Together We Can
Take on Typhoid

Burden of Typhoid in

Vietnam

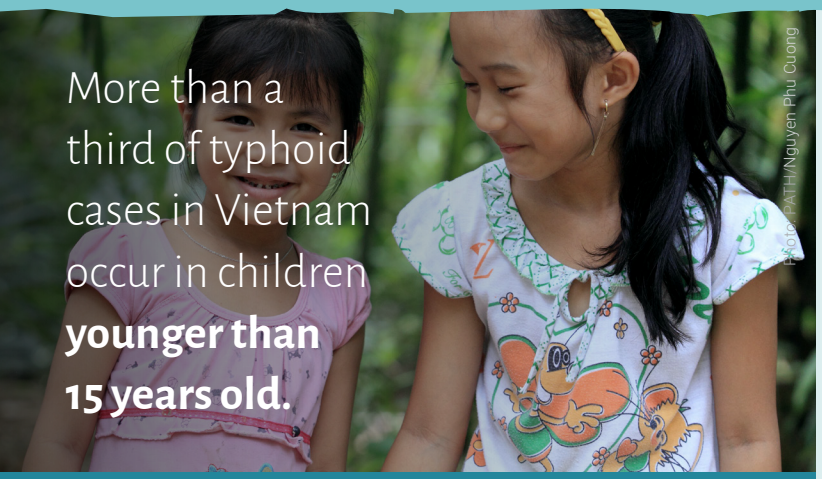
Vietnam is a typhoid-endemic country. The Global Burden of Disease study estimated that, in 2019, there were at least:

109,568 **typhoid cases** (114 cases per 100,000)

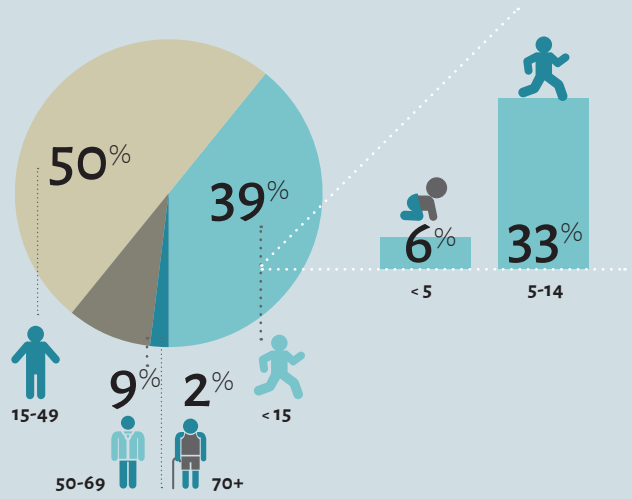
1,291 **typhoid deaths**

87,143 disability-adjusted **life-years lost** to typhoid[1]

While typhoid is rarely fatal, the recovery is long and difficult. The disease takes time, money, and productivity from those infected and their families and is associated with numerous long-term complications.



TYPHOID CASES IN VIETNAM BY AGE (2019)



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

Global data show that the multidrug-resistant (MDR) H58 typhoid strain prevalence has **increased dramatically since 1992**.[2]

There is a significant burden of typhoid in the Mekong River delta region. Data show that 91% of isolates analyzed from this region in 2001-2005 were the H58 strain. Further, **98% of the isolates in the study were resistant to 4 classes of antibiotics, placing great pressure on the effective use of fluoroquinolones**.[3]

Another study conducted in 2008 showed that **84% of the isolates from Vietnam were MDR**.[4]

As drug-resistant typhoid becomes more common, it will become more difficult to treat and **force the use of more expensive and less readily-available** treatment options.

Typhoid conjugate vaccines (TCVs) in Vietnam

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. 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;[5,6]
- Offer strong protection for **at least 4 years**; and
- Can be **co-administered with measles-rubella** vaccine.[7]

Let's Take on Typhoid in Vietnam

- Typhoid is endemic in Vietnam, with more than ***109,000*** cases per year.
- Vietnam has a high burden of typhoid in children ***younger than 15*** years old.
- Data show ***MDR typhoid*** is present in Vietnam.
- ***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.

An analysis that modeled the cost-effectiveness of TCV introduction in five Asian countries predicts that routine vaccination would be cost-saving in Vietnam.[8]

Photo: PATH/ Amyrah Jammohamed

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5. Shakya M, Voysey M, Theiss-Nyland K, et al. Efficacy of typhoid conjugate vaccine in Nepal: Final results of a phase 3, randomised, controlled trial. *The Lancet Global Health*. 2021;9(11):e1561-1568.
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TyVAC Typhoid Vaccine Acceleration Consortium
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