Anti-Vaxxers

Immunization Safety Review

Viral Pathogenesis and Immunity

Splendid Solution

Vaccinating Britain

Global Burden of Disease and Risk Factors

Dirt and Disease

Epidemic Poliomyelitis

The Epidemiology of Polio in Israel

The New Public Health

Chasing Polio in Pakistan

The Epidemiology of Poliomyelitis in Northeastern Wisconsin

The Global Epidemiology of Infectious Diseases

Modeling Infectious Diseases in Humans and Animals

Manual for the Surveillance of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2013

The Virus and the Vaccine

The Politics of Polio in Northern Nigeria

The River

Adverse Events Associated with Childhood Vaccines

Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-preventable Diseases

Late Effects of Poliomyelitis

Polio Across the Iron Curtain

Poliomyelitis Vaccines

The Post-polio Syndrome

Control of Communicable Diseases Manual

The Incidence of Poliomyelitis in Iowa

Elegy for a Disease

Journal of Hygiene, Epidemiology, Microbiology, and Immunology

The Health of Nations

Vaccines

A History of Poliomyelitis

Polio

The Oxford Handbook of Public Health Ethics

Molecular Biology of Picornaviruses

Netter's Neurology

Nanovaccines

Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-preventable Diseases

The Cutter Incident

The Travel and Tropical Medicine Manual E-Book

Anti-Vaxxers

This electronic version has been made available under a Creative Commons (BY-NC-ND) open access license. This book is available as an open access ebook under a CC-BY-NC-ND licence. Vaccinating Britain shows how the British public has played a central role in the development of vaccination policy since the Second World War. It explores the relationship between the public and public health through five key vaccines – diphtheria, smallpox, poliomyelitis, whooping cough and measles-mumps-rubella (MMR). It reveals that while the British public has embraced vaccination as a safe, effective and cost-efficient form of preventative medicine, demand for vaccination and trust in the authorities that provide it has ebbed and flowed according to historical circumstances. It is the first book to offer a long-term perspective on vaccination across different vaccine types. This history provides context for students and researchers interested in present-day controversies surrounding public health immunisation programmes. Historians of the post-war British welfare state will find valuable insight into changing public attitudes towards institutions of government and vice versa.

Immunization Safety Review

In the 20th century, poliomyelitis emerged to become a global crippler and killer. But, with the development of preventive vaccines in the 1950s, it looks set to be the first disease to be eliminated by direct human intervention. Divided into four parts, this book presents a world geography of poliomyelitis.
one at a time. In this fifth report in a series, the committee examines the hypothesis that exposure to polio vaccine contaminated with simian virus 40 (SV40), a virus that causes...
Adverse Events Associated with Childhood Vaccines

The number of global polio cases has fallen dramatically and eradication is within sight, but despite extraordinary efforts, polio retains its grip in a few areas. Anthropologist Svea Closser follows the trajectory of the polio eradication effort in Pakistan, one of the last four countries in the world with endemic polio.

Anthropologist Svea Closser describes the complex power negotiations that underlie the eradication effort at every level, tracking techniques of resistance employed by district health workers and state governments alike. This book offers an analysis of local politics, social relations, and global political economy in the implementation of a worldwide public health effort, with broad implications for understanding what is possible in global health, now and for the future. This book is the recipient of the annual Norman L. and Roselea J. Goldberg Prize for the best project in the area of medicine.

However, Closser notes that while the eradication campaign was once hailed as the model for all public health, its benefits fell far short of its expectations. It failed to address the underlying mechanisms involved in the induction of immune responses through mucosal compartments and the advantages of nanomaterials in the formulation of nanovaccines; nor did it consider how to use these formulations in the benefit of global health.

This book analyzes the potential of nanovaccines to result in new vaccines. It discusses the synthesis and functionalization of nanomaterials for the development of nanovaccines; and presents key perspectives for the future of mucosal nanovaccines. It provides routes for the design and evaluation of mucosal nanovaccines; and covers the synthesis and functionalization of nanomaterials for the development of nanovaccines. Mucosal vaccines constitute the most practical immunization approach since they are easy to administer (promoting patient comfort and increasing compliance), allow triggering relevant immune responses at both the site of administration and distant compartments, and thus may protect the main entry portal for pathogens (oral, nasal, and genital mucosae). In this context, the potential of nanovaccines to result in new vaccines is significant.

