

Typhoid fever

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Typhoid fever, also known simply as **typhoid**, is a bacterial infection due to *Salmonella* Typhi that causes symptoms^[1] which may vary from mild to severe and usually begin six to thirty days after exposure.^{[2][3]} Often there is a gradual onset of a high fever over several days.^[2] Weakness, abdominal pain, constipation, and headaches also commonly occur.^{[3][4]} Diarrhea is uncommon and vomiting is not usually severe.^[4] Some people develop a skin rash with rose colored spots.^[3] In severe cases there may be confusion.^[4] Without treatment symptoms may last weeks or months.^[3] Other people may carry the bacterium without being affected; however, they are still able to spread the disease to others.^[5] Typhoid fever is a type of enteric fever along with paratyphoid fever.^[1]


The cause is the bacterium *Salmonella* Typhi, also known as *Salmonella*

enterica serotype Typhi, growing in the intestines and blood.^{[3][4]} Typhoid is spread by eating or drinking food or water contaminated with the feces of an infected person.^[5] Risk factors include poor sanitation and poor hygiene.^[1] Those who travel to the developing world are also at risk^[4] and only humans can be infected.^[5] Diagnosis is by either culturing the bacteria or detecting the bacterium's DNA in the blood, stool, or bone marrow.^{[1][3][6]} Culturing the bacterium can be difficult.^[7] Bone marrow testing is the most accurate.^[6] Symptoms are similar to that of many other infectious diseases.^[4] Typhus is a different disease.^[8]

A typhoid vaccine can prevent about 30% to 70% of cases during the first two years.^[9] The vaccine may have some effect for up to seven years.^[1] It is recommended for those at high risk or people traveling to areas where the disease is common.^[5] Other efforts to prevent the disease include providing clean drinking water, better sanitation, and better handwashing.^{[3][5]} Until it has been confirmed that an individual's infection is cleared, the individual should not prepare food for others.^[3] Treatment of disease is with antibiotics such as azithromycin, fluoroquinolones or third generation cephalosporins.^[1] Resistance to these antibiotics has been developing, which has made treatment of the disease more difficult.^[1]

Typhoid fever

Synonyms Slow fever



Rose colored spots on the chest of a person with typhoid fever

Classification and external resources

Specialty Infectious disease

ICD-10 A01.0
(<http://apps.who.int/classifications/icd10/browse/2016/en#/A01.0>)

ICD-9-CM 002 (<http://www.icd9data.com/getICD9Code.aspx?icd9=002>)

DiseasesDB 27829 (<http://www.diseasesdatabase.com/ddb27829.htm>)

MedlinePlus 001332 (<https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/001332.htm>)

eMedicine oph/686 (<http://www.emedicine.com/oph/topic686.htm>)
med/2331 (<http://www.emedicine.com/med/topic2331.htm#>)

MeSH D014435 (https://www.nlm.nih.gov/cgi/mesh/2017/MB_cgi?field=uid&term=D014435)

In 2013 there were 11 million new cases reported worldwide.^[10] The disease is most common in India.^[1] Children are most commonly affected.^{[1][5]} Rates of disease decreased in the developed world in the 1940s as a result of improved sanitation and use of antibiotics to treat the disease.^[5] Each year in the United States about 400 cases are reported and it is estimated that the disease occurs in about 6,000 people.^{[4][11]} In 2013 it resulted in about 161,000 deaths worldwide – down from 181,000 in 1990 (about 0.3% of the global total).^[12] The risk of death may be as high as 20% without treatment.^[5] With treatment it is between 1 and 4%.^{[1][5]} The name typhoid means "resembling typhus" due to the similarity in symptoms.^[13]

Contents

- 1 Signs and symptoms
- 2 Cause
 - 2.1 Transmission
 - 2.2 Bacteria
- 3 Diagnosis
- 4 Prevention
- 5 Treatment
 - 5.1 Surgery
 - 5.2 Resistance
- 6 Epidemiology
- 7 History
 - 7.1 Development of vaccination
 - 7.2 Names
 - 7.3 Notable cases
- 8 See also
- 9 References
- 10 Further reading
- 11 External links

Signs and symptoms

Classically, the course of untreated typhoid fever is divided into four distinct stages, each lasting about a week. Over the course of these stages, the patient becomes exhausted and emaciated.^[14]



Rose spots on abdomen of a person with typhoid fever

- In the first week, the body temperature rises slowly, and fever fluctuations are seen with relative bradycardia (Faget sign), malaise, headache, and cough. A bloody nose (epistaxis) is seen in a quarter of cases, and abdominal pain is also possible. A decrease in the number of circulating white blood cells (leukopenia) occurs with eosinopenia and relative lymphocytosis; blood cultures are positive for *Salmonella* Typhi or *S. paratyphi*. The Widal test is negative in the first week.
- In the second week, the person is often too tired to get up, with high fever in plateau around 40 °C (104 °F) and bradycardia (sphygmothermic dissociation or Faget sign), classically with a dicrotic pulse wave. Delirium is frequent, often calm, but sometimes agitated. This delirium gives to typhoid the nickname of

"nervous fever". Rose spots appear on the lower chest and abdomen in around a third of patients. Rhonchi are heard in lung bases.

