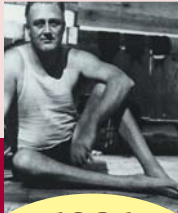


# The evolution of polio immunization— one of the greatest medical success stories in US history

The earliest record of typical signs of paralytic poliomyelitis is from an Egyptian hieroglyph dating from around 3700 BC.<sup>1</sup>

Courtesy of the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation.

**3700 BC**  
Polio symptoms first recorded



**1921**  
FDR contracts polio

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, one of polio's most famous victims, contracts the disease in the summer of 1921.<sup>2</sup>

The Salk inactivated polio vaccine (IPV) reduces paralytic polio cases by 90% in the US.<sup>3</sup>

**1955**  
The first polio vaccine



Courtesy of the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation.

**1961**  
The oral polio vaccine

The Sabin oral polio vaccine (OPV) eradicates natural or "wild-type polio" in the US by 1979, and in the Western Hemisphere by 1991.<sup>3</sup>

An enhanced polio vaccine (e-IPV) joins the fight against polio. It is more potent than the original Salk IPV.<sup>3</sup>

**1991**  
The enhanced-potency polio vaccine

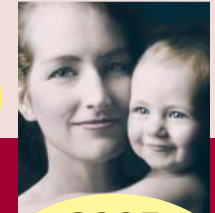
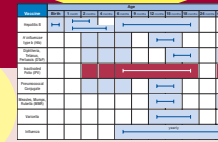


**1996**  
IPV-OPV fight polio together

Rarely, OPV itself may cause vaccine-associated paralytic polio (VAPP). To prevent this, e-IPV was reintroduced in the US and used in a sequential polio vaccination schedule.<sup>3</sup>

e-IPV is used exclusively for all 4 doses of the polio vaccination series and VAPP is eliminated in the US.<sup>3-5</sup>

**2000**  
All-IPV recommended schedule



**2005**  
Today and tomorrow—the one you can trust

The use of e-IPV for all 4 doses of the polio vaccination series continues to provide protection against polio.<sup>3-5</sup>

Talk to your health-care provider about IPOL® (Poliovirus Vaccine Inactivated) and make sure your child is vaccinated.

## Safety Information

IPOL vaccine is indicated for the active immunization of infants (as young as 6 weeks of age), children, and adults for the prevention of poliomyelitis caused by poliovirus Types 1, 2, and 3. Local and systemic adverse reactions may include fever, irritability, drowsiness, anorexia, and crying. Other local and systemic adverse reactions may occur. IPOL vaccine is contraindicated in persons with a history of hypersensitivity to any component of the vaccine. As with any vaccine, vaccination with IPOL vaccine may not protect 100% of individuals.

IPOL vaccine is manufactured by Sanofi Pasteur SA (formerly Aventis Pasteur SA) and distributed by Sanofi Pasteur Inc. (formerly Aventis Pasteur Inc.).

Sources: 1. Cann AJ. *Principles of Molecular Virology*. 3rd ed. San Diego, Calif: Elsevier Academic Press; 2001. Available at: [www-micro.msb.le.ac.uk/109/introduction.html](http://www-micro.msb.le.ac.uk/109/introduction.html). Accessed May 27, 2005. 2. The White House Web site. Biography of Franklin D. Roosevelt. Available at: <http://www.whitehouse.gov/history/presidents/fr32.html>. Accessed February 28, 2005. 3. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). *Epidemiology and Prevention of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases: The Pink Book*. 8th ed. Atlanta, Ga: Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Foundation; 2004:89-100. 4. CDC. Summary of notifiable diseases—United States, 2002. *MMWR*. 2004;51:73. 5. CDC. Summary of provisional cases of selected notifiable diseases, United States, cumulative week ending December 25, 2004 (51st week). *MMWR*. 2005;53:1204.

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