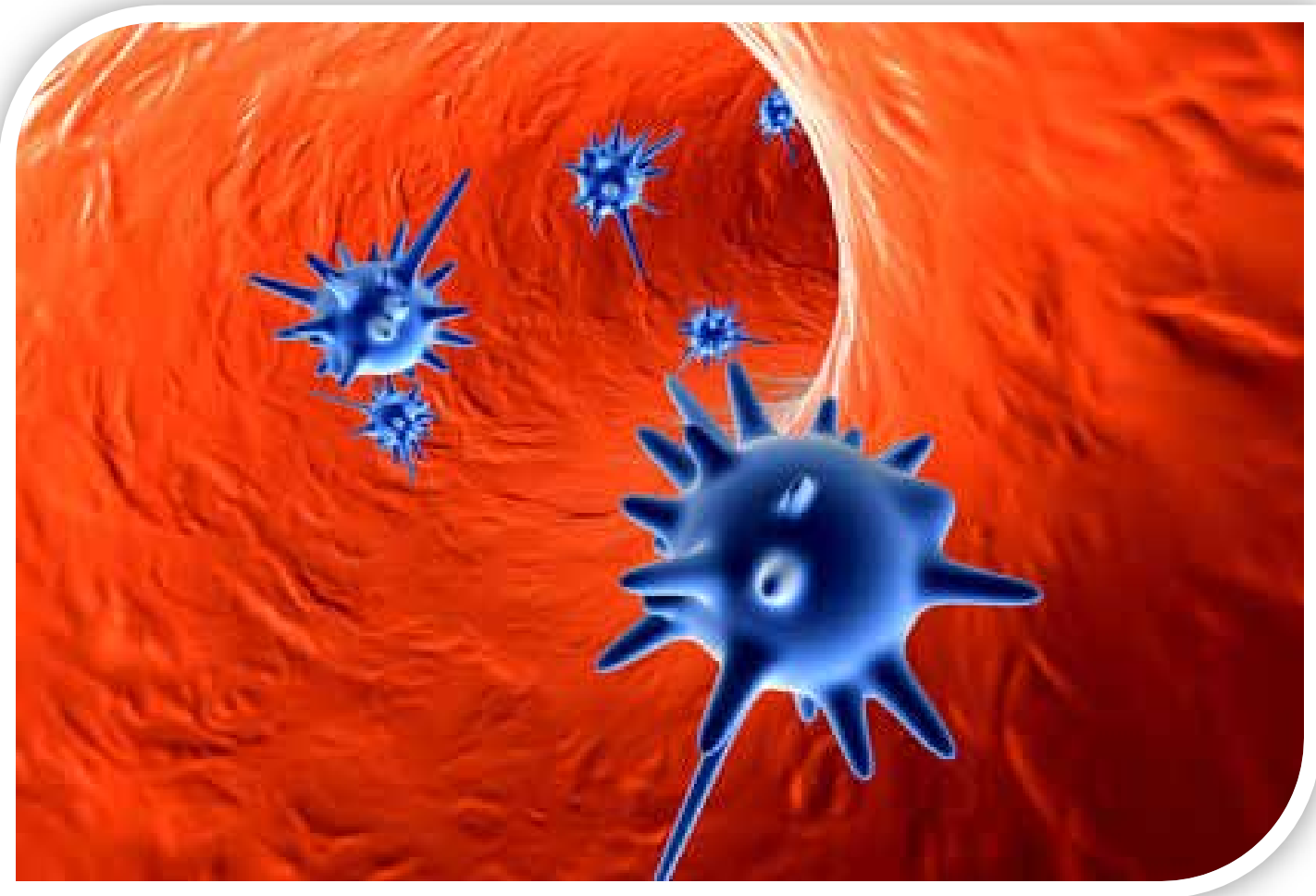
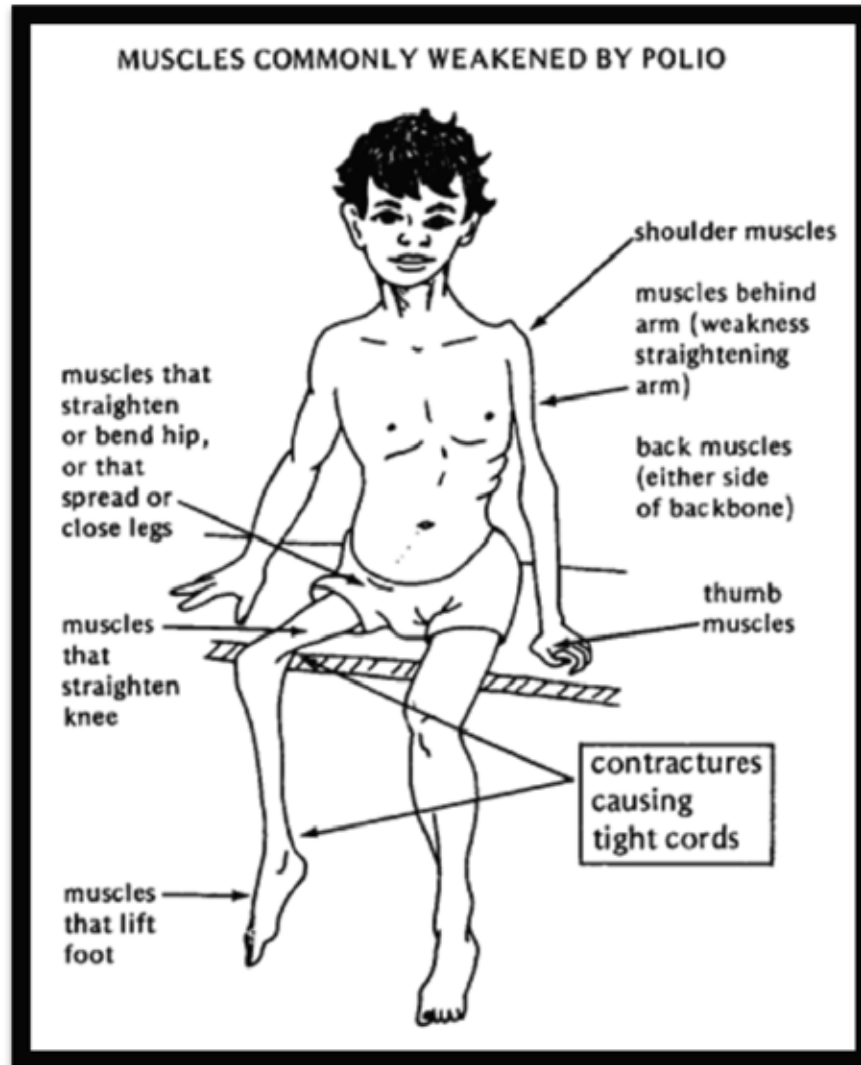