- The abdomen is distended and painful in the right lower quadrant, where borborygmi can be heard. Diarrhea can occur in this stage: six to eight stools in a day, green, comparable to pea soup, with a characteristic smell. However, constipation is also frequent. The spleen and liver are enlarged (hepatosplenomegaly) and tender, and liver transaminases are elevated. The Widal test is strongly positive, with antiO and antiH antibodies. Blood cultures are sometimes still positive at this stage.
- (The major symptom of this fever is that the fever usually rises in the afternoon up to the first and second week.)
- In the third week of typhoid fever, a number of complications can occur:
 - Intestinal haemorrhage due to bleeding in congested Peyer's patches; this can be very serious, but is usually not fatal.
 - Intestinal perforation in the distal ileum: this is a very serious complication and is frequently fatal. It may occur without alarming symptoms until septicaemia or diffuse peritonitis sets in.
 - Encephalitis
 - Respiratory diseases such as pneumonia and acute bronchitis
 - Neuropsychiatric symptoms (described as "muttering delirium" or "coma vigil"), with picking at bedclothes or imaginary objects.
 - Metastatic abscesses, cholecystitis, endocarditis, and osteitis
 - The fever is still very high and oscillates very little over 24 hours. Dehydration ensues, and the patient is delirious (typhoid state). One-third of affected individuals develop a macular rash on the trunk.
 - Platelet count goes down slowly and risk of bleeding rises.
- By the end of third week, the fever starts subsiding

Cause

Transmission

The bacterium that causes typhoid fever may be spread through poor hygiene habits and public sanitation conditions, and sometimes also by flying insects feeding on feces. Public education campaigns encouraging people to wash their hands after defecating and before handling food are an important component in controlling spread of the disease. According to statistics from the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the chlorination of drinking water has led to dramatic decreases in the transmission of typhoid fever in the United States.

Bacteria

The cause is the bacterium *Salmonella* Typhi, also known as *Salmonella enterica* serotype Typhi.^[15]

There are two main types of Typhi namely the ST1 and ST2 based on MLST subtyping scheme, which are currently widespread globally.^[16]

Diagnosis



A 1939 conceptual illustration showing various ways that typhoid bacteria can contaminate a water well (center)

Diagnosis is made by any blood, bone marrow or stool cultures and with the Widal test (demonstration of antibodies against *Salmonella* antigens O-somatic and H-flagellar). In epidemics and less wealthy countries, after excluding malaria, dysentery, or pneumonia, a therapeutic trial time with chloramphenicol is generally undertaken while awaiting the results of the Widal test and cultures of the blood and stool.^[17]

The Widal test is time-consuming, and often, when a diagnosis is reached, it is too late to start an antibiotic regimen.

The term 'enteric fever' is a collective term that refers to severe typhoid and paratyphoid.^[18]

Prevention

Sanitation and hygiene are important to prevent typhoid. Typhoid does not affect animals other than humans. Typhoid can only spread in environments where human feces or urine are able to come into contact with food or drinking water. Careful food preparation and washing of hands are crucial to prevent typhoid. Industrialization, and in particular, the invention of the automobile, contributed greatly to the elimination of typhoid fever, as it eliminated the public health hazards associated with having horse manure in the public street which led to large number of flies.^[19]

Two typhoid vaccines are licensed for use for the prevention of typhoid:^[9] the live, oral Ty21a vaccine (sold as Vivotif by Crucell Switzerland AG) and the injectable typhoid polysaccharide vaccine (sold as Typhim Vi by Sanofi Pasteur and Typherix by GlaxoSmithKline). Both are recommended for travellers to areas where typhoid is endemic. Boosters are recommended every five years for the oral vaccine and every two years for the injectable form. An older, killed-whole-cell vaccine is still used in countries where the newer preparations are not available, but this vaccine is no longer recommended for use because it has a higher rate of side effects (mainly pain and inflammation at the site of the injection).^[20]



