*Instructions to Joseph in italics*

*Add opening slide that says*: **The Story of Polio**

*There are two parts to the slideshow: We open with the definition of polio and then move to the history of polio so we will need to major headlines indicating the parts as in the copy below.*

*Add headline to first slide:* What Is Polio?

Poliomyelitis is a viral infection normally found in the gastrointestinal tract. When the infection spreads, it can destroy motor neurons making muscles no longer work.

Muscle paralysis usually strikes a young child, most commonly in the legs. This causes atrophied limbs, leaving the person disfigured for the rest of his or her life.

About a third of those who contract the virus will recover completely after treatment.

About a third will develop mild to moderate paralysis.

And about a third will develop serious paralysis to one or more body parts, resulting in severe disfigurement, sometimes death.

*Delete this slide*: **For the vast majority of recorded history, however, polio survived quietly as an unknown condition, with no major epidemics the 20th century.**

Affected children were most often treated with braces and physical therapy.

Polio was originally diagnosed as Infantile Spinal Paralysis, Essential Paralysis of Children, or Regressive Paralysis.

*Add headline to the following slide*: The History of Polio

Thousands of years before the virus was clinically identified, polio-like symptoms were described by many ancient civilizations. About 1400 b.c.e.: An Egyptian image shows an otherwise healthy man using a cane to support a withered leg.

Perhaps the earliest recorded case was in 1773, after a childhood bout left Sir Walter Scott (featured with a cane) without the use of his right leg.

In 1840 Jacob Heine published the first medical report on poliomyelitis.

Karl Oskar was the first to empirically study a polio epidemic in 1890.

By the early 20th century, major polio epidemics began occurring in Europe and the Americas.

Physicians were baffled and could find no successful treatment for scores of paralyzed children.

Bulletins like these were placed in windows of homes where patients were quarantined.

In 1907, there were about 2,500 recorded cases in New York, with no known effective treatments.

Polio became a national crisis in the United States with the infamous outbreak of 1916 in New York City. This August 20th newspaper article warns parents of the impending spread.

Epidemics became common in America and Europe as tens of thousands contracted the virus.

Around this time, in 1921, future U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt visited Campobello Island in Canada (pictured there in 1904) where he contracts polio and is paralyzed from the waist down for the rest of his life.

To protect his political career, Franklin Roosevelt hid his condition. Only a handful of photographs are known to exist that feature him in a wheelchair.

In 1928, the first truly effective treatment against the polio virus was tested in Boston, Massachusetts.

The “iron lung” is essentially a breathing machine that helped a patient’s air flow, which stops the virus from spreading throughout the nervous system.

As continued epidemics spread through the 1940s and early 1950s, hospitals scrambled to fill the need for the nearly 60,000 Americans who contracted the virus.

The iron lung did not cure polio, nor did it prevent the spread of the virus. It ultimately proved too expensive for the average American to afford.

Polio was still a major crisis and a great fear for American families.

*Delete this slide*: ~~Norwood, Minnisota 1946~~

Tested in 1952, and then announced to the world on August 12, 1955, the first polio vaccine was produced for the public.

Jonas Salk was an instant world hero. He (and other scientists influential in the vaccine’s success) won the Nobel Prize for developing the vaccine.

Across the nation, the public rushed to receive the vaccines. There were several nation- and state-wide programs working to help produce and supply the vaccine, including the March of Dimes.

*Delete this repetitive caption*: ~~There are several nation and state wide programs working to help produce and supply the vaccine, including the March of Dimes.~~

American schools were a common staging ground to vaccinate local children. *There is a slide following this one with no caption. You can delete or put the picture into the school slide.*

By 1957, just two years after Jonas Salk announced his vaccine, the annual number of polio cases in America dropped from 58,000 to 5,600.

A line of people in San Antonio, Texas, waiting for the polio vaccine.

*Delete this slide*: ~~A line in Georgia for the polio vaccine.~~

Eight years after Jonas Salk, Albert Sabin develops the oral polio vaccine, a cheaper, easier to administer version that led to a second wave of mass vaccinations across the world.

Since the development of the vaccine, polio has been nearly eradicated.

In some developing countries, however, many people do not have access to the vaccine, especially in central Africa.

Albert Sabin’s oral vaccine is the one now used in developing nations that are still affected by polio epidemics.

Because it is so easily preventable. and when not prevented it leaves victims in often such grim states, many humanitarian organizations continue to make the eradication of polio a main goal. *This slide is followed by a slide with no captions, maybe just try to move the “End Polio Now” picture to the previous slide with the caption.*

As recently as January 2013, *Time* magazine media reported Taliban attacks on workers distributing the polio vaccine in Afghanistan. Complete eradication remains a challenge.

*Delete this caption*: ~~The Taliban believes the CIA impersonated polio-aide workers in an attempt to snare Osama bin Laden~~