Poliomyelitis is a viral infection normally found in the gastrointestinal tract. When the infection spreads, it can destroy motor neurons making muscles no longer work.



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



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



About a third will develop mild-moderate paralysis.



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



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

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



Thousands of years before the virus was clinically identified, polio-like symptoms were described by many ancient civilizations. C. 1400: An Egyptian steel showing an otherwise healthy man using a cane to support a withered, down-flexed leg.



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



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



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



By the early 20th century major polio epidemics start occurring in Europe and the America.

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.

ANTERIOR POLIOMYELITIS! *INFANTILE PARALYSIS*

"Act of Assembly approved May 14, 1909, provides that anyone violating the provisions of this Act, upon conviction thereof may be sentenced to pay a fine of not less than \$10.00 or more than \$100.00, to be paid to the use of said county, or to be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than ten days or more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of the court."

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Health Officer.

Address.



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



Polio would become a national crisis in America with the infamous outbreak of 1916 in New York City. This August 20th article warns parents of the impending spread.

FEARS PARALYSIS WILL FLARE AGAIN

August 20, 1916

**Deputy Health Commissioner
Sees Peril in Return of
Children Now Away.**

**ALL PARENTS ARE WARNED
Believes Many, Before Unex-
posed, Will Get Disease
on Coming to City.**

**SLIGHT INCREASE IN CASES
Day's New Victims Number Nine
More Than on Friday—36 Die,
Four More Than Day Before.**

Record of the Disease in the City.				
Borough.	Deaths.		New Cases.	
	Fri- day.	Yester- day.	Fri- day.	Yester- day.
Manhattan	17	12	44	62
Brooklyn	6	16	48	46
Bronx		2	8	12
Queens	7	6	20	26
Richmond	3	1	5	..
Totals	33	37	125	154
Total of deaths to date	1,597			
Total of cases to date	7,002			

There was a slight advance in the number of new cases of infantile paralysis yesterday over the number on each of the several days preceding. The total of cases to date was carried above 7,000. Health Commissioner Emerson, however, saw no reason for discouragement, and was especially pleased with the continued evidence that the epidemic was "burning itself out" in Brooklyn and Richmond.

The advance in new cases was confined to Manhattan, Queens, and the Bronx, where the disease has been most stubborn for several weeks, but the fact that the increase in those boroughs was comparatively moderate tended to support the belief of the authorities that, even there, the epidemic was yielding to control.

In the city as a whole there were 912 new cases in the week ending on July 29, 1,117 in the week ending on Aug. 5, 1,151 in the week ending on Aug. 12, and 912 in the week ending yesterday.

NEW CASES AND DEATHS

Names and Addresses of the Latest Victims of Paralysis.

The following names and addresses of new cases of infantile paralysis and of deaths were made public yesterday by the Department of Health:

NEW CASES—MANHATTAN.

Sol Grunberg, 167 Orchard St.
Lizzie Schivalatt, 162 Stanton St.
Abe Schivalatt, 162 Stanton St.
Lidia Libowitz, 129 Forsyth St.
Julius Malefeger, 10 Orchard St.
John Michino, 24 Mulberry St.
Marie Morito, 50 James St.