Doctor administering a typhoid vaccination at a school in San Augustine County, Texas, 1943

To help decrease rates of typhoid fever in developing nations, the World Health Organization (WHO) endorsed the use of a vaccination program starting in 1999. Vaccinations have proven to be a great way at controlling outbreaks in high incidence areas. Just as important, it is also very cost-effective. Vaccination prices are normally low, less than US \$1 per dose. Because the price is low, poverty-stricken communities are more willing to take advantage of the vaccinations.^[21] As good as a vaccination program is, it's not a long term solution. Vaccinations alone cannot eliminate typhoid fever. Combining the use of vaccines along with increasing public health efforts is the only proven way to control this disease.^[21]

Since the 1990s there has been 2 typhoid fever vaccines recommended by the World Health Organization. The ViPS vaccine is given via injection, while the Ty21a is taken through capsules. It is recommended only people 2 years or older be vaccinated with the ViPS vaccine and requires a revaccination after 2-3 years with a 55-72% vaccine efficacy. The alternative Ty21a vaccine is recommended for people 5 years or older, and has a 5-7-year duration with a 51-67% vaccine efficacy. The two different vaccines have been proven as a safe and effective treatment for epidemic disease control in multiple regions.^[22]

Treatment

The rediscovery of oral rehydration therapy in the 1960s provided a simple way to prevent many of the deaths of diarrheal diseases in general.

Where resistance is uncommon, the treatment of choice is a fluoroquinolone such as ciprofloxacin.^{[18][23]}

Otherwise, a third-generation cephalosporin such as ceftriaxone or cefotaxime is the first choice.^{[24][25][26][27]}

Cefixime is a suitable oral alternative.^{[28][29]}

Typhoid fever, when properly treated, is not fatal in most cases. Antibiotics, such as ampicillin, chloramphenicol, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, amoxicillin, and ciprofloxacin, have been commonly used to treat typhoid fever in microbiology.^[30] Treatment of the disease with antibiotics reduces the case-fatality rate to about 1%.^[31]

When untreated, typhoid fever persists for three weeks to a month. Death occurs in 10% to 30% of untreated cases.^[32] In some communities, however, case-fatality rates may reach as high as 47%.

Surgery

Surgery is usually indicated in cases of intestinal perforation. Most surgeons prefer simple closure of the perforation with drainage of the peritoneum. Small-bowel resection is indicated for patients with multiple perforations.

If antibiotic treatment fails to eradicate the hepatobiliary carriage, the gallbladder should be resected. Cholecystectomy is not always successful in eradicating the carrier state because of persisting hepatic infection.

Resistance

As resistance to ampicillin, chloramphenicol, trimethoprim-sulfamethoxazole, and streptomycin is now common, these agents have not been used as first-line treatment of typhoid fever for almost 20 years. Typhoid resistant to these agents is known as multidrug-resistant typhoid (MDR typhoid).

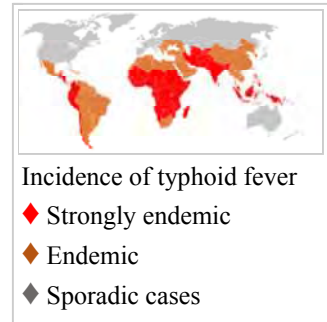
Ciprofloxacin resistance is an increasing problem, especially in the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia. Many centres are shifting from using ciprofloxacin as the first line for treating suspected typhoid originating in South America, India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Thailand, or Vietnam. For these people, the recommended first-line treatment is ceftriaxone. Also, azithromycin has been suggested to be better at treating typhoid in resistant populations than both fluoroquinolone drugs and ceftriaxone.^[23] Azithromycin significantly reduces relapse rates compared with ceftriaxone.

A separate problem exists with laboratory testing for reduced susceptibility to ciprofloxacin: current recommendations are that isolates should be tested simultaneously against ciprofloxacin (CIP) and against nalidixic acid (NAL), and that isolates that are sensitive to both CIP and NAL should be reported as "sensitive to ciprofloxacin", but that isolates testing sensitive to CIP but not to NAL should be reported as "reduced sensitivity to ciprofloxacin". However, an analysis of 271 isolates showed that around 18% of isolates with a reduced susceptibility to ciprofloxacin (MIC 0.125–1.0 mg/l) would not be picked up by this method.^[33] How this problem can be solved is not certain, because most laboratories around the world (including the West) are dependent on disk testing and cannot test for MICs.

