















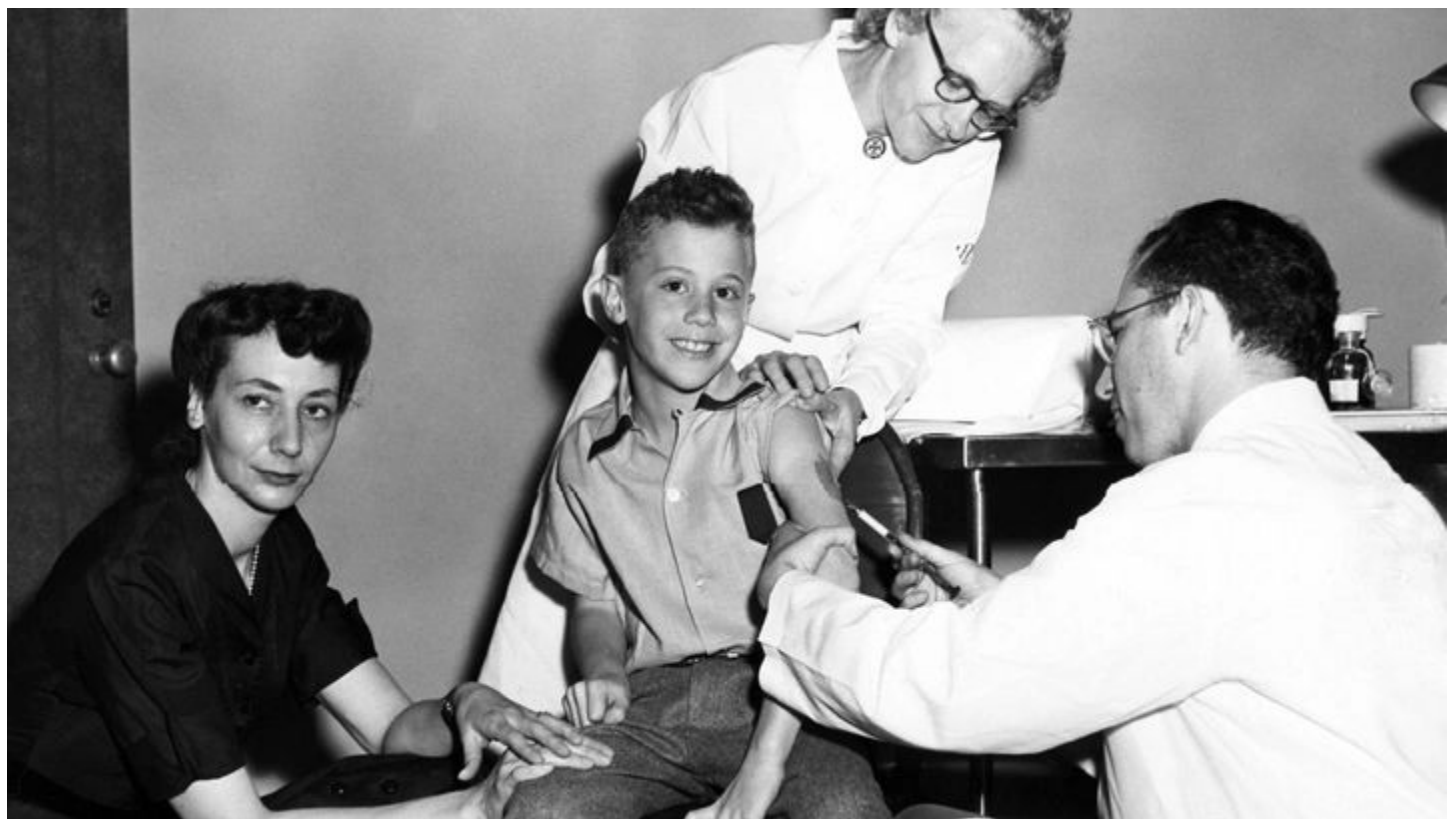






CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL  
MAY 1941









# POLIO VACCINE IS 90 P.C. EFFECTIVE

From Vaccines to July For Million Children METRO EDITION

**WIFE OUT DREAD CRIPPLE WITHIN GENERATION; 8 BOYS EFFECTIVE AS VACCINATION**



By [Name] TORONTO  
 The polio vaccine is 90 per cent effective in preventing the disease, according to a report by the National Institute of Health, Washington, D.C., today.

The report, based on a study of 1,000 children in the United States, shows that 8 per cent of the children who were vaccinated became paralyzed, compared with 18 per cent of those who were not vaccinated.

The study was conducted over a period of two years, from 1955 to 1957. It involved 1,000 children who were born in the United States and who had not been vaccinated against polio.

The children were divided into two groups: 500 who were vaccinated and 500 who were not. The children who were vaccinated were followed up for two years, and the children who were not vaccinated were followed up for the same period.

The results of the study show that 8 per cent of the vaccinated children became paralyzed, compared with 18 per cent of the unvaccinated children. This means that the vaccine is 90 per cent effective in preventing the disease.

