The risk of typhoid may be increasing in Côte d’Ivoire.

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

- **29,115** typhoid cases (111 cases per 100,000)
- **475** typhoid deaths
- **36,964** disability-adjusted life-years lost to typhoid

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 Côte d’Ivoire occur in children younger than 15 years old.

In Côte d’Ivoire, **30% of the population does not have access to basic water services** and **65% do not have access to basic sanitation infrastructure**. This drastically increases the risk of typhoid infections.

Global data show that multidrug-resistant (MDR) typhoid prevalence has increased dramatically since 1992. While drug-resistant typhoid has not been isolated in Côte d’Ivoire, it has been found in other West African countries, including Ghana. Diseases such as typhoid can easily cross borders, and as drug-resistant typhoid becomes more common, it has the potential to spread to Côte d’Ivoire.

Rapid urbanization has increased the number of people living in urban slums, placing even more pressure on fragile water and sanitation infrastructure. This can increase the risk of typhoid.
Typhoid conjugate vaccines (TCVs) in Côte d’Ivoire

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. TCVs:

- Are highly effective and safe for children as young as 6 months of age;
- Require a single dose to prevent 79-85% of typhoid cases in children;⁶
- Offer strong protection for at least 4 years, and
- Can be co-administered with measles-rubella, yellow fever, and meningococcal A vaccines.⁷,⁸

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 Côte d’Ivoire.⁸

Let’s Take on Typhoid in Côte d’Ivoire

- Typhoid is endemic in Côte d’Ivoire, with more than 29,000 cases per year.
- Côte d’Ivoire’s burden of typhoid is most heavily borne by children younger than 15 years of age.
- Increasing urbanization is poised to add increased pressure on already fragile water and sanitation infrastructure, raising typhoid risks in Côte d’Ivoire.
- 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.