Epidemiology

In 2000, typhoid fever caused an estimated 21.7 million illnesses and 217,000 deaths.^[34] It occurs most often in children and young adults between 5 and 19 years old.^[32] In 2013 it resulted in about 161,000 deaths – down from 181,000 in 1990.^[12] Infants, children, and adolescents in south-central and Southeast Asia experience the greatest burden of illness.^[35] Outbreaks of typhoid fever are also frequently reported from sub-Saharan Africa and

countries in Southeast Asia.^{[36][37][38]} Historically, in the pre-antibiotic era, the case fatality rate of typhoid fever was 10–20%. Today, with prompt treatment, it is less than 1%.^[39] However, about 3–5% of individuals who are infected will develop a chronic infection in the gall bladder.^[40] Since *S. Typhi* is human-restricted, these chronic carriers become the crucial reservoir, which can persist for decades for further spread of the disease, further complicating the identification and treatment of the disease.^[41] Lately, the study of Typhi associated with a large outbreak and a carrier at the genome level provides new insights into the pathogenesis of the pathogen.^{[42][43]}



In industrialized nations, water sanitation and food handling improvements have reduced the number of cases.^[44] Developing nations, such as those found in parts of Asia and Africa, have the highest rates of typhoid fever. These areas have a lack of access to clean water, proper sanitation systems, and proper health care facilities. For these areas, such access to basic public health needs is not in the near future.^[45]

History

In 430 BC, a plague, which some believe to have been typhoid fever, killed one-third of the population of Athens, including their leader Pericles. Following this disaster, the balance of power shifted from Athens to Sparta, ending the Golden Age of Pericles that had marked Athenian dominance in the Greek ancient world. The ancient historian Thucydides also contracted the disease, but he survived to write about the plague. His writings are the primary source on this outbreak, and modern academics and medical scientists consider epidemic typhus the most likely cause. In 2006, a study detected DNA sequences similar to those of the bacterium responsible for typhoid fever in dental pulp extracted from a burial pit dated to the time of the outbreak.^[46]



Mary Mallon ("Typhoid Mary") in a hospital bed (foreground): She was forcibly quarantined as a carrier of typhoid fever in 1907 for three years and then again from 1915 until her death in 1938.

The cause of the plague has long been disputed and other scientists have disputed the findings, citing serious methodologic flaws in the dental pulp-derived DNA study.^[47] The disease is most commonly transmitted through poor hygiene habits and public sanitation conditions; during the period in question related to Athens above, the whole population of Attica was besieged within the Long Walls and lived in tents.

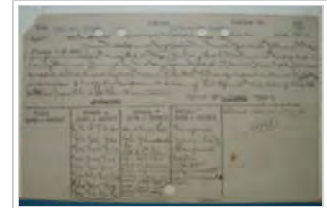
Some historians believe that English colony of Jamestown, Virginia, died out from typhoid. Typhoid fever killed more than 6000 settlers in the New World between 1607 and 1624.^[48]

During the American Civil War, 81,360 Union soldiers died of typhoid or dysentery, far more than died of battle wounds.^[49] In the late 19th century, the typhoid fever mortality rate in Chicago averaged 65 per 100,000 people a year. The worst year was 1891, when the typhoid death rate was 174 per 100,000 people.^[50]

During the Spanish–American War, American troops were exposed to typhoid fever in stateside training camps and overseas, largely due to inadequate sanitation systems. The Surgeon General of the Army, George Miller Sternberg, suggested that the War Department create a Typhoid Fever Board. Major Walter Reed, Edward O. Shakespeare, and Victor C. Vaughan were appointed August 18, 1898, with Reed being designated the President of the Board. The Typhoid Board determined that during the war, more soldiers died from this disease than from

yellow fever or from battle wounds. The Board promoted sanitary measures including latrine policy, disinfection, camp relocation, and water sterilization, but by far the most successful antityphoid method was vaccination, which became compulsory in June 1911 for all federal troops.^[51]

The most notorious carrier of typhoid fever, but by no means the most destructive, was Mary Mallon, also known as Typhoid Mary. In 1907, she became the first carrier in the United States to be identified and traced. She was a cook in New York who is closely associated with 53 cases and three deaths.^[52] Public health authorities told Mary to give up working as a cook or have her gall bladder removed, as she had a chronic infection that kept her active as a carrier of the disease. Mary quit her job, but returned later under a false name. She was detained and quarantined after another typhoid outbreak. She died of pneumonia after 26 years in quarantine.



Original stool report for Mary Mallon, 1907.

