Abstract

Can poliomyelitis or polio-like diseases be prevented, treated, or cured without vaccination? Several case studies suggest that alternatives to vaccination were effectively used during the epidemics of the mid 1950’s. However, at that time alternative approaches to Polio prevention and treatment were generally neglected in favor of mass vaccination. Three alternative approaches discussed in this paper entail (a) oral ingestion or intramuscular/intravenous injection of vitamin C, (b) oral ingestion of a solution of magnesium chloride, and (c) the application of a diet that restricts sugar intake.

The role of vaccination is somewhat paradoxical, in that this supposed panacea was a prime aetiologial factor in polio epidemics in the early 1950s. “Cutter's incident” caused a significant increase in polio cases as a result of the vaccine manufacturer releasing polio vaccine with a live virus component. Continued use of other polio vaccines has contributed to increases in other iatrogenic disorders. The Post Vaccinal Syndrome (PVS), a syndrome of disease or disorder due to the administration of a vaccine, has gained increasing attention in recent times—whether due to the inoculated virus, the adjuvants, or contaminants.

Correctly treating hypoglycemia enhances the functioning of the immune system, resulting in natural immunity for a vast variety of diseases. The euglycemic status is a key condition for preventing, treating, or maintaining optimum health.

Keywords: hypoglycemia, hyperglycemia, diet, nutrition, vitamins, polio treatments, iatrogenic disease