



The History of Vaccines (Part 1)



Where did the Idea of Vaccines come from?

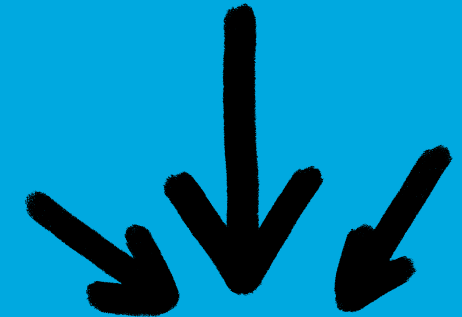


From at least the 15th century, people in different parts of the world have attempted to prevent illness by intentionally exposing healthy people to smallpox

In 1774, Benjamin Jesty makes a breakthrough. Testing his hypothesis that infection with cowpox – a bovine virus which can spread to humans – could protect a person from smallpox

July 1796, A doctor injects a 8 year old boy with matter from a human smallpox sore in order to test his resistance. He remains in perfect health, becoming the first human to be vaccinated against smallpox. The term 'vaccine' is later coined, taken from the Latin word for cow, vacca.

In 1872, despite enduring a stroke and the death of 2 of his daughters to typhoid, Louis Pasteur creates the first laboratory-produced vaccine: the vaccine for fowl cholera in chickens.



Russel W. Brown (Left) and James M.H. Henderson (Right) were key figures in creating and making sure that women and children could be inoculated against Polio. Their work allowed for over two million people to receive the vaccine and many more!

These Gentleman were native citizens from Alabama and from January 16, 1953 until April 26, 1954 worked to get materials to make the Polio Vaccine with Jonas Salk.



The history of Vaccination Practices has not always been kind to the African American Community. However, there are figures that are making vaccination practices safer for everyone.

Dr. Robert Drummond, an urgent care physician in Los Angeles, posts videos on Youtube and Instagram explaining COVID-19 science to the public. He says acknowledging racism in the health care system is one key step to reaching African American communities, because the mistrust has deep roots.

Dr. Kizzmekia Corbett, or Kizzy Corbett," is an African American scientist who was right at the forefront of the development of the vaccine." Corbett is an expert on the front lines of the global race for a SARS-CoV-2 vaccine, and someone who will go down in history as one of the key players in developing the science that could end the pandemic.



Dr. Kristamarie Collman, a family physician in Orlando, has been dispelling vaccine myths through social media. She's among a growing group of African American doctors trying to reach vaccine-hesitant members of their communities.

Sources:
<https://www.who.int/news-room/spotlight/history-of-vaccination/a-brief-history-of-vaccination>
<https://www.npr.org/sections/health-shots/2021/01/19/956015308/you-cant-treat-if-you-cant-empathize-black-doctors-tackle-vaccine-hesitancy>

