

In victory over polio, hope for the battle against COVID-19

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UVA Health's Bill Petri, MD, PhD, is working on a vaccine for COVID-19. He and graduate student Alexandra N. Donlan have authored a new editorial in Science that finds hope for the battle against COVID-19 in the victory over polio. Credit: Sanjay Suchak | UVA Communications

For much of the 20th century, summer was considered "polio season," and people were accustomed to seeing swimming pools and movie theaters closed to stave off the latest epidemic. Shaking hands was off



limits, and even touching money was perilous. The ever-present threat of death or permanent paralysis from polio was part of life, as were regular social-distancing efforts to limit the terrible disease's spread.

For many younger people in America, the idea of living under threat from a serious infectious disease has been hard to imagine, at least until COVID-19. But now the story of the victory over polio is even more resonant. In a new editorial in the journal *Science*, UVA Health's William A. Petri, MD, Ph.D., and graduate student Alexandra N. Donlan highlight medicine's great triumph over polio, at least in the West, and hold out hope we can do the same for COVID-19.

"Nearly four decades ago the United States was faced with a similar challenge, the race to develop a vaccine against an infectious disease," said Petri, an infectious disease expert who is developing a COVID vaccine. "Jonas Salk's demonstration of the ability of vaccination to prevent paralysis due to polio in 1955 led to a nationwide celebration and Salk's invitation to the White House."

Preventing Polio

The editorial authors call the prevention of polio epidemics a "signature success of science in the 20th century." But it was no easy task, they note, and the worldwide eradication of polio remains elusive.

Salk first developed an <u>injectable vaccine</u> in the mid-1950s. It was then tested in 2 million children in what Petri and Donlan call a "herculean" effort. "Today," they write, "the faith in, and support of, scientific research by the American public is, arguably, founded on the <u>polio</u> vaccine."

The Oral Vaccine



An oral vaccine soon followed, developed by Albert Sabin, and the two vaccines have served as the armament for vanquishing polio around the world. There is a drawback to the oral vaccine, however: Because it is manufactured using live, but weakened, virus, recipients excrete live virus in their stool. This can lead to disease transmission in communities with low vaccination rates, especially in areas with limited sanitation infrastructure. There are also, rarely, cases of the weakened virus taking sufficient hold in a vaccine recipient to allow person-to-person transmission. This has resulted in polio outbreaks in recent years in Africa and parts of Asia. To overcome this, with the support of the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation there is fast-tracking of clinical trials of a new version of the oral vaccine, much as scientists are fast-tracking potential vaccines for COVID-19.

While more work remains to be done to eradicate polio around the world, the disease's conquest in the West speaks to the tremendous power of <u>vaccine</u> research. Polio, in America, stands alongside measles, mumps, tetanus, smallpox and more as serious diseases that are no longer a serious threat. Hopefully, in the not-too-distant future, COVID-19 will join that list.

"As the world faces COVID-19," the scientists conclude, "it is heartening to see the same application of science to public health for [COVID] as the one used for the last 70 years of <u>polio</u>-virus research."

More information: Mucosal immunity and the eradication of polio, *Science* (2020). DOI: 10.1126/science.abb8588, science.sciencemag.org/content ... 368/6489/362.summary

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