

Patient Product Information
TYPBAR-TCV™

Typhoid (Vi Capsular Polysaccharide)Tetanus Toxoid Conjugate Vaccine
Generic name: [Typhoid Conjugate Vaccine]

Read this information with care before getting TYPBAR-TCV™. You (the person getting TYPBAR-TCV™ will need 1 dose of the vaccine. It is important to read this leaflet when you get each dose. This leaflet does not take the place of talking with your health care provider about TYPBAR-TCV™.

What is typhoid?

Typhoid is a serious infection caused by the bacteria Salmonella typhi (S.typhi).

How common is Typhoid infection?

The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that annually about 17 million people worldwide suffer from typhoid disease, resulting in more than 600,000 deaths. Typhoid disease is very common in developing countries, such as India. In India, 1.5 million people suffer from typhoid fever every year, with most of the deaths occurring in the age group of 1-4 years. In addition, due to the prolonged nature of the disease and the long recovery period, typhoid is a major cause of absence from work and school.

How is Typhoid disease transmitted?

Typhoid is spread by the intake of food or water contaminated with feces from a person infected with salmonella typhi. Poor living conditions and lack of hygiene and sanitation are the major contributors to the spread of Typhoid. Once ingested, the bacteria multiply in the intestine before entering the blood and spreading throughout the body.

What are the symptoms of Typhoid?

Typhoid disease is characterized by a fever as high as 40°C (104°F), profuse sweating, abdominal discomfort, and diarrhea. Untreated, typhoid can result in intestinal bleeding, infection of brain, gall bladder, heart and bones, and may result in death.

How effective is the treatment for Typhoid?

Typhoid can be controlled by appropriate antibiotics given at an early stage of the disease. However, in recent years *S.typhi* bacteria that are resistant to many of the commonly used antibiotics have been spreading, making it difficult to treat.

How can Typhoid be controlled?

Improved hygiene and sanitation are the major ways to break the spread of typhoid through contaminated food and water. However, until living conditions in developing countries improve, prevention of disease by vaccination is the most effective way to control typhoid.

Are Typhoid vaccines safe?

Modern typhoid vaccines are safe and highly effective in preventing typhoid disease. Two types of vaccines are available. One is administered orally and contains live attenuated *S.typhi*. The other vaccine containing surface extracts of *S.typhi* bacteria, called Vi Capsular Polysaccharide, is administered intramuscularly. The Vi polysaccharide vaccine is the safer and more effective of the two vaccines.

What are the different types of Vi vaccines?

There are two types of Vi Capsular polysaccharide vaccines available, Vi capsular polysaccharide and Vi capsular polysaccharide linked to tetanus toxoid (conjugate) vaccines. Vi conjugate vaccines stimulate specialized cells in the human body called T cells, which the Vi polysaccharide alone cannot do. Engagement of T cells by Vi conjugate vaccine results in superior quality and longer lasting antibody response, which helps in prevention of typhoid disease. Further, Vi conjugate vaccines are the only approved vaccines for children and infants less than 2 years of age.

Who should undertake Typhoid vaccination?

Infants above 6 months of age, school going children between 1-4 years of age, adults, food handlers, microbiology lab technicians, and travelers should undertake typhoid vaccination.

What is the dosage schedule for Vi conjugate vaccine?

One injection of typhoid conjugate vaccine offers protection for 3 years, with subsequent shots at every 3 years intervals. Clinical trials have shown the typhoid vaccines to be safe and well tolerated.