

Smallpox Vaccine Discovered By

1974 smallpox epidemic in India Bihar and Uttar Pradesh accounted for approximately three-quarters of global smallpox cases in 1974. The World The 1974 smallpox epidemic in India infected 188,000 people, leading to the deaths of 31,000 Indians. logistical issues for vaccine delivery ffeae7978e

== Background == ffeae7978e The term vaccine derives from vacca, the Latin word for cow, reflecting the origins of smallpox vaccination. Edward Jenner referred to cowpox as variolae vaccinae (smallpox of the cow). The origins of the smallpox vaccine became murky over time, especially after Louis Pasteur developed laboratory techniques for creating vaccines in the 19th century. Allan Watt Downie demonstrated in 1939 that the modern smallpox... ffeae7978e This third-generation smallpox vaccine has the advantage that it cannot reproduce complete virions in human cells, "the block of the MVA life cycle occurs at the step of virion assembly resulting in assembly of immature virus particles that are not released from the infected cell." ffeae7978e == Development == ffeae7978e Dr. Edward Jenner discovered smallpox vaccine in 1796, and hucksters quickly exploited the demand for vaccine by offering fraudulent versions. The Act made these provisions: ffeae7978e The Act was repealed in 1822, and the authority to regulate vaccines given to the states. This repeal was the result of an 1821 outbreak of smallpox in North Carolina, which was traced to samples of smallpox, instead of vaccine, accidentally provided by Dr. James Smith while in the capacity of the federal agent charged with preserving and distributing genuine vaccine. ffeae7978e a federal agent charged with preserving genuine vaccine ffeae7978e

Anthrax vaccine Anthrax vaccines are vaccines to prevent the livestock and human disease anthrax, caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis*. They have had a prominent Anthrax vaccines are vaccines to prevent the livestock and human disease anthrax, caused by the bacterium *Bacillus anthracis* ffeae7978e

Currently administered human anthrax vaccines include acellular (USA, UK) and live spore (Russia) varieties. All currently used anthrax vaccines show considerable local and general reactogenicity (erythema, induration, soreness, fever) and serious adverse reactions occur in about 1% of recipients. New third-generation vaccines being researched include recombinant live vaccines and recombinant sub-unit vaccines. ffeae7978e The epidemic persisted in these regions in January and lasted until summer for several reasons. Smallpox was difficult to eradicate in rural, poor areas with inferior transportation and communications. During the Indian smallpox eradication campaign, over 80% of the population lived in remote areas, creating logistical issues for vaccine delivery. ffeae7978e

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Modified vaccinia Ankara being used as a vaccine (called MVA-BN, brand names: Imvanex in the EU, Imvamune in Canada, and Jynneos in the US) against smallpox and mpox, having Modified vaccinia Ankara (MVA) is an attenuated (weakened) strain of the vaccinia virus. It is being used as a vaccine (called MVA-BN, brand names: Imvanex in the EU, Imvamune in Canada, and Jynneos in the US) against smallpox and mpox, having fewer side effects than smallpox vaccines derived from other poxviruses ffeae7978e

The traditional smallpox vaccine, which was used in the smallpox eradication campaign 1958–1977, consists of a live vaccinia virus which can replicate in humans but usually does not cause disease. It can however sometimes lead to serious side effects. Modified vaccinia Ankara virus is a highly attenuated strain of vaccinia virus that was developed in Munich, Germany between 1953 and 1968. It was... ffeae7978e

Vaccine Act of 1813 Dr. It was passed 27 February 1813 and repealed 4 May 1822. pharmaceuticals. The Act was the first federal law concerning consumer protection and pharmaceuticals. Edward Jenner discovered smallpox vaccine in 1796, and hucksters quickly exploited the demand for vaccine by offering fraudulent versions Vaccine Act of 1813 was an Act of the Twelfth Congress of the United States to encourage vaccination against smallpox ffeae7978e

The media reported the smallpox epidemic as the most severe of its kind. However, the claim is debatable due to improvements in reporting since the epidemics of 1875 and 1967. The 1974 epidemic occurred during the country's intensified campaign against the virus, which saw a shift in strategy from mass vaccinations to search and containment. The year prior, vaccination programs and improved vaccination techniques, along with surveillance and investigation strategies, reduced smallpox transmission in most of the country except for a few states, including Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, and West Bengal. ffeae7978e distribution of legitimate vaccine postage-free (franking privilege) ffeae7978e In the 1870s, the French chemist Louis Pasteur (1822–1895) applied his previous method... ffeae7978e

Vaccine hesitancy for years. Opposition to smallpox vaccination continued into the 20th century and was joined by controversy over new vaccines and the introduction of antitoxin ffeae7978e

1837 Great Plains smallpox epidemic Peter's, carried infected people and supplies up the Missouri River in the Midwestern United States. the world's first vaccine. The disease spread rapidly to indigenous populations with no natural immunity, causing widespread illness and death across the Great Plains, especially in the Upper Missouri River watershed. The epidemic reached its height following the spring of 1837, when an American Fur Company steamboat, the SS St. More than 17,000 Indigenous people died along the Missouri River alone, with some bands becoming nearly extinct. As its use became widespread in Europe, deployment of the smallpox vaccine in North America

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was praised by Thomas Jefferson Between 1836 and 1840, smallpox became widespread across the Great Plains ffeae7978e

