

In the 1960's, polio was seen as a major health issue, several research avenues were pursued, resulting in 2 main vaccines being produced. Dr. Jones Salk developed a hypodermically administered solution based around his work with a killed form of the virus. Later saw the introduction of a much more cost effective, oral vaccine, based upon a live virus. Both types of vaccine had inherent problems and brought with them their own set of health risks.

Dr. Albert Sabin was the man behind the revolutionary new, orally administered vaccine; it would not be until much later that we would find that same vaccine was now the major cause of polio in the USA. As early as 1976, the other well known polio expert, Dr. Jones Salk was telling us that he believed the live oral vaccine, designed by Sabin, had been the principal cause of every polio case in the USA since 1961

[We have known since 1961 in the United States and prior to that in other countries, that the live virus vaccine for polio does cause the disease itself – Dr. Jones Salk, CBC Television interview, July 6th 1977]

An often overlooked contender and relatively unknown hero of the campaign against polio is Dr. Claus Jungeblut. He was quite correctly regarded as an important member of the polio research community, although recent theory has given less credence to his findings than he received in his day. It is quite a spectacular oversight when you consider that as early as 1935 (1), he was demonstrating that vitamin C inactivated diphtheria toxin. Later in 1947 he would demonstrate that ascorbate could not only be used as a cure for polio but to inactivate tetanus toxin.

[In the 1930's, Claus W. Jungeblut, MD... first reported that ascorbic acid in concentrations, attainable in humans by a high intake, could inactivate and or protect against numerous viral and bacterial pathogens and their toxins. These include the polio, hepatitis and herpes viruses. - John T. A. Ely, PhD]

Between 1936 and 1939, Jungeblut published several papers, these demonstrated that the use of ascorbic acid on monkeys that had been infected with the polio virus could be seen to result in both a decreased level of symptoms and enhanced immunity. Sabin made an attempt at recreating the experiments performed by Jungeblut, and failed to obtain concurring results. More recent examination of the experiments undertaken by Sabin, by such people as Frederick Klenner and Robert Landwehr (2), suggests that he failed to use as large a dosage of vitamin C as Jungblut. Unfortunately at the time it was deemed that Sabin had disproved Jungblut's findings, which caused vitamin C as a polio treatment to be almost ignored for a decade.

During the 1949 Annual Session of the American Medical Association, at around the time that the USA was suffering its worst ever polio epidemic, a then unknown MD named Frederick Klenner was granted the floor to make comment following a talk given regarding the treatment of bulbar polio symptoms. Drawing heavily upon the previous work of Jungblut and supported by his own research results in successfully treating polio patients personally, Klenner spoke of using vitamin C and ascorbic acid in the treatment of polio.

[It might be interesting to learn how poliomyelitis was treated in Reidsville, N.C., during the 1948 epidemic. In the past seven years, virus infections have been treated and cured in a period of seventy-two hours by the employment of massive frequent injections of ascorbic acid, or vitamin C. I believe that if vitamin C in these massive doses — 6,000 to 20,000 mg in

a twenty-four hour period — is given to these patients with poliomyelitis none will be paralyzed and there will be no further maiming or epidemics of poliomyelitis - Dr. F. R. Klenner, Reidsville, N.C.]

Later in 1952, Klenner produced a paper, commenting on the much earlier work of Jungblut, he states his belief that it was due to the amount of vitamin C administered that Jungblut had achieved inconclusive results. Drawing comparisons with the tests performed by Sabin, pointing out that Sabin had used far higher doses of the polio virus and less vitamin C than Jungblut. (3)

In his papers, Klenner discusses using extremely large doses of ascorbate for treating polio sufferers. Klenner professed success in treating patients by administering several thousand milligrams of ascorbate each day. It should be noted that the previously unsuccessful experiments carried out by Sabin utilised much smaller doses. Klenner comments that is unfortunate that Sabin's negative report on the value of ascorbic acid on the poliomyelitis virus, caused Jungblut to discontinue his own work. (4)

[For patients treated in the home, the dose schedule was 2,000 mg by needle every six hours, supplemented by 1,000 to 2,000 mg every two hours by mouth. That is a total of 8,000 mg/day intramuscularly, plus, allowing for sleep, oral doses in the range of an additional 16,000 to 32,000 mg. This yields a total between 20,000 and 40,000 mg of vitamin C per day – Frederick Klenner]

To reinforce his claims, Klenner describes the successful cure of polio patients utilising vitamin C, he details the process involved, whereby large doses are given to the sufferers orally, thus increasing the vitamin C levels in the blood extremely quickly, and saturating the tissues. (5)

[Two patients in this series of 60 regurgitated fluid through the nose. This was interpreted as representing the dangerous bulbar type. For a patient in this category postural drainage, oxygen administration, in some cases tracheotomy, needs to be instituted, until the vitamin C has had sufficient time to work — in our experience 36 hours. Failure to recognize this factor might sacrifice the chance of recovery. With these precautions taken, every patient of the series recovered uneventfully within three to five days. – Frederick Klenner]

During the period between 1948 and 1960, five International Poliomyelitis Congresses were held, their intention to deal with global polio epidemics. Despite the volume of reports produced by these meetings, there can be found no indication of Klenner's work on vitamin C as a treatment for polio. The first of the meetings did touch briefly upon the effects of nutrition and was summarily dismissed by a statement from an expert "that no clinical evidence is known to me which justifies an increase in intake of vitamins beyond the recommended allowances"

Despite the best efforts of Klenner, polio is still listed as an incurable disease. Concluding his 1959 paper, Klenner challenges the medical profession to disprove his cure, saying "To those who say that polio is without cure, I say that they lie".

[Should the disease be present in the acute form, ascorbic acid given in proper amounts around the clock, both by mouth and needle, will bring about a rapid recovery. We believe that ascorbic acid must be given by needle in amounts from 250 mg to 400 mg per kg body

weight every 4 to 6 hours for 48 hours and then every 8 to 12 hours. The dose by mouth is the dose that can be tolerated. To those who say that Polio is without cure, I say that they lie. Polio in the acute form can be cured in 96 hours or less. I beg of someone in authority to try it – Frederick Klenner - 1959]

In modern times there are still parts of the globe where polio vaccine is not used. Polio remains a very real health threat in these places, where full vaccination cost is prohibitive, simple and cheap application of vitamin C may be used to combat the effects of polio. Where standard forms of vaccination are deemed cost effective, we should still question the safety of such methods. We have witnessed the problems caused by SV-40 contamination of the Sabin vaccine, along with many cases of vaccine induced polio. Vitamin C treatment could well prove to be a cheaper, safer and equally potent way of confronting the health threat that polio presents. We need to ask ourselves why almost every major health authority in the western world stonewalled the findings pioneered by Jungblut and later championed by Dr. Klenner for 42 years.

1. Jungeblut CW. Inactivation of poliomyelitis virus by crystalline vitamin C (ascorbic acid). *J Exper Med* 1935. 62:317-321.
2. Robert Landwehr. The origin of the 42-year stonewall of vitamin C. *Journal of Orthomolecular Medicine*, 1991, Vol 6, No 2, p 99-103.
3. Stone I. *The Healing Factor*, Chapter 13, Viral Infection. Grosset and Dunlap, 1972
4. Klenner FR. The treatment of poliomyelitis and other virus diseases with vitamin C. *Southern Medicine and Surgery*, July, 1949, p 209.
5. The Vitamin and Massage Treatment for Acute Poliomyelitis, *Journal of Southern Medicine and Surgery* in August, 1952