Most typhoid cases in Liberia occur in children younger than 15 years old.

**Burden of Typhoid in Liberia**

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

- **5,836** typhoid cases (121 cases per 100,000)
- **83** typhoid deaths
- **6,290** disability-adjusted life-years lost to typhoid

**Drug-resistant typhoid strains** are a growing problem across the globe, putting Liberia at risk.

- Global data show that the multidrug-resistant (MDR) H58 typhoid strain prevalence has **increased dramatically** since 1992.
- The MDR H58 strain has been found in other West African countries. **Diseases such as typhoid do not respect borders**, and as drug-resistant typhoid becomes more common, it could spread to Liberia.
- **Drug-resistant typhoid is more difficult to treat** and forces the use of more expensive and less readily-available treatment options.

**The Government of Liberia prioritized child health and introduced typhoid conjugate vaccine (TCV) into the routine immunization program in 2021.** Liberia vaccinated more than 1.5 million children during the catch-up campaign and currently offers TCV to all children at 9 months old.

---

**Typhoid incidence per 100,000 – 2019**

- *<5*
- *50-100*
- *101-300*
- *>300*

**Typhoid cases in Liberia by age (2019)**

- **38%** 15-49
- **59%** 5-14
- **12%** <5
- **1%** 70+
- **2%** 50-69
Typhoid conjugate vaccines in Liberia

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. Liberia became the first country in Africa to introduce TCV into its routine childhood immunization program in 2021 with support from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. 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;³
- Offer strong protection for at least 4 years; and
- Can be co-administered with measles-rubella and yellow fever vaccines.⁴

Typhoid is endemic in Liberia, with more than 5,800 cases per year.

Liberia'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 Liberia.

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.

Liberia introduced TCV in 2021. TCV is available for all children at 9 months of age.