Development of vaccination

During the course of treatment of a typhoid outbreak in a local village in 1838, English country doctor William Budd realised the "poisons" involved in infectious diseases multiplied in the intestines of the sick, were present in their excretions, and could be transmitted to the healthy through their consumption of contaminated water.^[53] He proposed strict isolation or quarantine as a method for containing such outbreaks in the future.^[54] The medical and scientific communities did not identify the role of microorganisms in infectious disease until the work of Louis Pasteur.

In 1880, Karl Joseph Eberth described a bacillus that he suspected was the cause of typhoid.^{[55][56][57]} In 1884, pathologist Georg Theodor August Gaffky (1850–1918) confirmed Eberth's findings,^[58] and the organism was given names such as Eberth's bacillus, *Eberthella* Typhi, and Gaffky-Eberth bacillus. Today, the bacillus that causes typhoid fever goes by the scientific name *Salmonella enterica enterica*, serovar Typhi.

The British bacteriologist Almroth Edward Wright first developed an effective typhoid vaccine at the Army Medical School in Netley, Hampshire. It was introduced in 1896 and used successfully by the British during the Boer War in South Africa.^[59] At that time, typhoid often killed more soldiers at war than were lost due to enemy combat. Wright further developed his vaccine at a newly opened research department at St Mary's Hospital Medical School in London from 1902, where he established a method for measuring protective substances (opsonin) in human blood.



Almroth Edward Wright developed the first effective typhoid vaccine.

Citing the example of the Second Boer War, during which many soldiers died from easily preventable diseases, Wright convinced the British Army that 10 million vaccine doses should be produced for the troops being sent to the Western Front, thereby saving up to half a million lives during World War I.^[60] The British Army was the only combatant at the outbreak of the war to have its troops fully immunized against the bacterium. For the first time, their casualties due to combat exceeded those from disease.^[20]

In 1909, Frederick F. Russell, a U.S. Army physician, adopted Wright's typhoid vaccine for use with the US Army, and two years later, his vaccination program became the first in which an entire army was immunized. It eliminated typhoid as a significant cause of morbidity and mortality in the U.S. military.^[61]



Lizzie van Zyl was a child inmate in a British-run concentration camp in South Africa who died from typhoid fever during the Boer War (1899–1902).

Most developed countries saw declining rates of typhoid fever throughout the first half of the 20th century due to vaccinations and advances in public sanitation and hygiene. In 1908, the chlorination of public drinking water was a significant step in the US in the control of typhoid fever. The first permanent disinfection of drinking water in the U.S. was made to the Jersey City, New Jersey, water supply. Credit for the decision to build the chlorination system has been given to John L. Leal.^[62] The chlorination facility was designed by George W. Fuller.^[63] In 1942 doctors introduced antibiotics in clinical practice, greatly reducing mortality. Today, the incidence of typhoid fever in developed countries is around five cases per million people per year.

A notable outbreak occurred in Aberdeen, Scotland, in 1964. This was due to contaminated tinned meat sold at the city's branch of the William Low chain of stores. No fatalities resulted.

In 2004–05 an outbreak in the Democratic Republic of Congo resulted in more than 42,000 cases and 214 deaths.^[32]

Names

The disease has been referred to by various names, often associated with symptoms, such as gastric fever, enteric fever, abdominal typhus, infantile remittant fever, slow fever, nervous fever, and pythogenic fever.

Notable cases

- Gerard Manley Hopkins, English poet, died of typhoid fever in 1889.^[64]
- Dr HJH 'Tup' Scott, captain of the 1886 Australian cricket team that toured England, died of typhoid in 1910.^[65]
- Arnold Bennett, English novelist, died in 1932 of typhoid, two months after drinking a glass of water in a Paris hotel to prove it was safe.^[66]
- Hakaru Hashimoto, Japanese medical scientist, died of typhoid fever in 1934.^[67]
- Heath Bell, a relief pitcher for the San Diego Padres, acquired typhoid on a 2010 trip to Fiji, and survived.^[68]
- Lourdes Van-Dúnem, Angolan singer, died in 2006^[69]

See also

- Jarisch-Herxheimer reaction
- Kauffman–White classification

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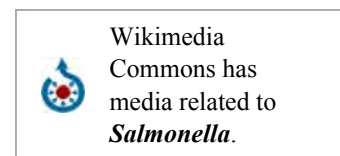
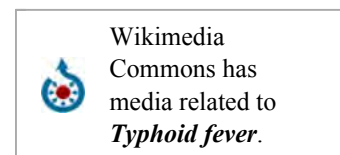
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External links

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Categories: Typhoid fever | Intestinal infectious diseases
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