In 1885, Pasteur treated 9-year-old Joseph with his anti-rabies vaccine and the kid recovered perfectly. This milestone transformed Pasteur into a legend.

Pasteur's discovery of the germ theory of disease laid the foundation for the field of immunology and revolutionized the prevention of contagious diseases. His work in the development of vaccines and the concept of pasteurization have had a profound impact on medicine and industry. Pasteur's contributions to science have been recognized with numerous awards and honors, including a doctorate of science and a position as physics professor at the Dijon high school. In 1847, he completed his studies and discovered various infectious diseases such as staphylococcus, streptococcus, pneumococcus. He invented cellular egg production to terminate the disease. His study of silkworm diseases laid the foundation for the development of chemical synthesis. And even the most perishable liquids could be preserved if they were kept away from light.

Pasteur's systematic methods of research, scientific approach and insight revolutionized the understanding of molecular asymmetry and stereochemistry. His discovery of pasteurization was a result of his meticulous experiments and dedication to scientific inquiry.

Pasteur's scientific and medical accomplishments include the cure for rabies, anthrax, chicken cholera, and silkworm diseases. He also contributed to the development of the first vaccines and immunology branch of science.