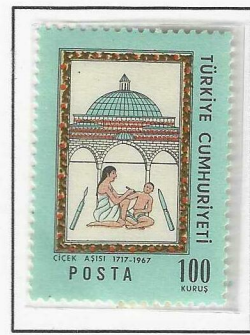


# SMALL POX – VARIOLATION / INOCULATION

## VARIOLATION AND EARLY ATTEMPTS OF TREATMENT

The word is derived from the Latin *inoculare*, meaning “to graft.” Inoculation referred to the subcutaneous instillation of smallpox virus into nonimmune individuals. The inoculator usually used a lancet wet with fresh matter taken from a ripe pustule of some person who suffered from smallpox. The material was then subcutaneously introduced on the arms or legs of the nonimmune person. The terms **inoculation** and **variolation** were often used interchangeably. In 1670, Circassian traders introduced variolation to the Turkish “Ottoman” Empire. Variolation came to Europe at the beginning of the 18th century with the arrival of travelers from Istanbul.



# 1967 – Turkish stamp – commemorate the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the first smallpox vaccination

# Republic of Türkiye MS - 700 years of Mansion of Amasya Darulshifa of Ottomans Empire



# **ABU BAKR AL-RAZI**

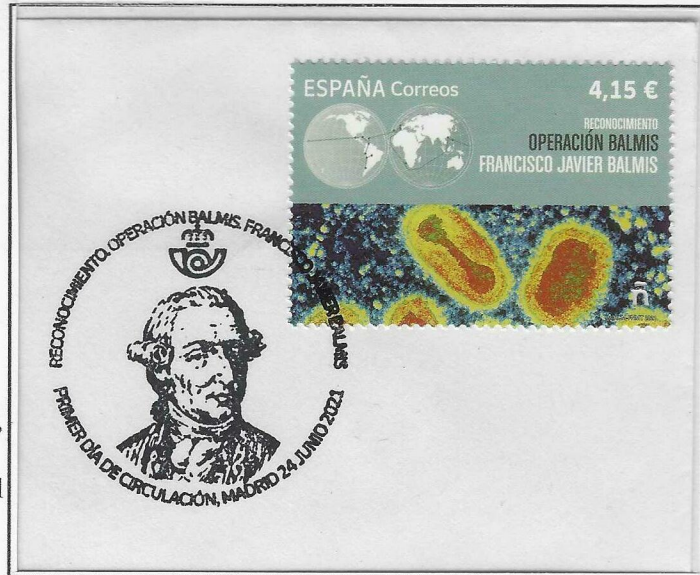
a Arab Physician first introduced Small pox variolation



## SMALL POX – BIO WEAPON DURING WAR

**Fort Pitt** was a fort built by British forces between 1759 and 1761 during the French and Indian War. The Fort Pitt case is infamous. In June 1763, the fort was besieged during Pontiac’s Rebellion. Soldiers and civilians in the fort had smallpox

The smallpox blanket incident as a documented method of attack against Native Americans. British officers’ willingness to contemplate using smallpox against the Indians was a sign of their callousness. “Even for that time period, it violated civilized notions of war,” the disease “kills indiscriminately—it would kill women and children, not just warriors.”



# SPAIN High value stamp on **BALMIS EXPEDITION (1803-1806)** - Spanish Healthcare mission

# **FRANCISCO JAVIER DE BALMIS** was a Spanish physician best known for leading an 1803 Expedition for mass vaccination to Spanish America and Asia to vaccinate millions of population

# During the 1700s, smallpox raged through the American colonies and the Continental Army. Smallpox impacted the Continental Army severely during the Revolutionary War, so much so that **George Washington** mandated inoculation for all Continental soldiers in 1777.

