemba, Zanzibar, East Africa. *Journal of Health, Population and Nutrition*. 2014;32(3):377-385.
4. Bilcke J, et al. Cost-effectiveness of routine and campaign use of typhoid Vi-conjugate vaccine in Gavi-eligible countries: a modelling study. *The Lancet Infectious Diseases*. 2019;19(7):P728-739.

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