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

Grimsby Evening Telegraph

I.P. CLOSES
27 SCHOOLS
IN LINCS.

Parents Told 'Keep Children at Home'

BECAUSE of the serious poliomyelitis outbreak in Lincolnshire the re-opening after the summer holidays of 27 Kesteven schools within six miles radius has been postponed.

The primary schools in the area were scheduled to re-open on Tuesday, September 13. The decision was made by Kesteven Education Committee after consultation with the medical authorities.

Parents living in the areas served by the closed schools have been asked not to send their children to school until further notice.

The epidemic is believed to have started in the Digby district, and the decision to close the schools is stated to be "purely a precautionary measure in view of the cases of infantile paralysis that have occurred during the past few weeks."

No similar action is contemplated, however, in the north of the county.



There is no satisfactory explanation of its geographical distribution. In recent years its tendency is to attack adults.

The virus has been recovered from strawberries, have shown to be responsible for some small outbreaks and so have swimming baths.

Some towns have gone so far as to close all cinemas, but this does not favour the health authorities in Grimsby at the moment.

GRIMSBY NEWS

INFANTILE PARALYSIS

NO NEED FOR PANIC

Says Medical Authority

But cases should receive
early treatment

POLIOMYELITIS—a word little known outside the thousands of parents thrown a shadow of fear over this for "polio"—or to give it its more popular and rather misleading name, infantile paralysis—has suddenly become a source of walking in the summer sun and sending up to the highest figure for ten years.

As far as Grimsby is concerned, this outbreak is not nearly so severe as that in the summer of 1928. Enthusiastically believed to be a disease peculiar to children, poliomyelitis in its reality is a discrimination.

DEATH REPORTED

From infantile
paralysis

The death of a young Cleo Thorpe woman from infantile paralysis in the Grimsby Corporation Hospital on Tuesday night was the first fatality in the present outbreak.

Patients in the Hospital now number 22, plus two suspected cases.

Ten of the cases are from Grimsby, the latest admission being a boy of five years. The remainder are from Cleo Thorpe and district.

In Grimsby there are as many cases in adults as children, but death so far in the district has been that of a woman of 26.

But in past weeks mothers who were unaware of its early symptoms

learned of its rising toll and grew alarmed. In the absence of balanced information it is perhaps not surprising that something approaching fear has grown everywhere, however, against an undue state of panic.

Dr. J. H. H. Grimsby's Deputy Medical Officer of Health, is very definite on this point.

NO NEED FOR PANIC—There is absolutely no need for panic, she told a "News" reporter last week.

I think that the Press in the past epidemic has so over-emphasized this she further observed.

"Polio" should be brought in line with the ordinary ailments common to childhood, with its whooping cough, measles and things of that sort.

Only in a few cases does the disease leave permanent paralysis or cause death, whereas measles and more deaths in children under one year.

Really the fear of death or injury from accidents on the road was a thousand times greater than the fear of infantile paralysis, yet mothers failed to look at the matter in that light.

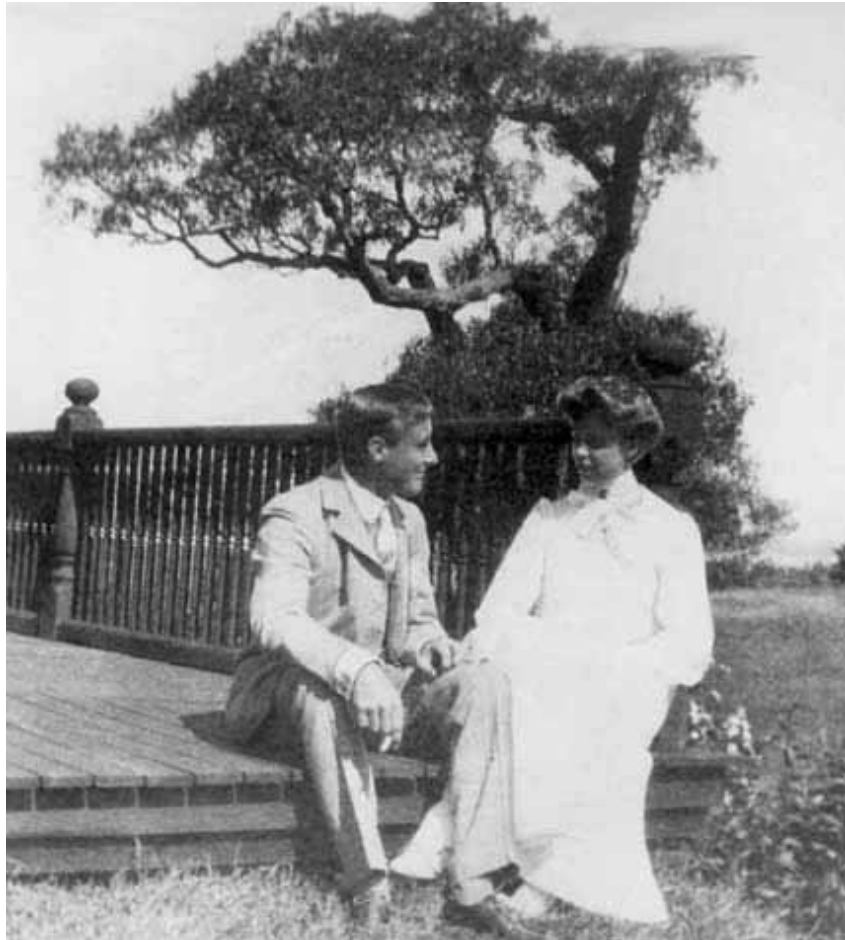
Notations in Grimsby have showed down tremendously, she said, adding, however, that the peak has been reached, and the incidence of cases will remain at a steady level until the first weather break, when there will be a rapid fall in the incidence.

