



The Rotary Club of Tallahassee (Capital)

Tuesday's Program will be:

LIBBY SIMMONS
Second Harvest of the Big Bend
Director of Development



March Monthly Theme

MARCH IS
WATER, SANITATION, AND HYGIENE MONTH

Together, we make a difference for healthier communities.




Rotary
Club of Tallahassee (Capital)

Club Meeting & Place

Tallahassee (Capital)
Meets at Glory Days Grill 1926 Capital Circle NE Tallahassee, FL 32308
Glory Days Grill 1926 Capital Circle NE Tallahassee, FL 32308
FL
Time: Tuesday at 12:30 PM

Club Officers



Linda Liebert-Hall
President



Pamela S Terry
President-Elect



David Driggers
President-Nominee



Diana Manning Marr
Secretary



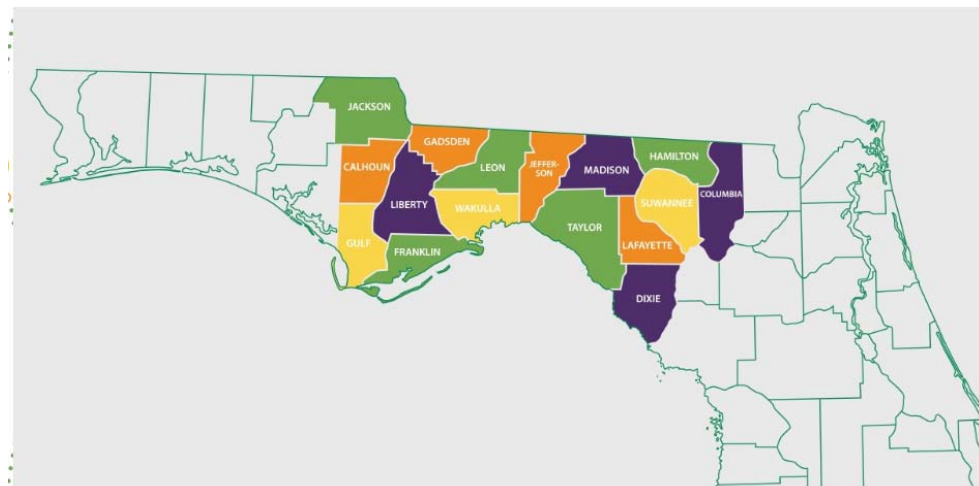
James B. Wadsworth, Jr.
Treasurer



John B. Crocker
Bulletin Editor
Public Image Chair



Michael Hall
Rotary Foundation Chair



OUR VISION?

A hunger-free Florida Big Bend.

Second Harvest of the Big Bend is based in Tallahassee, Florida. We provide healthy food for neighbors facing hunger and food insecurity throughout our 16-county Big Bend service area.

As the region's primary source for charitable food, our facility acts as a storage and distribution depot for over 120 smaller frontline agency partners, including emergency food pantries, homeless shelters, schools, churches and community centers.

Our mission is to advance change by feeding the hungry and educating and engaging the community in the fight to end hunger.



John Mackie
Club Executive Secretary
CCO-Club Comm. Offcr
Club Admin Chair



Ed Acuff
Club Programs Chair



Gene Kelley Jr.
Club Service Chair



Joy Blomeley
Past President
iPast President

Events

March 25th
[Tallahassee \(Capital\) Weekly Club Meeting](#)

April 8th
[Tallahassee \(Capital\) Weekly Club Meeting](#)

April 22nd
[Tallahassee \(Capital\) Weekly Club Meeting](#)

April 23rd
[Rotary Board Meeting](#)

April 30th
[Kearney Center](#)

May 13th
[Tallahassee \(Capital\) Weekly Club Meeting](#)

Years of Service

Diana Manning Marr
04-30-2003
22 Years

Eberhard Roeder
04-15-2012
13 Years

Brian L Wheeler
03-30-2023
2 Years

Birthdays

Diana Manning Marr
March 24th

Pamela S Terry
April 22nd

James B. Wadsworth, Jr.
May 14th



March 11 Meeting

Diana Marr Awarded The Heart of Rotary

Greg Patterson
speaks to
the Club
about
walking



Heart of Rotary

Each month in this Rotary year, our club will honor someone in the community with the Heart of Rotary award. It can be a fellow Rotarian, or someone else you feel has a servant heart and deserves to be recognized for the work they do in the community. To nominate someone for the award, please use the nomination form and send it to President Linda by the end of the month. At the first meeting of the following month, President Linda would then announce the winner of the award. If the winner is from the community, they should be invited to a meeting to enjoy a lunch with us and to receive their award. (Hopefully, they will find a kindred spirit with us and join our club.)

The award for July 2024 is presented to
Joy Blomeley.

The award for August 2024 is presented to
Ed Acuff.

The award for September 2024 is presented to
Pam Terry.

The award for October 2024 is presented to
John Crocker.

The award for November 2024 is presented to
Brittany Seachrist
of Humble House Ministries.

The award for December 2024 is presented to
Jim Wadsworth.

Poliovirus

Polio paralysis is caused by a human enterovirus called the wild poliovirus. It can interact in its host in two ways:

- Infection not including the central nervous system, which causes a minor illness with mild symptoms
- Infection including the central nervous system, which may cause paralysis

Less than 1% of wild poliovirus infections result in paralysis. The virus is most often spread by the faecal-oral route. It enters through the mouth and multiplies in the intestine. Infected individuals shed poliovirus into the environment for several weeks, where it can spread rapidly through a community, especially in areas of poor sanitation.

There are two forms of poliovirus:

Wild Poliovirus

Wild polioviruses are the naturally occurring strains of poliovirus that circulate in the environment.

There are three serotypes of wild poliovirus: type 1, type 2, and type 3. Immunity to one serotype does not confer immunity to the other two. Outbreaks were largely unknown prior to the 20th century. However, with improved sanitation in the 20th century, the average age at which individuals were exposed to the virus increased. With progressively declining protection from maternal antibodies, infection increasingly resulted in paralysis.

Type 2 wild poliovirus was declared eradicated in September 2015, with the last virus detected in India in 1999. Type 3 wild poliovirus was declared eradicated in October 2019. It was last detected in November 2012. Only type 1 wild poliovirus remains.

Variant Poliovirus (cVDPV)

Circulating Vaccine-Derived Polioviruses

Wild poliovirus (WPV) is the most commonly known form of the poliovirus. However, there is another form of polio that can spread within communities: circulating vaccine-derived poliovirus, or cVDPV. While cVDPVs are rare, they have been increasing in recent years due to low immunization rates within communities. cVDPV type 2 (cVDPV2) are the most prevalent, with 959 cases occurring globally in 2020. Notably, since the African Region was declared to have interrupted transmission of the wild poliovirus in August 2020, cVDPV are now the only form of the poliovirus that affects the African Region.

How cVDPVs Occur

The oral polio vaccine (OPV) that has brought the wild poliovirus to the brink of eradication has many benefits: the live attenuated (weakened) vaccine virus provides better immunity in the gut, which is where polio replicates. The vaccine virus is also excreted in the stool, and in communities with low-quality sanitation, this means that it can be spread from person to person and actually help protect the community.

However, in communities with low immunization rates, as the virus is spread from one unvaccinated child to another over a long period of time (often over the course of about 12-18 months), it can mutate and take on a form that can cause paralysis just like the wild poliovirus. This mutated poliovirus can then spread in communities, leading to cVDPVs.
