



Typhoid Vaccine

Travel vaccines are recommended for people travelling to or working in some countries. It is important to talk to your health care provider, or visit a travel clinic at least 6 to 8 weeks before you travel.

Most travel vaccines are not covered by the provincial Medical Services Plan (MSP), so check with your local travel clinic to find out the cost.

Bring a record of all vaccines you have received in the past to the travel clinic. It is important to keep a record of the travel vaccines you receive and take this with you on your trip.

What is typhoid vaccine?

The vaccine helps protect against typhoid disease, an infection caused by typhoid bacteria. The vaccine is approved by Health Canada.

Typhoid vaccine will give you some protection against the disease (it is about 50 to 55 percent effective). However, it is also very important to have good personal hygiene and to take food and drink precautions while you are travelling.

Who should get the vaccine?

People travelling to or working in South Asia including Afghanistan, India, Nepal, Bangladesh, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Bhutan for 3 weeks or more may need to get the vaccine. You are more likely to be exposed to contaminated food and water in these high risk areas.

If you are travelling to low risk areas, including Africa, Asia, the Caribbean, Central and South America, the travel clinic doctor or nurse will tell you if you should receive the vaccine.

The vaccine is also recommended for:

- Workers routinely exposed to typhoid bacteria, such as certain researchers and lab employees
- People who live in the same house or have sexual contact with a typhoid carrier

How is the vaccine given?

The typhoid vaccine is either given orally (given by mouth) or injected (given by needle).

Oral Typhoid Vaccine

Oral Typhoid Vaccine is given as a series of doses in capsule form. Finish the series of doses at least 1 week before you travel.

Adults and children 5 years of age and older are given 4 doses of the capsule form of vaccine. The vaccine will be given to you to take at home. The travel clinic will provide instructions on how to take the vaccine. It is important to follow the instructions.

The oral vaccine provides protection against typhoid for about 7 years but provides the best protection up to 4 years. Consider getting immunized again after 4 years if you continue to travel or work in certain areas.

Who should not get the oral vaccine?

Speak with a travel clinic doctor or health care provider if you have:

- Had a life-threatening reaction to a previous dose of typhoid vaccine, or any component of the vaccine
- An immune system weakened by disease or medical treatment
- A stomach illness with nausea and vomiting
- Chronic inflammatory bowel disease; or
- If you are pregnant

Typhoid Vaccine Injection

Typhoid Vaccine Injection is for adults and children 2 years of age and older.

You will receive 1 dose of vaccine given by needle. You should receive the vaccine 2 to 3 weeks before travel.

The injection vaccine provides protection against typhoid for about 2 years. Consider getting vaccinated again if you continue to travel or work in certain areas.

Who should not get the vaccine injection?

Speak with a travel clinic doctor or health care provider if you have had a life-threatening reaction to a previous dose of typhoid vaccine or any component of the vaccine.

What are the possible reactions after the vaccine?

Vaccines are very safe. It is much safer to get the vaccine than to get typhoid.

Reactions to the typhoid vaccine are usually mild and temporary. Possible reactions to the oral vaccine include stomach pain, diarrhea, nausea, vomiting, fever, or skin rash. Possible reactions to the injection include soreness, swelling or redness where the shot was given. Fever and headache are also common.

Acetaminophen (e.g. Tylenol®) or ibuprofen* (e.g. Advil®) can be given for fever or soreness. ASA (e.g. Aspirin®) should not be given to anyone under 18 years of age due to the risk of Reye Syndrome.

*Ibuprofen should not be given to children under 6 months of age without first speaking to your health care provider.

For more information on Reye Syndrome, see [HealthLinkBC File #84 Reye Syndrome](#).

It is important to stay in the clinic for 15 minutes after getting any vaccine because there is an extremely rare possibility, less than 1 in a million, of a life-threatening allergic reaction called anaphylaxis. This may include hives, difficulty breathing, or swelling of the throat, tongue or lips. Should this reaction occur, your health care provider is prepared to treat it. Emergency treatment includes administration of epinephrine (adrenaline) and transfer by ambulance to the nearest emergency department. If symptoms develop after you leave the clinic, call **9-1-1** or the local emergency number.

It is important to always report serious or unexpected reactions to your health care provider.

What is typhoid fever?

Typhoid is a serious and life-threatening infection caused by the bacteria *Salmonella typhi*. For every 10 people who get sick, up to 2 people may die unless they get treatment with antibiotics quickly. For those that get treatment, less than 1 percent will die.

Symptoms of infection include constipation, high fever, headache, tiredness, loss of appetite, dizziness, cough and a rash on the torso (the body excluding the head and limbs). Infection can also cause serious bleeding in the intestines. Symptoms generally occur 1 to 3 weeks after getting infected, but can occur anytime between 3 days to 60 days after getting infected.

Salmonella typhi bacteria are carried in the bowel movements (stool) and urine of infected people. People who use the bathroom without proper hand washing can pass the bacteria on to others through food preparation or hand-to-mouth contact. You may also get sick by drinking water that has been contaminated with sewage, eating shellfish taken from sewage-polluted areas, or eating raw fruits and vegetables that may have been fertilized with human waste. Despite recovering from the illness, some people can be carriers of typhoid bacteria and spread the disease on to others.

Mature Minor Consent

It is recommended that parents or guardians and their children discuss consent for immunization. Children under the age of 19, who are able to understand the benefits and possible reactions for each vaccine and the risk of not getting immunized, can legally consent to or refuse immunizations. For more information on mature minor consent see [HealthLinkBC File #119 The Infants Act, Mature Minor Consent and Immunization](#).

For More Information

For a list of travel clinics in B.C., visit Public Health Agency of Canada: www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/travel-health/yellow-fever/vaccination-centres-canada-british-columbia.html.

For more information on travel vaccines, see [HealthLinkBC File #41c Travel Immunizations for Adults](#).