THE WORST YEAR YET—While there always has been some infantile paralysis in Britain, the worst year yet, she said, 1927, the year the disease has shown but slight publicity, but little has been said about the mild nature of many of the cases.

Since 1922, when statistics were first kept there have been between 500 and 800 cases a year, except in 1926, 1927, 1928 and 1929, when there were 1,200 cases.

A safe estimate is that of every 100 cases to recover completely, 30 are left with very minor muscular disabilities which probably disappear with normal activities, 10 are permanently disabled and the remaining five die.

Around this time, in 1921 (a year after he lost the Vice Presidential election) future U.S. President Franklin Roosevelt visits Campobello Island in Canada (featured 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, FDR hides his condition. Only a handful of photographs are known to exist that feature him in a wheelchair.

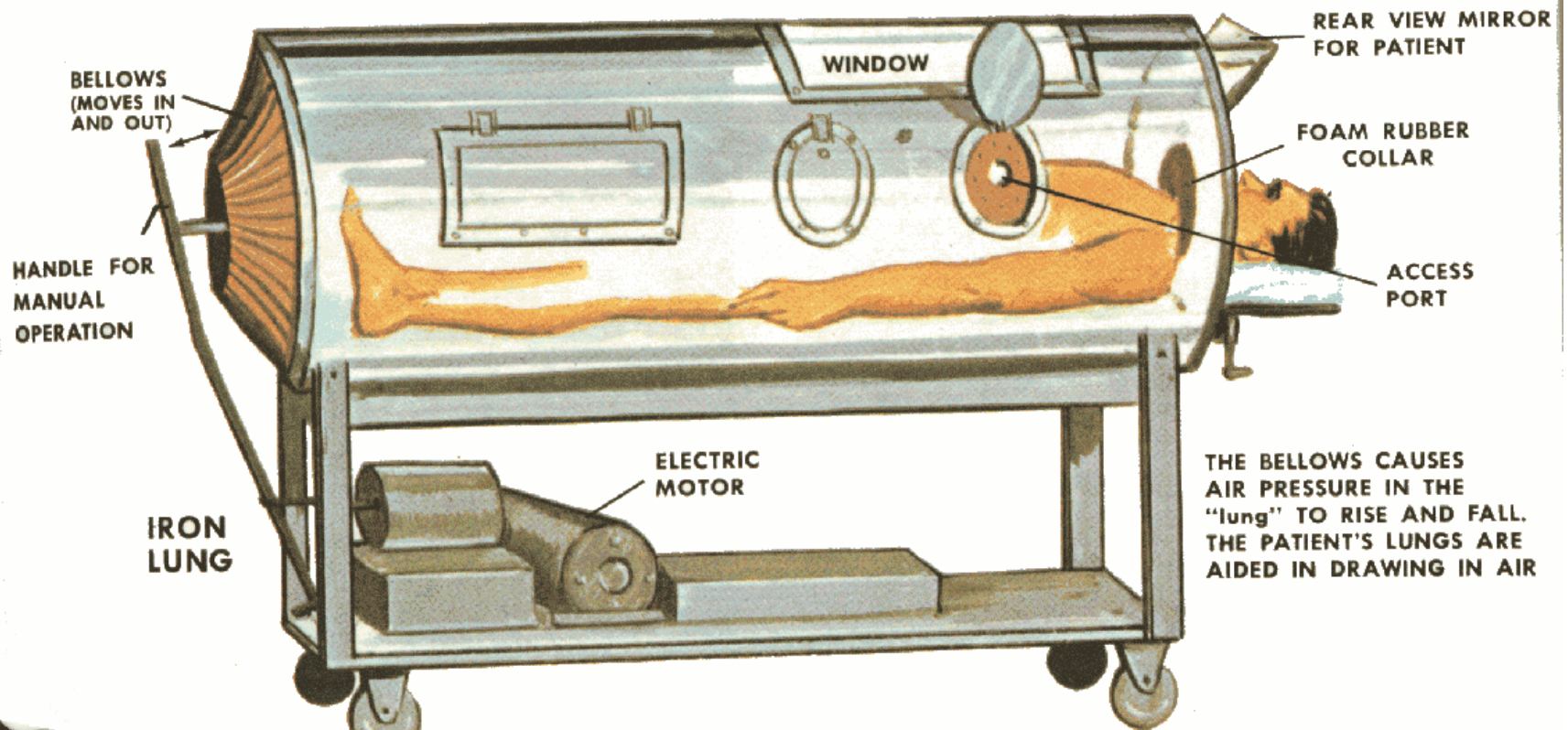


In 1928, the first truly effective treatment against the polio virus is tested in Boston, Massachusetts.