Closser describes various strategies used in the eradication campaign in Pakistan, including the use of gold nanoparticles; PLGA, silica, and chitosan nanoparticles; as well as nanogels, carbon nanotubes, liposomes, and Virus-like particles. A description of the immunogenic properties of the mucosal nanovaccines is presented, highlighting the improvements achieved with this approach when compared to conventional formulations.

The River

This book provides a compilation of the current developments in mucosal nanovaccines, which are an attractive approach to fight against infectious and non-communicable diseases. Since nanomaterials possess unique properties; many of them have a positive effect on vaccine efficacy when used as antigen carriers and have been applied in vaccinology and the development of new vaccines.

The book is a comprehensive resource for researchers and practitioners in the field of mucosal vaccination, offering insights into the latest advancements and future directions in the development of mucosal nanovaccines. It is an essential read for anyone interested in the latest developments in the field of vaccinology and the potential of nanomaterials in the fight against infectious and non-communicable diseases.
health officials, pediatricians, attorneys, researchers, and parents. Discussion also includes background information on the development of the vaccines and details about the case reports, clinical trials, and other sources of uncertainty in methods and data.

Jonas Salk in 1955, the production of the vaccine at industrial facilities such as the one operated by Cutter, and the tragedy that occurred when 200,000 people were inadvertently injected with live virulent polio virus: 70,000 became ill, 200 were permanently paralyzed, and 10 died. Dr. Offit also explores how, as a consequence of the tragedy, one jury's verdict set in motion events that eventually suppressed the production of vaccines already licensed and deterred the development of new vaccines that hold the promise of preventing other fatal diseases.

This remarkable book recounts for the first time a devastating episode in 1955 at Cutter Laboratories in Berkeley, California, that has led many pharmaceutical companies to abandon vaccine manufacture. Drawing on interviews with public health officials, pharmaceutical company executives, attorneys, Cutter employees, and victims of the vaccine, as well as on previously unavailable archives, Dr. Paul Offit offers a full account of the Cutter disaster. He describes the nation's relief when the polio vaccine was developed by Dr. Jonas Salk in 1955, the production of the vaccine at industrial facilities such as the one operated by Cutter, and the tragedy that occurred when 200,000 people were inadvertently injected with live virulent polio virus: 70,000 became ill, 200 were permanently paralyzed, and 10 died. Dr. Offit also explores how, as a consequence of the tragedy, one jury's verdict set in motion events that eventually suppressed the production of vaccines already licensed and deterred the development of new vaccines that hold the promise of preventing other fatal diseases.
The Cutter Incident "Will have an enthusiastic audience among historians of medicine who are familiar, for the most part, only with later twentieth-century efforts to combat polio."

--Allan M. Brandt, University of North Carolina

Dirt and Disease is a social, cultural, and medical history of the polio epidemic in the United States. Naomi Rogers focuses on the early years from 1900 to 1920, and continues the story to the present. She explores how scientists, physicians, patients, and their families explained the appearance and spread of polio and how they tried to cope with it. Rogers frames this study of polio within a set of larger questions about health and disease in twentieth-century American culture.

In the early decades of this century, scientists sought to understand the nature of polio. They found that it was caused by a virus, and that it could often be diagnosed by analyzing spinal fluid. Although scientific information about polio was understood and accepted, it was not always definitive. This knowledge coexisted with traditional notions about disease and medicine. Polio struck wealthy and middle-class children as well as the poor. But experts and public health officials nonetheless blamed polio on a filthy urban environment, bad hygiene, and poverty. This allowed them to hold slum-dwelling immigrants responsible, and to believe that sanitary education and quarantines could lessen the spread of the disease.

Even when experts acknowledged that polio struck the middle-class and native-born as well as immigrants, they tried to explain this away by blaming the fly for the spread of polio. Flies could land indiscriminately on the rich and the poor. In the 1930s, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt helped to recast the image of polio and to remove its stigma. No one could ignore the cross-spread of the disease.

By the 1950s, the public was looking to science for prevention and therapy. But Rogers reminds us that the recent history of polio was more than the history of successful vaccines. She points to competing therapies, research tangents, and people who died from early vaccine trials.