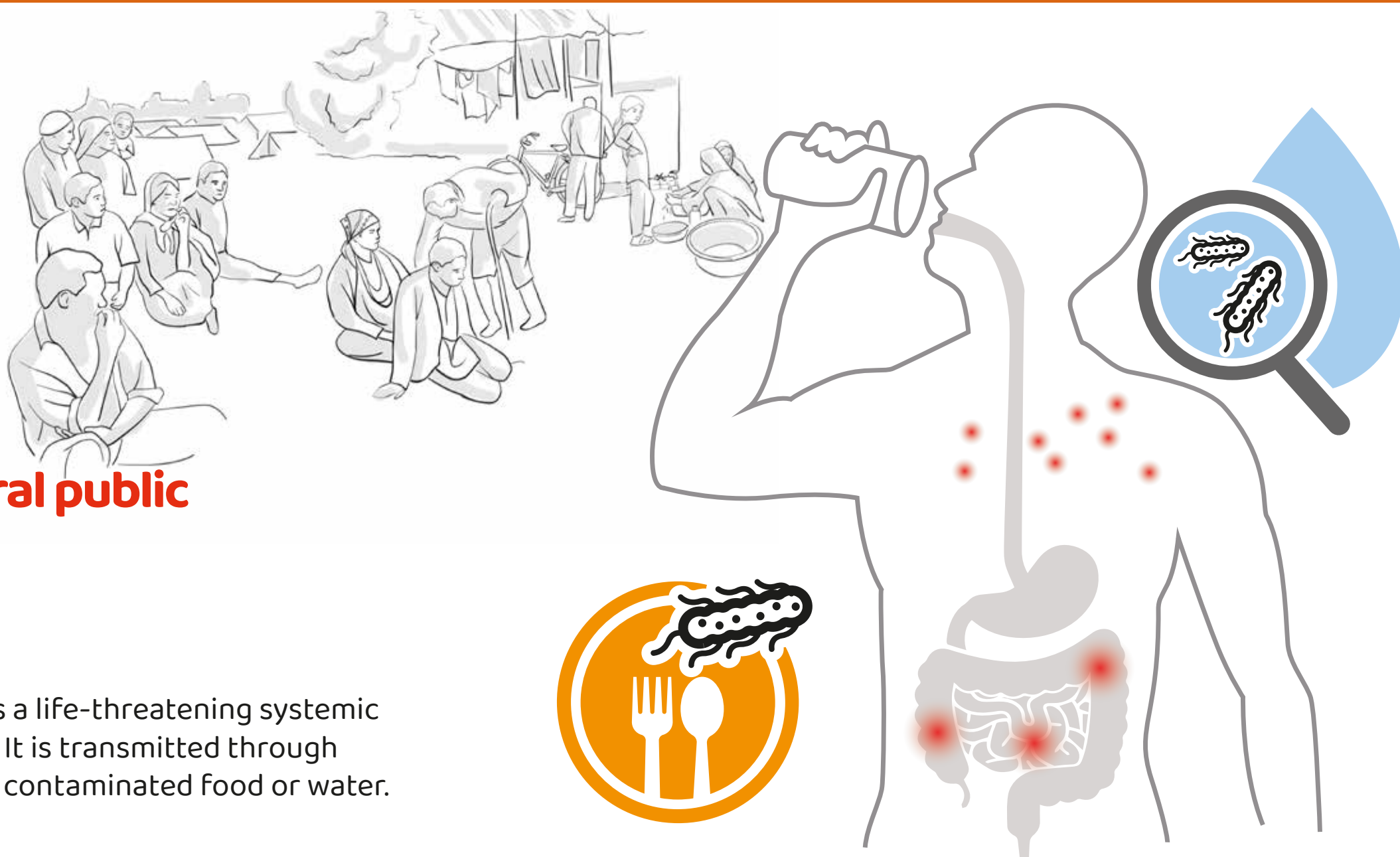


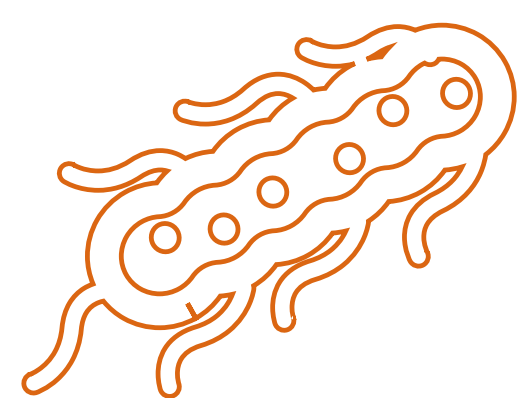
Typhoid fever

Information for the general public



Source of infection

Typhoid is a life-threatening systemic infection. It is transmitted through ingesting contaminated food or water.

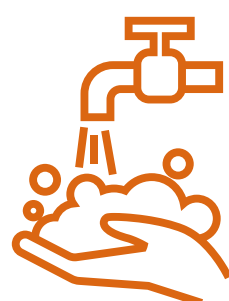


Types of exposure & prevention

Poor sanitation and lack of clean drinking-water. Climate change has increased the burden of typhoid. Increased antibiotic resistance is making treatment a challenge. Prevention and vaccination are key.



Get vaccinated as typhoid is becoming resistant to antibiotics



Wash hands with soap and clean water, especially after using the toilet and before eating food



Infected patients should avoid preparing or serving food to other people



Ensure sanitation and clean drinking-water even if you are vaccinated

Signs & symptoms

In case of following symptoms, quickly see a doctor for treatment. Symptoms include:



Prolonged high fever



Fatigue, headache and nausea



Abdominal pain



Constipation or diarrhoea



Rose spots usually occur between the second and fourth week of illness



Groups of 5-15 pink blanching papules (little bumps) appear on the anterior trunk

Actions to take in case of symptoms:



Seek immediate medical advice.



World Health Organization

REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Eastern Mediterranean