The "iron-lung" is essentially a "breathing-machine" that aids a patient's air flow – which stops the virus from spreading throughout the nervous system.

An iron lung maintains breathing by artificial means



As continued epidemics spread through the 40s and early 50s, hospitals scramble to fill the need for the nearly 60,000 Americans who contract the virus.



The Iron Lung does not cure polio, nor does it prevent the spread. It ultimately proves too expensive for the average American to afford.



POLIO

PROTECTION

YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT

BENEFITS UP TO \$6,000.00

FOR EACH AFFLICTED PERSON

For the Following Services, as Needed Within Three Years After Contracting Polio.

- Hospital Board and Room and General Nursing Services.
- Necessary Miscellaneous Hospital Expenses, Including Drugs, Medicines, Use of Orthopedic Appliances or Other Hospital Equipment and Physiotherapy.
- Use or Rental of Iron Lung While in Hospital.
- Services of Private Duty Nurses While in Hospital.
- Services of Licensed Physicians (in or out of Hospital).

- Ambulance Service to and from Hospital.
- Covers You and All Members of Your Family who are Eligible for Benefits Under Your Membership Certificate.

AVAILABLE AS RIDER ONLY TO MEMBERS OF HOSPITAL SAVING ASSOCIATION (Blue Cross—Blue Shield)

RATES PER YEAR	
ONE-PERSON.....	\$2.00
TWO-PERSON.....	\$4.00
FAMILY.....	\$5.00

Hospital Saving Association
Blue Cross—Blue Shield
Chapel Hill, N. C.

Bulletin

When Polio Strikes . . . Helpful Hints for Everyone

Just through September is the season when infantile paralysis generally is on the upswing in the United States. The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis has compiled the following suggestions which will be helpful in instances of cases where poliomyelitis is on the march.

1. During an outbreak of infantile paralysis is when to pay every sign of them or changes in normal state of health, especially in children. Do not assume that a sudden upset with vomiting, constipation, diarrhea, severe headache or signs of a cold and fever are of no importance. These may be among the first symptoms of infantile paralysis. All children and adults sick with unexplained fever should be put in bed and isolated pending medical diagnosis.
2. Don't delay calling a physician. Expert medical care is usually most prompt when it is the staying doctor. Please come from the doctor your own doctor or the nearest one to you. Do not delay or neglect.
3. Tender skin is the most common sign of infantile paralysis. All that can be done is to keep the skin cool and moist. Your doctor, your family or your local Chapter of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis can tell you all the everything in their power to see to it that your community is ready to meet an epidemic.
4. Observe these simple precautions:
 - (a) Avoid swimming and excessive fatigue, heat, excessive exercise.
 - (b) Avoid sudden chilling such as would come from a plunge into extremely cold water on a very hot day.
 - (c) Pay careful attention to personal cleanliness, such as thorough hand-washing before eating. Hygiene habits should always be observed.
 - (d) If possible avoid travel and crowded quarters during epidemics. Careful watch has shown that such exposures, when done during an epidemic, tend to increase the danger of contracting the infectious particles in the most serious form.
 - (e) Use the proper milk and meat you can. Keep the room free from heat. While the exact cause of spread of the disease is not known, common sense and logic are always dangerous and they have repeatedly been shown to cause the infantile paralysis virus.
5. Do not swim in polluted water.
6. Maintain constantly windows at a high level at all times.
7. Avoid all unnecessary contact with persons with any known symptoms of infantile paralysis.
8. Don't become hysterical if cases do occur in your neighborhood. While infantile paralysis is a serious, while in passing during any outbreak, there are many who have such a slight infection that there are few or no symptoms. This large number of unreported infections is one of the reasons there is no practical way of preventing the spread of the disease. But it is also important to know that, of the many persons who become infected, the disease seldom shows and this, with good care, the majority who are stricken will make a satisfactory recovery. Remember that although risk is a frightful disease, serious fear and panic only cause more trouble.
9. Accidents or any the spread of the virus by eating places where people congregate have been thoroughly investigated. The resulting observations on community life is a disappointment. There is no way to which the spread of infantile paralysis can be completely stopped.
10. There is no known cure for infantile paralysis. Good medical care will prevent or control some deformities. But in those cases where the virus has been shown to be a permanent paralysis that cannot be corrected. Do not believe those who say you can cure or remove paralysis in your lifetime. Be guided by sound medical advice if you have a child in your family.
11. Be aware of all the activities of the United States and of the Chapter of The National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis prepared to help build up our defense, courage, and patients in every way possible. These Chapters must study to assist the victim. Remember, the only way to help is to help. It is not to be able to make the necessary services.