The report also shows that the vaccine is 90 per cent effective in preventing the disease in children who are exposed to the virus. This means that the vaccine is 90 per cent effective in preventing the disease in children who are exposed to the virus.

As Anne Ash surrounded their children first to test the Polio Vaccine.

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**I Have Taken  
My Oral  
Polio Vaccine  
1962**

*Have You?*









# My Polio Memoir – 1953–2016



Ida Curtis

# VACCINES WORK

DISEASE		CASES THEN*	CASES NOW**	DECREASE
WHOOPING COUGH		19,878	1,275	93%
MEASLES		61,370	83	99%
CHICKENPOX		72,343	464	99%
MUMPS		43,671	94	99%
DIPHtheria		9,010	0	100%
POLIO		5,384	0	100%

Pub. 140510

\* Highest number of cases in a single year in the five years preceding vaccine introduction.

\*\* Data for measles are from the Canadian Measles and Rubella Surveillance System (CMRSS). All other data are from the Canadian Notifiable Disease Surveillance System (CNDSS). Most recent report of cases in Canada in 2013. 2013 is the most recent validated data available for publication.



# **Childhood Diseases Preventable by Vaccination**

**Mumps**

**Rubella**

**Scarlet Fever**

**Measles**

**Meningitis**

**Chicken Pox**

**Whooping Cough**

**Malaria**

**Worldwide measles deaths climbed  
50% from 2016 to 2019 claiming over  
207,500 lives in 2019.**

- **During 2000- 2018, measles vaccination prevented an estimated 23.2 million deaths making measles vaccine one of the best buys in public health.**
- **Measles vaccination resulted in a 73% drop in measles deaths between 2000 and 2018 worldwide**
- **In 2018, about 86% of the world's children received one dose of measles vaccine by their first birthday through routine health services – up from 72% in 2000.**
- **BUT even though a safe and cost-effective vaccine is available, in 2018, there were more than 140 000 measles deaths globally, mostly among children under the age of five.**

**World Health Organization**















# This Is Rooster Town

- In South Winnipeg
- Strictly outdoor plumbing
- One old community pump
- Overcrowded shacks
- Squalor



# *Winnipeg's Rooster Town...*



Quarterly Market



















In 1937 alone almost 4,000 cases were reported in Canada, with 2,546 cases and 119 deaths reported in Ontario that year.

## Symptoms

Polio is a highly infectious disease caused by a virus. It invades the nervous system, and can cause total paralysis in a matter of hours. The virus is transmitted by person-to-person spread mainly through the faecal-oral route or, less frequently, by a common vehicle (for example, contaminated water or food) and multiplies in the intestine. Initial symptoms are fever, fatigue, headache, vomiting, stiffness of the neck and pain in the limbs. 1 in 200 infections leads to irreversible paralysis (usually in the legs). Among those paralysed, 5% to 10% die when their breathing muscles become immobilized.

## People most at risk

Polio mainly affects children under 5 years of age.

## Prevention

There is no cure for polio, it can only be prevented. Polio vaccine, given multiple times, can protect a child for life.



- **1 in 200 infections leads to irreversible paralysis. Among those paralysed, 5% to 10% die when their breathing muscles become immobilized.**
- **Cases due to wild poliovirus have decreased by over 99% since 1988, from an estimated 350 000 cases then, to 33 reported cases in 2018.**
- **As long as a single child remains infected, children in all countries are at risk of contracting polio. Failure to eradicate polio from these last remaining strongholds could result in as many as 200 000 new cases every year, within 10 years, all over the world.**

**WHO**

## **Global caseload**

Wild poliovirus cases have decreased by over 99% since 1988, from an estimated 350 000 cases in more than 125 endemic countries then, to 33 reported cases in 2018.

Of the 3 strains of wild poliovirus (type 1, type 2, and type 3), wild poliovirus type 2 was eradicated in 1999 and no case of wild poliovirus type 3 has been found since the last reported case in Nigeria in November 2012.



In 1994, the WHO Region of the Americas was certified polio-free, followed by the WHO Western Pacific Region in 2000 and the WHO European Region in June 2002. On 27 March 2014, the WHO South-East Asia Region was certified polio-free, meaning that transmission of wild poliovirus has been interrupted in this bloc of 11 countries stretching from Indonesia to India. This achievement marks a significant leap forward in global eradication, with 80% of the world's population now living in certified polio-free regions.

More than 18 million people are able to walk today, who would otherwise have been paralysed. An estimated 1.5 million childhood deaths have been prevented, through the systematic administration of vitamin A during polio immunization activities.

In 1980, 2.6 million people died of it, and in 1990, 545,000 died; by 2014, global vaccination programs had reduced the number of **deaths** from **measles** to 73,000. Despite these trends, rates of disease and **deaths** increased from 2017 to 2019 due to a decrease in immunization.

Measles surged worldwide in 2019 reaching highest number of reported cases in 23 years. [Highlighted in a publication by WHO and the United States Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](#), measles cases worldwide increased to 869 770 in 2019, the highest number reported since 1996 with increases in all WHO regions. Global measles deaths climbed nearly 50 percent since 2016, claiming an estimated 207 500 lives in 2019 alone.



