

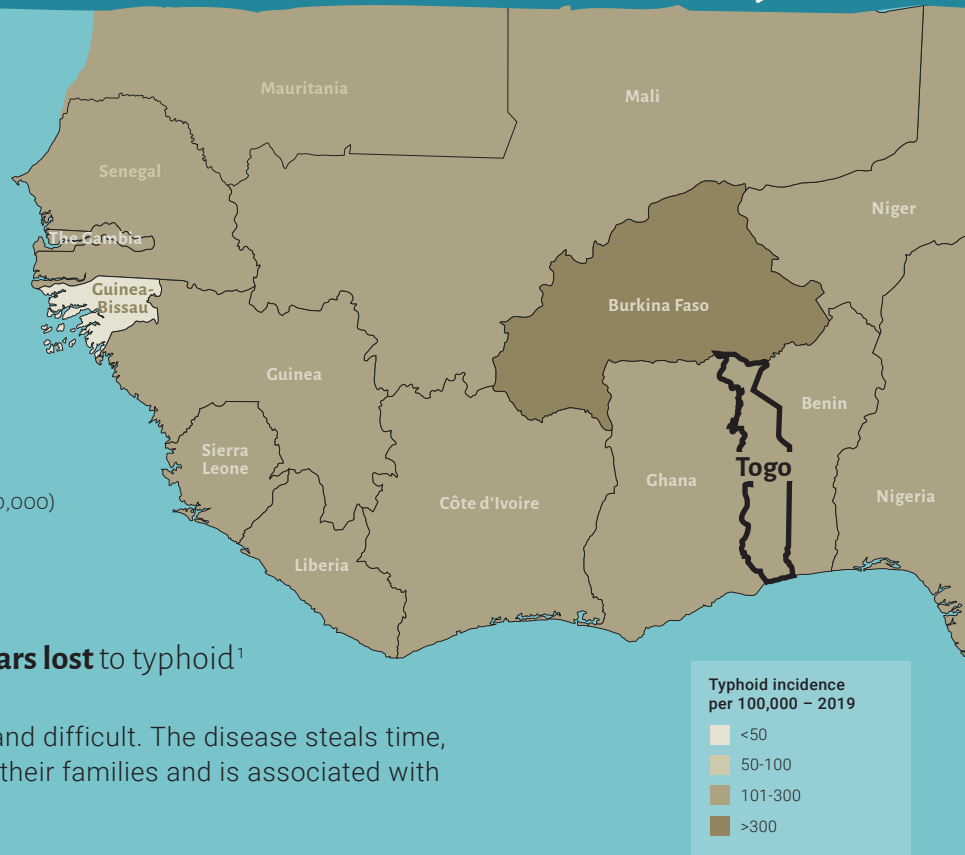
## Burden of Typhoid in

# Togo

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

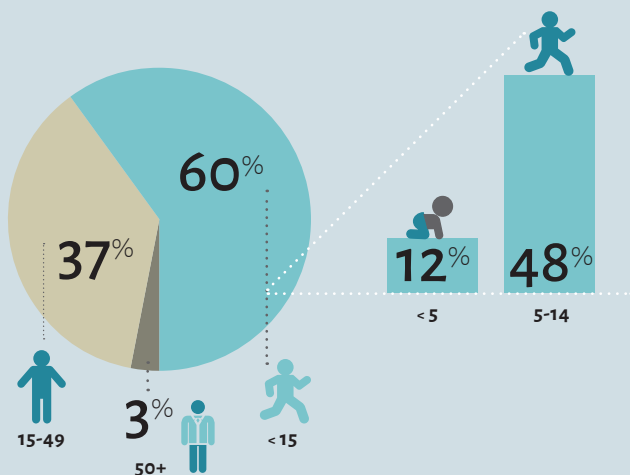
**9,420** typhoid cases (119 cases per 100,000)  
**139** typhoid deaths  
**10,564** disability-adjusted **life-years lost** to typhoid<sup>1</sup>

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 Togo occur in children **younger than 15 years old.**

### TYPHOID CASES IN TOGO BY AGE (2019)



### Typhoid risk may be increasing in Togo.



Typhoid is spread through contaminated food and water. In Togo, **30% do not have access to basic water services** and more than **80% do not have access to basic sanitation services**,<sup>2</sup> increasing typhoid risks.



Typhoid intestinal perforations are a severe and life-threatening complication of the disease. A study in Dapaong regional hospital found that typhoid intestinal perforations were the **most common cause of generalized peritonitis and the average age of patients was 10 years old.**<sup>3</sup> These cases have a more complicated recovery, are more expensive to treat, and have a higher mortality rate.



**Global data show that multidrug-resistant (MDR) typhoid prevalence** has increased dramatically since 1992. While drug-resistant typhoid has not been isolated in Togo, it **has been found in other West African countries**, including Ghana.<sup>4</sup>

# Typhoid conjugate vaccines (TCVs) in Togo

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.<sup>5</sup> 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.<sup>6,7</sup>

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 Togo.**<sup>8</sup>

## Let's Take on Typhoid in Togo

- ✓ Typhoid is endemic in Togo, with more than **9,000** cases per year.
- ✓ Togo'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 Togo.
- ✓ **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. Kassegne I, Sewa EV, Kanassoua KK, et al. Diagnostic, therapeutic, and prognostic aspects of typhoid intestinal perforations in Dapaong, Togo. *Medicine et Sante Tropicales*. 2016;26(1):71-74.
4. Park SE, Pham DT, Boinett C, et al. The phylogeography and incidence of multi-drug resistant typhoid fever in sub-Saharan Africa. *Nature Communications*. 2018;9(1):5094.
5. Patel PD, Patel P, Liang Y, et al. Safety and efficacy of a typhoid conjugate vaccine in Malawian children. *New England Journal of Medicine*. 2021;385(12):1104-1115.
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