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

POLIO PRECAUTIONS

DON'T get overtired



DON'T get chilled

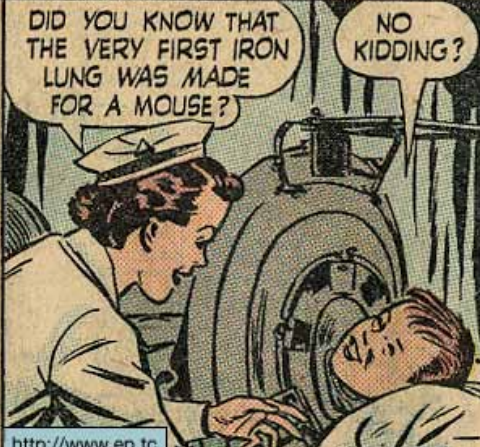


BUT DO keep clean



DID YOU KNOW THAT THE VERY FIRST IRON LUNG WAS MADE FOR A MOUSE?

NO KIDDING?



<http://www.ep.tc>



Norwood, Minnisota 1946

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





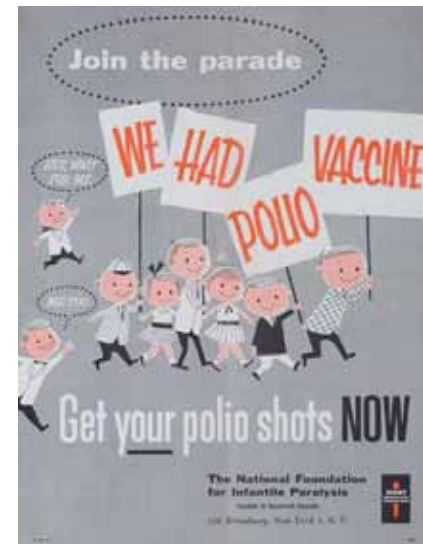
Jonas Salk is an instant world hero. He (and other scientists influential in it's success) wins the Nobel Prize for his efforts.



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



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American schools were a common staging ground to vaccinate local children.