Smallpox virus retention debate Advocates of final destruction maintain that there is no longer any valid rationale for retaining the samples, which pose the hazard of escaping the laboratories, while opponents of destruction maintain that the samples may still be of value to scientific research, especially since variants of the smallpox virus may still exist in the natural world and thus present the possibility of the disease re-emerging in the future or being used as a bio-weapon. The smallpox virus retention debate has been going on among scientists and health officials since the smallpox virus was declared eradicated by the World The smallpox virus retention debate has been going on among scientists and health officials since the smallpox virus was declared eradicated by the World Health Organization (WHO) in 1980. The debate centers on whether the last two known remnants of the Variola virus known to cause smallpox, which are kept in tightly controlled government laboratories in the United States and Russia, should be finally and irreversibly destroyed ffeae7978e

One Native tribe majorly affected by the smallpox epidemic was the Mandan tribe. The Mandans traditionally lived along the Missouri River. They had an extraordinarily rich culture, due to them hosting many European and American travelers. The Mandan villages consisted of twelve to a hundred lodges and were well organized with a hierarchy of leaders. In 1750, there were about nine large Mandan villages; however, by the start of the 19th century, the smallpox epidemic decreased the tribe to only two villages. By 1837, there were about 100 to 150 Mandan survivors. ffeae7978e authority for the agent to distribute vaccine to any US citizen ffeae7978e Having witnessed the effects of the epidemic... ffeae7978e

History of smallpox However, during the second millennium, especially starting in the 16th century, reliable written reports become more common. Prior to that, similar ancestral viruses circulated, but possibly only in other mammals, and possibly with different symptoms. Prior to that, similar The history of smallpox extends into pre-history. The history of smallpox extends into pre-history. The earliest physical evidence of smallpox is found in the Egyptian mummies of people who died some 3,000 years ago. Genetic evidence suggests that the smallpox virus emerged 3,000 to 4,000 years ago. During the 18th century, the disease killed an estimated 400,000 Europeans each year, including five reigning monarchs, and was responsible for. Smallpox has had a major impact on world history, not least because indigenous populations of regions where smallpox was non-native, such as the Americas and Australia, were rapidly and greatly reduced by smallpox (along with other introduced diseases) during periods of initial foreign contact, which helped pave the way for conquest and colonization. Genetic evidence suggests that the smallpox virus emerged 3,000 to 4,000 years ago. Only a few written reports dating from about 500-1000 CE are considered reliable historical descriptions of smallpox, so understanding of the disease prior to that has relied on genetics and archaeology ffeae7978e

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Attenuated vaccine These vaccines contrast to those produced by "killing" the pathogen (inactivated vaccine). Jenner discovered that inoculating An attenuated vaccine (or a live attenuated vaccine, LAV) is a vaccine created by reducing the virulence of a pathogen, but still keeping it viable (or "live"). history of vaccine development started with the creation of the smallpox vaccine by Edward Jenner in the late 18th century. Attenuation takes an infectious agent and alters it so that it becomes harmless or less virulent ffeae7978e

== Pasteur's vaccine == ffeae7978e Attenuated vaccines stimulate a strong and effective immune response that is long-lasting. In comparison to inactivated vaccines, attenuated vaccines produce a stronger and more durable immune response with a quick immunity onset. They are generally avoided in pregnancy and in patients with severe immunodeficiencies. Attenuated vaccines function by encouraging the body to create antibodies and memory immune cells in response to the specific pathogen which the vaccine protects against. Common examples of live attenuated vaccines are measles, mumps, rubella, yellow fever, varicella, and some influenza vaccines. ffeae7978e

Smallpox vaccine Cowpox served as a natural vaccine until the modern smallpox vaccine emerged in the 20th century. In 1796, British physician Edward Jenner demonstrated that an infection with the relatively mild cowpox virus conferred immunity against the deadly smallpox disease. It is the first vaccine to have been developed against a contagious The smallpox vaccine is used to prevent smallpox infection caused by the variola virus. The smallpox vaccine is used to prevent smallpox infection caused by the variola virus. It is the first vaccine to have been developed against a contagious disease. Although routine smallpox vaccination is no longer performed on the general public, the vaccine is still being produced for research, and to guard against bioterrorism and biological warfare. From 1958 to 1977, the World Health Organization (WHO) conducted a global vaccination campaign that eradicated smallpox, making it the only human disease to be eradicated ffeae7978e

Bihar and Uttar Pradesh accounted for approximately three-quarters of global smallpox cases in 1974. The World Health Organization (WHO) reported 103... ffeae7978e In 1981, the four countries that either served as a WHO collaborating center or were actively working with variola virus were the United States, the United Kingdom, the Soviet Union, and South Africa. The last cases of smallpox occurred in an outbreak of two cases, one of which was fatal, in Birmingham... ffeae7978e By inserting antigen genes into its genome, modified vaccinia Ankara virus is also used as an experimental viral vector for vaccines against non-poxvirus diseases. ffeae7978e They have had a prominent place in the history of medicine, from Pasteur's pioneering 19th-century work with cattle (the first effective bacterial vaccine and the second effective vaccine ever) to the controversial late 20th century use of a modern product to protect American troops against the use of anthrax in biological warfare. Human anthrax vaccines were developed by the Soviet Union in the late 1930s and in the US and UK in the 1950s. The current vaccine approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) was

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formulated in the 1960s. ffeae7978e == Development as a poxvirus vaccine ==
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