

TYPHIBEV®: Questions and answers

TYPHIBEV

What is TYPHIBEV?

TYPHIBEV is a typhoid conjugate vaccine (TCV) manufactured by Biological E and developed in collaboration with the GSK Vaccines Institute for Global Health. It contains Vi polysaccharide from *Citrobacter freundii*, which is clinically indistinguishable from the Vi polysaccharide from *Salmonella* Typhi, conjugated to a variant of diphtheria toxin (CRM197) as the carrier protein.

Who can receive TYPHIBEV?

TYPHIBEV can be administered to adults, children, and infants 6 months to 45 years of age.

What is the dosage schedule for TYPHIBEV?

TYPHIBEV is a one-dose vaccine. A single 0.5 mL dose injected intramuscularly is expected to provide long-lasting protection in adults, children, and infants.

Is TYPHIBEV safe?

The World Health Organization (WHO) has reviewed clinical trial results and determined that TYPHIBEV is safe and well-tolerated.

Is TYPHIBEV effective?

Results from a Phase 2/3 study conducted in India demonstrated that the immune response profiles of TYPHIBEV are comparable to Typbar TCV, a WHO-prequalified TCV that has shown 79-85% efficacy against typhoid fever in Phase 3 clinical trials.

Is TYPHIBEV prequalified by WHO?

TYPHIBEV was prequalified by WHO in December 2020. This signifies that the vaccine meets stringent international standards and allows it to be purchased by United Nations agencies. It is an important step for inclusion in Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance's investment strategy, which helps finance vaccine access in low-income countries.

Which countries are using TYPHIBEV?

The vaccine is licensed in India. As of May 2021, no countries are yet using TYPHIBEV in routine immunization.



TYPHIBEV is manufactured by Biological E in Hyderabad, India.

Does Gavi support the introduction of TYPHIBEV?

In 2018, Gavi announced US\$85 million in funding for eligible countries to introduce TCVs. Currently Typbar TCV® is the only product available with Gavi support.

TYPHOID CONJUGATE VACCINES

What are TCVs?

TCVs are made by linking the Vi capsular polysaccharide of the typhoid or similar bacteria to a more complex protein. Through conjugation, TCVs are able to stimulate parts of the immune system that older typhoid vaccines cannot, thereby inducing a stronger, longer-lasting immunity among a broader age range.

What are the benefits of TCVs?

Compared to the Vi capsular polysaccharide and oral live attenuated typhoid vaccines, TCVs have longer-lasting protection, require fewer doses, and are suitable for children 6 months of age and older, allowing delivery through routine childhood immunization programs. Expanded use of TCVs through routine immunization has the potential to reduce the need for antibiotics, slow further emergence of drug-resistant typhoid strains, and save lives.

Learn more and join the effort at www.takeontyphoid.org.

#TakeOnTyphoid