50-100

101-300

>300

Burden of Typhoid in

Senegal

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

15,603 typhoid cases (103 cases per 100,000)

281 typhoid deaths

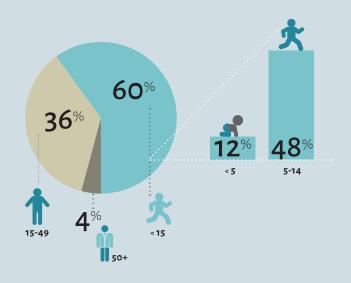
21,590 disability-adjusted life-years lost to typhoid¹

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 Senegal occur in children younger than 15 years old.

TYPHOID CASES IN SENEGAL BY AGE (2019)



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



Global data show that multidrugresistant (MDR) typhoid prevalence has **increased dramatically since** 1992.²



While drug-resistant typhoid has not been isolated in Senegal,³ it has been **found in other West African countries**, including Ghana.²



Diseases such as typhoid can easily cross borders, and as drug-resistant typhoid becomes more common, it has the potential to spread to Senegal.



Drug-resistant typhoid is more difficult to treat and forces the use of more expensive and less readily-available treatment options.

Typhoid conjugate vaccines (TCVs) in Senegal

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.³ TCVs:



Require one dose;



Are more effective and may be longerlasting than other typhoid vaccines; and



Can be **co-administered** with measles-rubella and yellow fever vaccines.^{4,5}

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 Senegal.⁶

Let's Take on Typhoid in Senegal

- Typhoid is endemic in Senegal, with more than 15,000 cases per year.
- Senegal'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 Senegal.
- TCVs are safe, effective, and WHO-recommended for routine immunization as part of a costeffective, 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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