**Disease name:**  Poliomyelitis (Polio)

**Etiology:**

- **Picorna virus**  Infects and multiplies in the throat and small intestine. Migrates to lymphnodes and into blood (Viremia). If Viremia persist virus penetrates the capillary wall and enters central nervous system where the virus has a high affinity for motor nerves

**Virulence factors:**

- **Portal of entry:**  Mucus membrane
- **Attachment:**  Receptors for both epithelial cells of the mucus membrane and motor neurons
- **Evade the host:**  Intracellular parasites that invade neurons
- **Immune system:**

**Mode of Transmission:**

- **Vehical:**  Drinking fecal contaminated water. Virus found in the fecal material is stable for long periods of time.

**Reservoir:**

- **Humans**

**Signs and Symptoms:**

Initial symptoms include sore throat and nausea, headache, fever. Majority of cases goes no further than this. However if viremia persist, paralysis of motor nerves and death by respiratory failure.

In third world countries, infants get asymptomatic conditions
Prophylaxis: 

Immunization,

Secondary infections

None

History:

Sulk vaccine was first vaccine to be grown in Cell culture. The sulk vaccine requires a series of injections and boosters.

Sabin vaccine is an attenuated vaccine. Made up of 3 strains of virus. Taken orally. Type 3 strain revers 1/560,000 times.