

The potential of typhoid conjugate vaccines in Burkina Faso

Typhoid, a serious enteric fever spread through contaminated food and water, is a substantial public health issue that disproportionately impacts children and marginalized populations in Asia and sub-Saharan Africa. The Global Burden of Disease (GBD) study estimates that, in 2023, there were more than 6 million typhoid cases and more than 71,000 typhoid deaths worldwide.¹ Additionally, strains of drug-resistant typhoid are spreading, causing global concern.²

TYPHOID CONJUGATE VACCINES

Typhoid vaccination can reduce the need for antibiotics, slow expansion of drug-resistant strains, and save lives. Typhoid conjugate vaccines (TCVs) are licensed, prequalified by the World Health Organization (WHO), and have advantages over earlier typhoid vaccines. TCVs provide strong protection for at least 4 years, require only one dose, and are safe and effective for children older than 6 months of age.

Three large Phase 3 efficacy studies conducted in Bangladesh, Malawi, and Nepal showed that TCV prevented 79-85 percent of typhoid cases in children 9 months to 16 years of age. These results demonstrate that TCV is protective across diverse settings in Africa and Asia.

WHO RECOMMENDATION AND GAVI SUPPORT

In March 2018, WHO recommended TCV as the preferred typhoid vaccine because of its improved performance and suitability for younger children. WHO recommends the introduction of TCV be prioritized in countries with the highest burden of typhoid disease or a high burden of drug-resistant typhoid. WHO encourages routine administration to be accompanied by catch-up vaccination campaigns for children up to 15 years of age, where feasible and supported by data. Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance has provided financial support for eligible countries to



A girl holds a vaccination card during Burkina Faso's TCV introduction campaign in 2025. Credit: TyVAC/Build Africa Communications.

introduce TCVs since 2018. Several countries have already introduced TCV into their routine immunization programs including Bangladesh, Burkina Faso, Kenya, Liberia, Malawi, Nepal, Niger, Pakistan, Samoa, and Zimbabwe. Nearly 150 million children have been vaccinated with TCV.

AN OPPORTUNITY FOR BURKINA FASO

The TCVs now in Burkina Faso's routine immunization program are projected to have a substantial benefit against the country's significant health and economic burden of typhoid. The GBD study estimates that, in 2023, Burkina Faso had:

- **35,328 typhoid cases or 146 cases per 100,000 population**, 74 percent of which were among children younger than 15 years of age; and
- **415 typhoid deaths**, 77 percent of which were among children younger than 15 years of age.¹



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Tybar TCV® was prequalified by the World Health Organization in December 2017. A second TCV, TYPHIBEV, was prequalified in December 2020.

A recent modeling study³ shows that a catch-up campaign up to 15 years of age followed by routine immunization is the preferred strategy and likely to be cost-effective in Burkina Faso.*

TCV can also be safely co-administered to children with yellow fever, meningococcal A, and measles-rubella vaccines.^{4,5} Burkina Faso introduced TCV in January 2025.

* At a willingness-to-pay threshold of 100% per capita GDP or more to avert one disability-adjusted life-year (DALY).



Groupe de Recherche Action en Santé

9-month-old Ibrahim was the first child vaccinated as part of the TyVAC safety and immunogenicity study in Burkina Faso, December 2018.

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