



Diseases Fact Sheet - Poliomyelitis (Polio)

South Dakota Department of Health

Office of Disease Prevention Services - 605-773-3737 -(1-800-592-1861 in South Dakota only)

This material is provided for informational purposes only and is not a substitute for medical care. We are not able to answer personal medical questions. Please see your health care provider concerning appropriate care, treatment or other medical advice.

What is it?

Polio is a viral disease which may affect the central nervous system. Since polio immunization has become widespread, cases of polio are very rare.

Who gets polio?

Polio is more common in infants and young children and occurs under conditions of poor hygiene. However, paralysis is more common and more severe when infection occurs in older individuals. In exceedingly rare cases, oral polio vaccine can cause paralytic polio in a person who receives the vaccine and in a person who is a close contact of a vaccine recipient (one in every 8.1 million doses and one in every 5 million doses, respectively).

How is polio spread?

Polio is predominately spread through the feces.

What are the symptoms of polio?

Infection ranges in severity from an inapparent infection to a paralytic disease which may result in death. Symptoms include fever, malaise, headache, nausea and vomiting, excruciating muscle pain and stiffness in the neck and back.

How soon after infection do symptoms appear?

The incubation period is usually six to 20 days for paralytic cases, with a range of three to 35 days.

When and for how long is a person able to spread polio?

Patients are most infectious from seven to 10 days before and after the onset of symptoms. However, patients are potentially contagious as long as the virus is present in the throat and feces. The virus persists in the throat for approximately one week after the onset of illness and is excreted in the feces for several weeks or, occasionally months.



Does past infection with polio make a person immune?

There are three types of polio virus. Lifelong immunity usually depends on which type of virus a person contracts. Second attacks are rare and result from infection with a polio virus of a different type than the first attack.

What is the treatment for polio?

There is presently no cure for polio. Treatment involves supportive care.

What are the complications associated with polio?

Complications include paralysis (most commonly of the legs). Paralysis of the muscles of respiration and swallowing can be fatal.

Is there a vaccine for polio?

Two types of polio vaccine are available: trivalent oral polio vaccine (TOPV) and inactivated polio vaccine (IPV). The American Academy of Pediatrics and the Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices recommend that TOPV be given at two, four and 15 months of age and between four and six years of age.

[Learn About Immunizations in South Dakota](#)

How can polio be prevented?

Maintaining high levels of polio immunization in the community is the single most effective preventive measure.

[Learn About Immunizations in South Dakota](#)

Related Sites:

- [South Dakota Department of Health, Immunization Program](#)
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
 - [Vaccines and Immunizations](#)
 - [Parents Guide to Childhood Immunizations](#)