


July 2024 - Neurocalendar

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
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| | 1 In 1944, Congress passed an act to create the National Institutes of Health. | 2 Richard Axel was born in 1946. Axel won the Nobel Prize for his work on the olfactory system. | 3 In 1946, U.S. President Truman signed the National Mental Health Act. | 4 | 5 Herbert S. Gasser, winner of the Nobel prize for his work on the functions of single nerve fibers, was born in 1888. | 6 |
| 7 Nobel prize winning neuroanatomist Camillo Golgi was born in 1843. | 8 | 9 | 10 Theodore Simon was born in 1873; with Alfred Binet, he developed the first intelligence test. | 11 In 1857, Alfred Binet was born. | 12 In 1974, U.S. President Nixon signed a law providing protection for human participants in biomedical research. | 13 |
| 14 Physiologist Johannes Peter Muller was born in 1801. | 15 Epilepsy researcher Brenda Langford Milner was born in 1918. | 16 Aleksandr Luria was born in 1902. He established the study of neuropsychology. | 17 Manfred Meier was born in 1929. He studied epilepsy and basal ganglia diseases. | 18 | 19 In 1950, the U.S. FDA approved the drug Seconal as a sedative. | 20 Luigi Rolando, born in 1773, was among the first to stimulate the brain electrically. |
| 21 | 22 | 23 Henry H. Dale, winner of the Nobel prize for his work on the chemical transmission of nerve impulses, died in 1968. | 24 | 25 Margaret Washburn, the first woman to receive a PhD in psychology from a university in the U.S., was born in 1871. | 26 Psychologist Carl Gustav Jung was born in 1875. | 27 |
| 28 Allvar Gullstrand, winner of the Nobel prize for his work on the optics of the eye, died in 1930. | 29 | 30 | 31 In 1984, the U.S. FDA approved the drug Orap as an antipsychotic. Orap blocks dopamine receptors in the brain. | <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Eye Injury Prevention Month / