

A brief

HISTORY OF

vaccines

POLIOMYELITIS
VACCINE



Code
127
Three
During manufacture, 100 units
and 100 micrograms streptomycin
to each cc.
CAUTION: Contains no preservatives
use if cloudy. Use within 6 hours
opening bottle.
SEE ENCLOSED DIRECTIONS

CUTTER

POLIOMYELITIS
VACCINE
CUTTER
HENRIET, CALIFORNIA

From at least the 15th century, people in different parts of the world attempt to prevent illness by intentionally exposing healthy people to smallpox.



1796

Dr Edward Jenner created the world's first successful vaccine. He found out that people infected with cowpox were immune to smallpox.



1806

French Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte and American President Thomas Jefferson acknowledge Dr Edward Jenner's work and endorse the smallpox vaccine.



1885



Louis Pasteur successfully prevents rabies through post-exposure vaccination.

1918–19

The “Spanish Flu” pandemic kills 1 in 67 United States soldiers, making an influenza vaccine a US military priority.



Read more about the [HISTORY OF THE INFLUENZA VACCINE](#) →



1967

Mass vaccination begins with the World Health Organization announcing the Intensified Smallpox Eradication Programme.

Read more about the [HISTORY OF THE SMALLPOX VACCINE](#) →



1971

The measles vaccine (1963) is combined with recently developed vaccines against mumps (1967) and rubella (1969) into a single vaccination (MMR).



Read more about the [HISTORY OF THE MEASLES VACCINE](#) →

1988

WHO launches the Global Polio Eradication Initiative.



Read more about the [HISTORY OF THE POLIO VACCINE](#) →

2016

The success of the Meningitis Vaccine Project highlights the key role public-private partnerships can play in helping to develop vaccines.



2019

WHO prequalifies an Ebola vaccine for use in countries at high risk.

Read more about the [HISTORY OF THE EBOLA VACCINE](#) →



2021

WHO calls on Member States to prioritize vaccination against COVID-19 of health workers and at-risk groups in all countries.

