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 sanitations services, 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. 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.

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

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)

- 60% < 5
- 48% 5-14
- 12% 15-49
- 3% 50+
- 3% < 15

Typhoid incidence per 100,000 – 2019

- <50
- 50-100
- 101-300
- >300

Togo is a typhoid-endemic country.
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. 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;
- Offer strong protection for at least 4 years; and
- Can be co-administered with measles-rubella, yellow fever, and meningococcal A vaccines.

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.

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.