Together We Can Take on Typhoid Western Burden of Typhoid in Libva Algeria Mali Mali Mali is a typhoid-endemic country. The Global Burden of Disease 2021 Senegal study estimated that Mali Cambi experienced at least: uinea 30,345 typhoid cases (126 cases per 100,000) 466 typhoid deaths 37,240 disability-adjusted life-years lost to typhoid¹ Typhoid incidence per 100,000 - 2021 <50 50-100 While typhoid is rarely fatal, the recovery is long and difficult. The disease steals time, 101-200

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



The risk of typhoid may be increasing in Mali.

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Typhoid is spread through contaminated food and water. **In Mali, half of the population do not have access to basic sanitation services**.² This raises typhoid risks.

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Typhoid intestinal perforations (TIPs) are a severe and life threatening complication of the disease. A study in Bamako found that **nearly 65 percent** of TIP surgeries were for children younger than 15 years old.⁶ These cases have a more complicated recovery, are more expensive to treat, and have a higher mortality rate.

Typhoid conjugate vaccines (TCVs) in Mali

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;⁷



Offer strong protection for **at least 4 years**; and



Can be **co-administered** with measles, yellow fever, and meningococcal A vaccines.⁸⁹

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 Mali.¹⁰

Let's Take on Typhoid in Mali

- Typhoid is endemic in Mali, with more than **30,000** cases per year.
- Mali's burden of typhoid is most heavily borne by children **younger than 15** years of age.
- Data show a *high number of intestinal perforations* due to typhoid, which are more difficult to treat.
- **TCVs** are safe, effective, and WHO-recommended for routine immunization as part of a costeffective, 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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