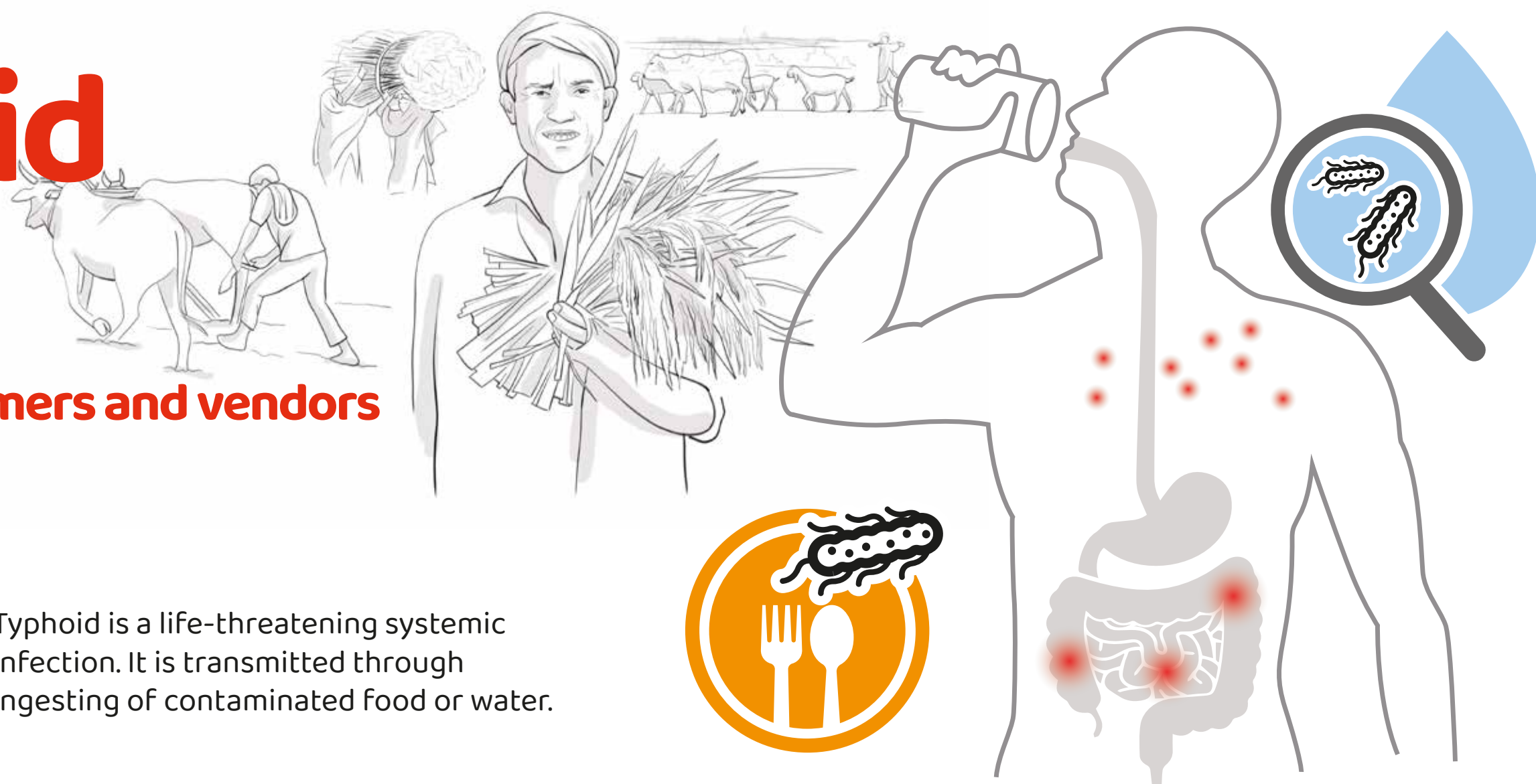


Typhoid fever

Information for farmers and vendors



Source of infection

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



Types of exposure & prevention

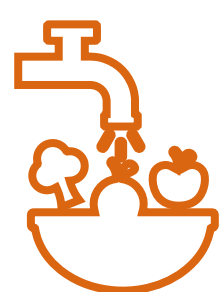
Poor sanitation and lack of clean drinking-water. Climate change has increased the burden of typhoid. Increased antibiotic resistance is making treatment a challenge. Prevention and vaccination are key.



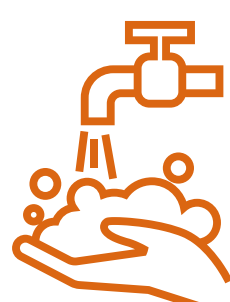
Get vaccinated as typhoid is becoming resistant to antibiotics



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



Wash fruit and vegetables well



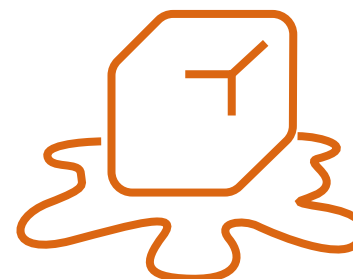
Wash hands with soap and clean water, especially after using the toilet and before eating food



Avoid touching, crops, food and water if you have symptoms as you can infect others



Drink pasteurized or boiled milk. Avoid raw milk and products made from raw milk



Avoid ice unless it is made from safe water



Avoid open defecation

Signs & symptoms



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