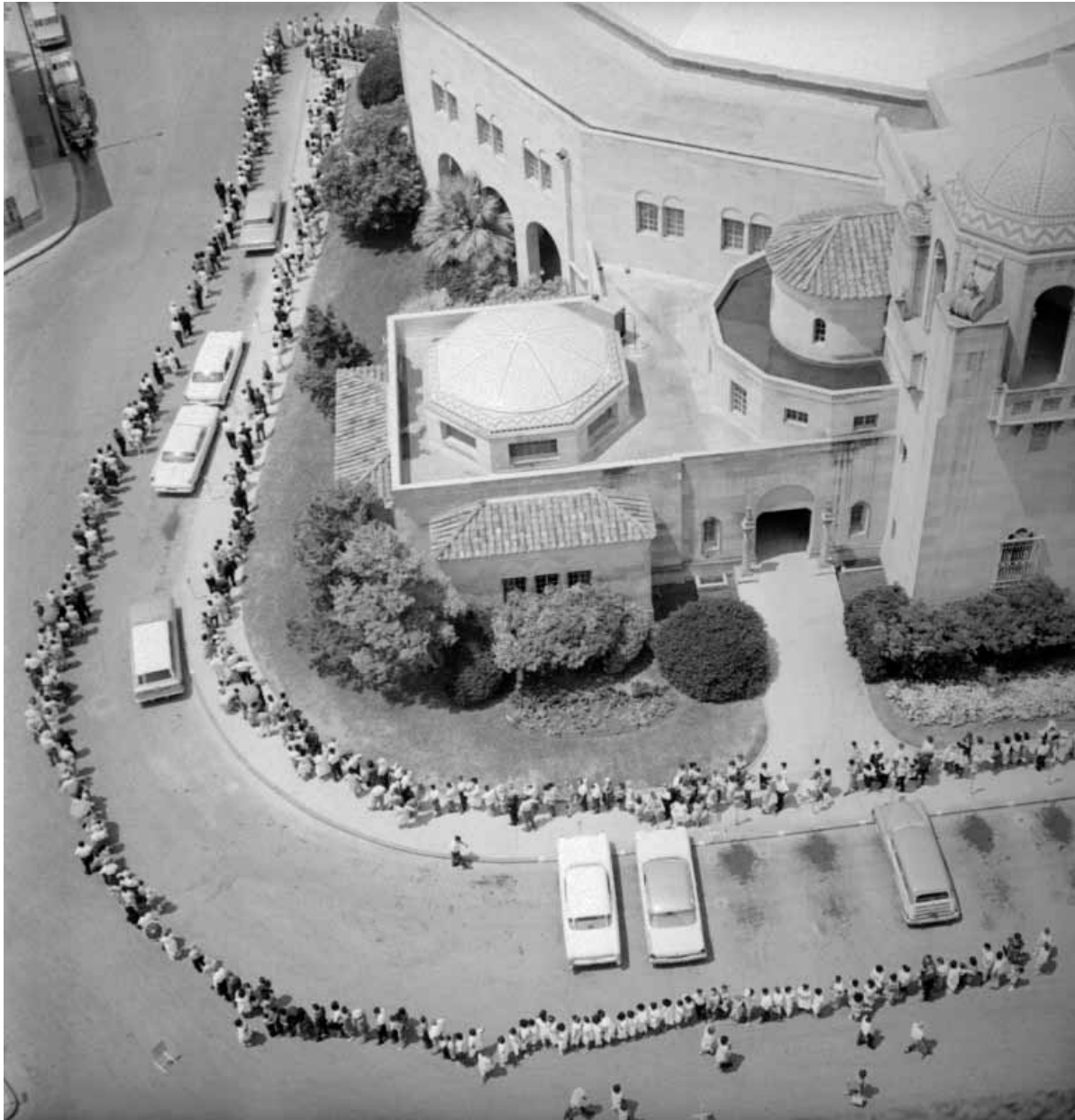




By 1957, just two years after Salk announces his vaccine, the annual number of polio cases in America drops from 58,000 to 5,600.



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





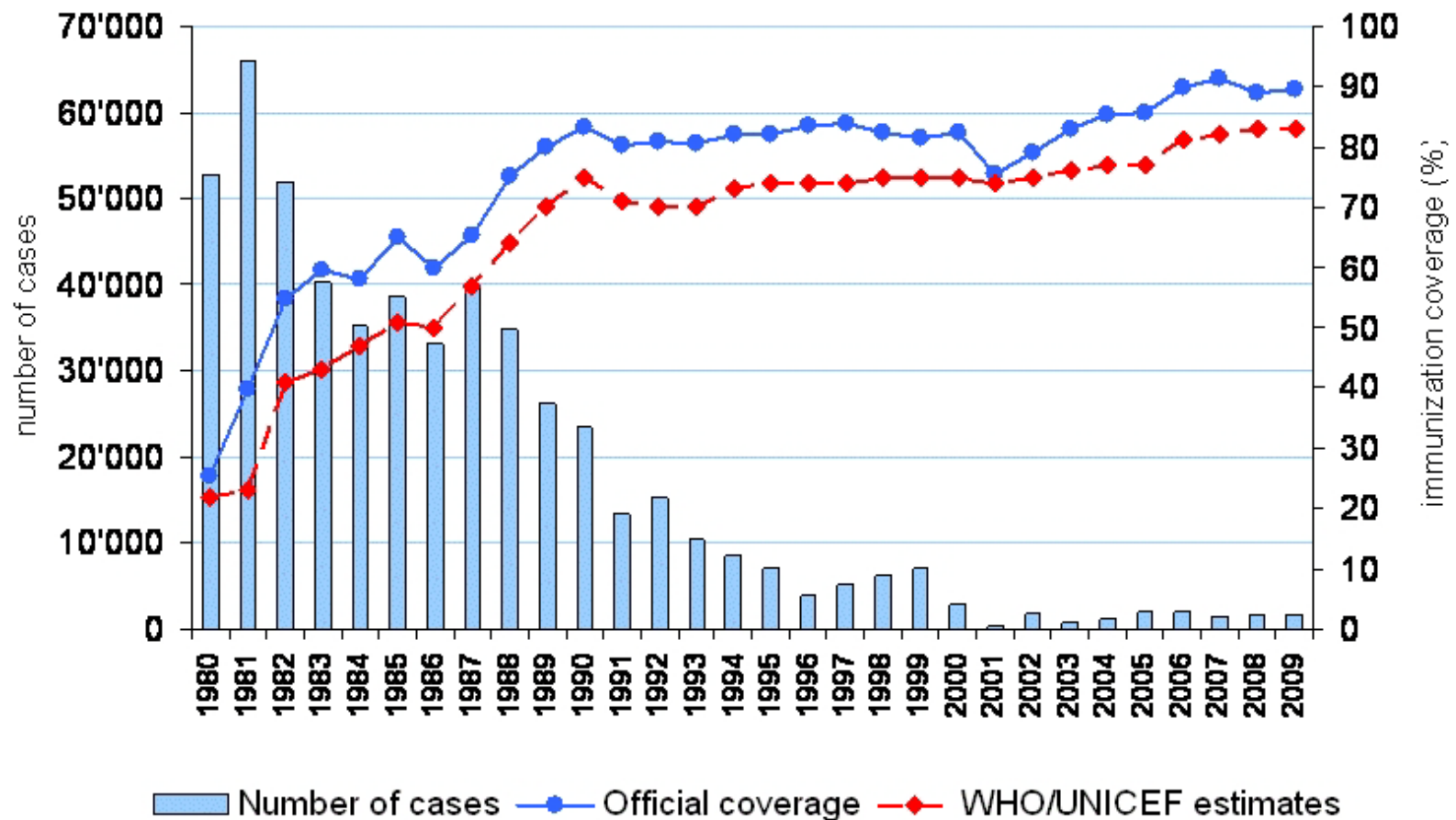
A line in Georgia for the polio vaccine.

