Simple dosing. Simple to take.1



The only oral vaccine for typhoid fever^{1,2}





Store the capsules at refrigerated temperatures between 2°C and 8°C.1

The capsule should be swallowed with cold or lukewarm water 1 hour at least 1 week before you leave before or 2 hours after a meal¹

- ^ Complete the course of Vivotif®
- n for your trip¹

Typhoid incidence in low and middle-income countries (2010)3†





Travellers should take precautions to avoid contact with potentially contaminated food or water.⁴





Side effects and what to do about them

The following side effects were reported most commonly (that is, in less than one in ten persons but more than one in a hundred persons) in clinical studies:¹

Stomach pain, feeling or being sick (nausea and vomiting), diarrhea, fever, flu-like illness, headache and rash.

Side effects that have been reported very rarely (that is, in less than one in ten thousand persons) during normal use include:1

Skin irritation, rashes, red or lumpy raised rashes, itching and hives. Severe allergic reactions with drops of blood pressure and loss of consciousness. Weakness, generally feeling unwell, shivering, tiredness, pins and needles, dizziness, joint and muscle pain.

These symptoms disappear spontaneously within a few days. This is not a complete list of side effects. For any unexpected effects while taking Vivotif®, contact your doctor or pharmacist.¹

Visit pdf.hres.ca/dpd_pm/00047876.PDF to view the Consumer Information leaflet for Vivotif® which starts at page 19.



*Not all vaccinated persons will be fully protected against typhoid fever even after a full course of Vivotif®.1

References: 1. Vivotif® Product Monograph, October 23, 2018. 2. Canadian Immunization Guide — Typhoid Vaccine. Available at https://www.canada.ca/en/public-health/services/publications/healthy-living/canadian-immunization-guide-part-4-active-vaccines/page-23-typhoid-vaccine.html. Accessed November 11, 2019. 3. Mogasale V et al. Burden of typhoid fever in low-income and middle-income countries: a systematic, literature-based update with risk-factor adjustment. The Lancet Global Health 2014; 2(10):e570-e580. 4. World Health Organization. Typhoid. Available at https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/typhoid. Accessed November 11, 2019.

