

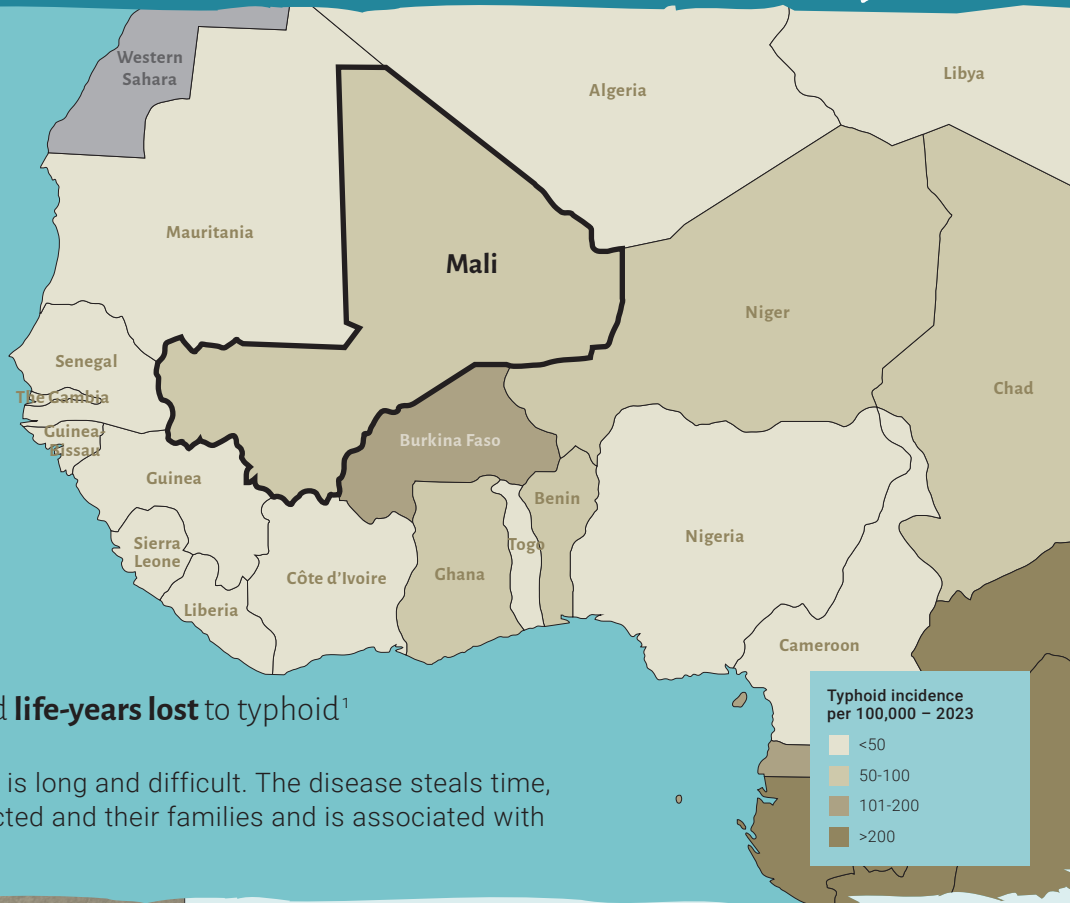
Burden of Typhoid in **Mali**

Mali is a typhoid-endemic country. The Global Burden of Disease 2023 study estimated that Mali experienced at least:

13,194 typhoid cases
(54 cases per 100,000)

195 typhoid deaths

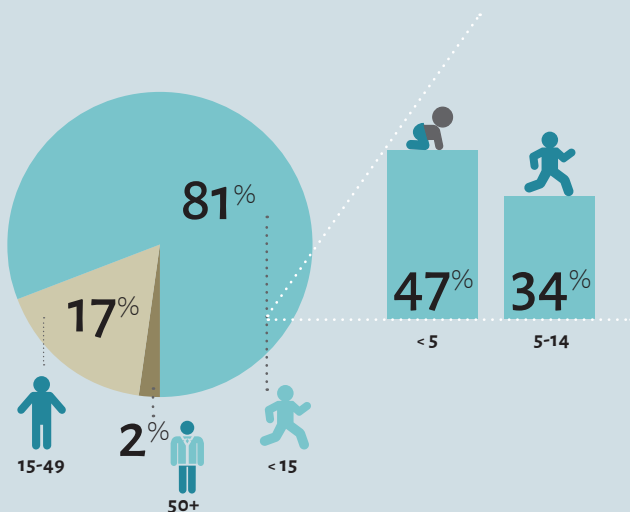
16,001 disability-adjusted **life-years lost** to typhoid¹



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.

TYPHOID CASES IN MALI BY AGE (2023)



The risk of typhoid may be increasing in Mali.



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.



Global data show that multidrug-resistant (MDR) typhoid prevalence has increased dramatically since 1992.³ **MDR typhoid has been found in Mali⁴ and in the West Africa region.**⁵ Drug-resistant typhoid is more difficult to treat and forces the use of more expensive and less readily-available treatment options.



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.^{8,9}

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 **13,000** 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 cost-effective, 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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5. Park SE, Pham DT, Boinett C, et al. The phylogeography and incidence of multi-drug-resistant typhoid fever in sub-Saharan Africa. *Nature Communications*. 2018;9:5094.
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