

Potential of typhoid conjugate vaccines in Bhutan

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

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. 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.



Children prepare to receive TCV during the campaign in Nepal. PATH/Rocky Prajapati

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR BHUTAN

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

- **1,732 typhoid cases** or **230 cases per 100,000 population**, 53 percent of which were among children under 15 years of age; and
- **26 typhoid deaths**, 65 percent of which were among children under 15 years of age.¹

Typhoid likely also imposes an economic burden in Bhutan. While costs of illness have not yet been evaluated for Bhutan, analyses from several other settings in Asia have found that families often bear a significant cost, especially for cases in young children.³ Existing data demonstrate that vaccination with TCV in a variety of strategies and settings is cost-effective. WHO recommends cost-effectiveness analyses be part of the country decision-making and planning process to initiate programmatic use of typhoid vaccines.⁴

References

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3. Poulos C, Riewpaiboon A, Stewart JF, et al. Cost of illness due to typhoid fever in five Asian countries. *Tropical Medicine & Intl Health*. 2011;16(3): 314-323.
4. WHO. Typhoid vaccines: WHO Position paper – March 2018. *Weekly Epidemiological Record*. 2018;13(93):153-172.

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