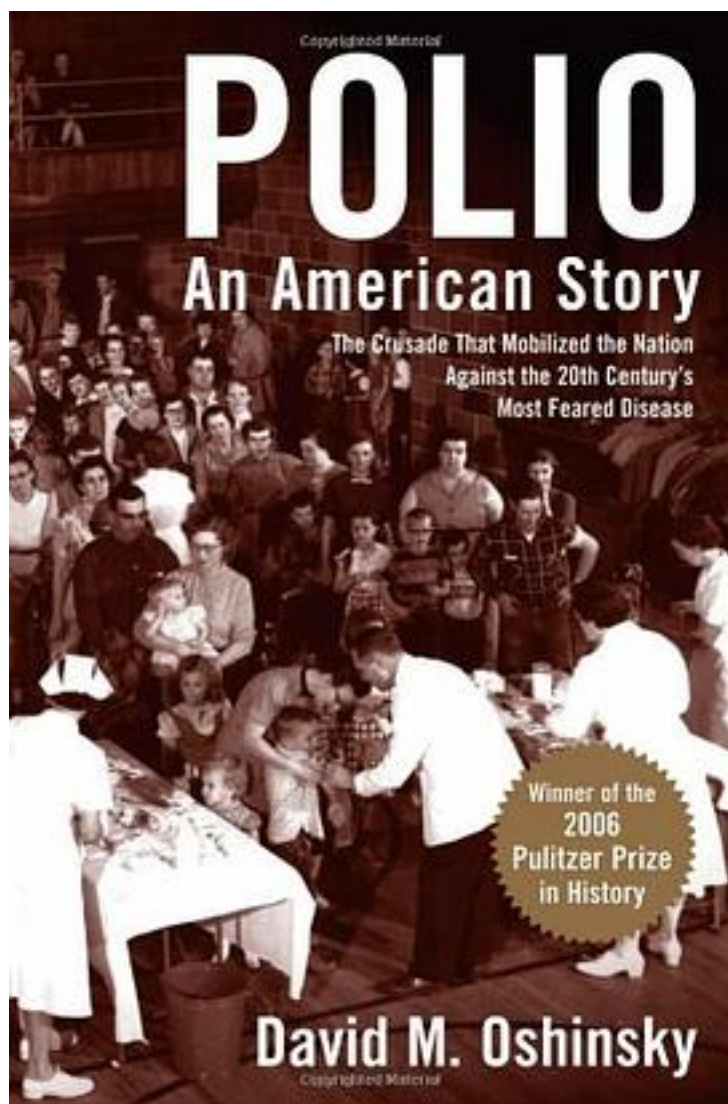


Polio



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著者:David M. Oshinsky

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All who lived in the early 1950s remember the fear of polio and the elation felt when a successful vaccine was found. Now David Oshinsky tells the gripping story of the polio terror and of the intense effort to find a cure, from the March of Dimes to the discovery of the Salk and Sabin

vaccines--and beyond.

Here is a remarkable portrait of America in the early 1950s, using the widespread panic over polio to shed light on our national obsessions and fears. Drawing on newly available papers of Jonas Salk, Albert Sabin and other key players, Oshinsky paints a suspenseful portrait of the race for

the cure, weaving a dramatic tale centered on the furious rivalry between Salk and Sabin. Indeed, the competition was marked by a deep-seated ill will among the researchers that remained with them until their deaths. The author also tells the story of Isabel Morgan, perhaps the most talented of all

polio researchers, who might have beaten Salk to the prize if she had not retired to raise a family. As backdrop to this feverish research, Oshinsky offers an insightful look at the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, which was founded in the 1930s by FDR and Basil O'Connor. The National

Foundation revolutionized fundraising and the perception of disease in America, using "poster children" and the famous March of Dimes to raise hundreds of millions of dollars from a vast army of contributors (instead of a few well-heeled benefactors), creating the largest research and rehabilitation

network in the history of medicine. The polio experience also revolutionized the way in which the government licensed and tested new drugs before allowing them on the market, and the way in which the legal system dealt with manufacturers' liability for unsafe products. Finally, and perhaps most

tellingly, Oshinsky reveals that polio was never the raging epidemic portrayed by the media, but in truth a relatively uncommon disease. But in baby-booming America--increasingly suburban, family-oriented, and hygiene-obsessed--the specter of polio, like the specter of the atomic bomb, soon became a

cloud of terror over daily life.

Both a gripping scientific suspense story and a provocative social and cultural history, Polio opens a fresh window onto postwar America.

作者介绍:

戴维·M. 奥辛斯基 (David M. Oshinsky)，美国纽约大学医学人文部主任，历史系教授，专攻20世纪美国政治与文化史。由于对脊髓灰质炎历史的研究与写作，他先后获得2006年普利策奖、2009年约翰·霍普金斯彭博公共医学院院长奖，和2010年哥伦比亚大学医学中心卡特莱特奖。

阳曦，职业撰稿人、自由译者，毕业于北京航空航天大学。专注科普及幻想文学翻译，《环球科学》、《外滩画报》长期合作译者，已出版译作《赶往火星》、《元素的盛宴》等。

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标签

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评论

know-how and can-do 的美国精神

This is a great story. History usually makes great stories. It is at times a little too distracting with names and details but overall a good read.

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书评

本文写于2016年，发表于《上海书评》。灭活疫苗的接种已经在当年开始以省为单位调整了，例如上海市卫计委的信息：[\[http://www.wsjsw.gov.cn/wsjs/n473/n1980/n1984/u1ai142223.html\]](http://www.wsjsw.gov.cn/wsjs/n473/n1980/n1984/u1ai142223.html)
震惊全国的山东疫苗事件中，有两件个细节引起了我的注意：一个是被曝光的疫苗是所谓二类疫苗， ...

文/夏丽柠

戴维·M·奥辛斯基是美国纽约大学医学人文部主任，历史系教授，专攻20世纪美国政治与文化史。由于长期从事对脊髓灰质炎历史的研究与写作，他撰写了《他们应当行走》，于2006年荣获普利策奖。

脊髓灰质炎病毒所引发的急性传染病，因多见于儿童，又称小儿麻痹症...

对于这个世界上的绝大多数人来说，脊髓灰质炎已经不再是一种令人恐怖的疾病，而仅仅是一种需要接种的疫苗。每一段医学进步的背后，都有鲜为人知的曲折和令后人唏嘘不已的代价，有关儿童医学方面的进步，尤其如此。现如今，如无特殊的意外，我们大都可以全须全尾健康无虞地活到...

通过这本书可以了解人类战胜脊灰的历史，以一种特别的形式，私人基金会组织，政府参与极少，规模宏大，持续时间长，胜利如此明显，技术路线的竞争激烈，医学问题的复杂，种种情况交织，形成了一副恢弘画卷。现在，在全球消灭脊灰还差最后一点努力，只有尼日利亚、巴基斯坦、阿...

坦白说，很少把医学史类书读的这样有趣，并有推荐的冲动。

《他们应当行走》(Polio, An American Story)，从一个侧面描述了美国控制脊髓灰质炎的伟大历程。科学家、行政官员、社会组织、疫苗生产商，形形色色的人，因为小儿麻痹症----四、五十年代所有美国家长们的噩梦----而...

作为一个曾经纠结过使用脊灰的减活还是灭活疫苗的妈妈，看到手里的这本金黄封皮的《他们应该行走》，我曾经猜测这本书讲的该是两种脊灰疫苗的来源、利弊与优劣，也许，它会有助于我们做出选择？
然而，很显然，纽约大学的医学人文系的主任戴维·M. 奥辛斯基的野心要更大，他...

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