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

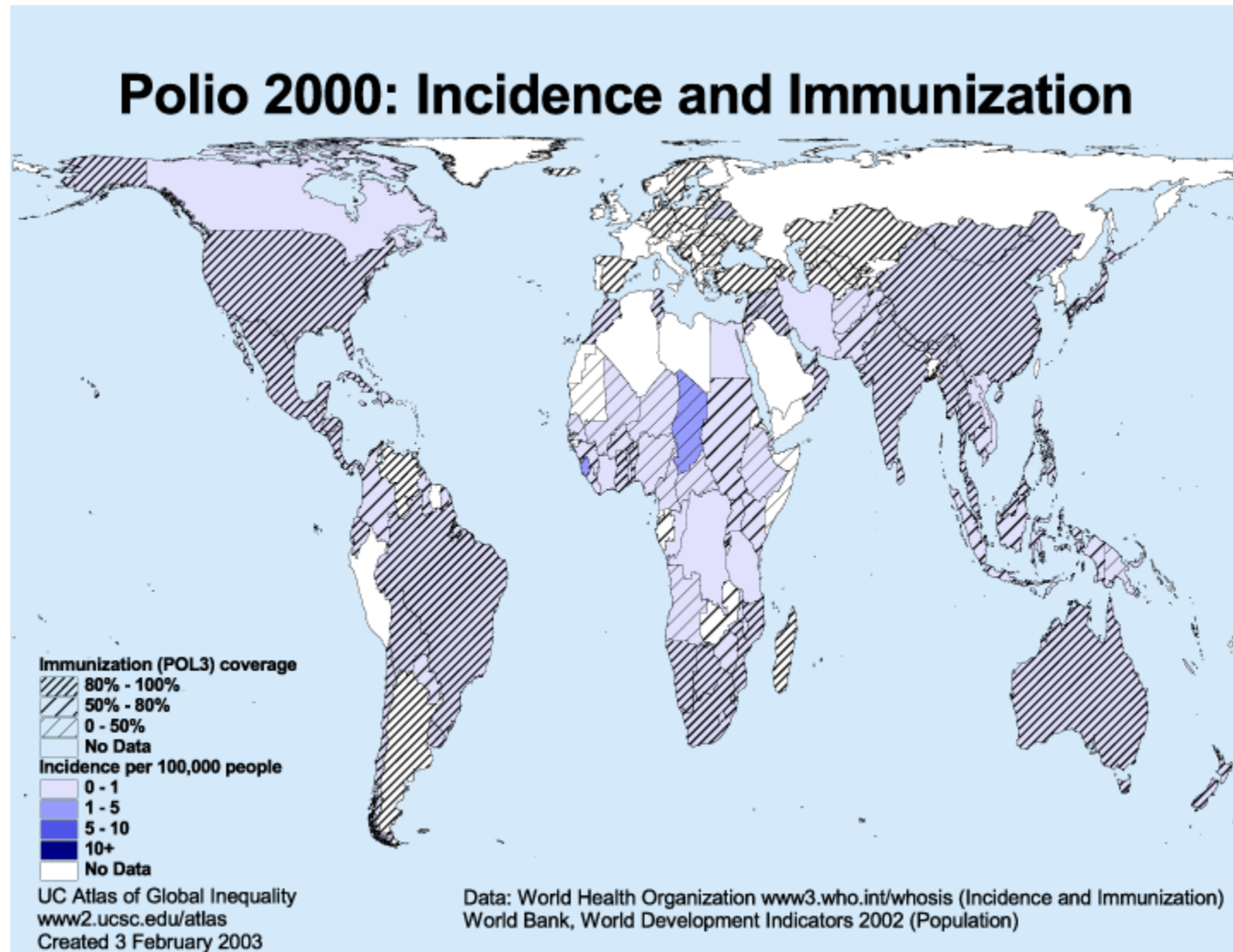


Since the creation of the vaccine, polio has been nearly eradicated.

Poliomyelitis global annual reported cases and Pol3 coverage, 1980-2009



In some developing countries, however, many people do not have access – especially in Central Africa.



Sabin's oral vaccine is the one now used in third world nations that are still affected by polio epidemics.



Because it is so easily preventable, and because when it isn't prevented it leaves victims in often such grim states, many humanitarian organizations continue to make the eradication of polio a main goal.





As recent as January 2013 media outlets reported Taliban attacks on polio-aide workers.

The Taliban believes the CIA impersonated polio-aide workers in an attempt to snare Osama bin Laden

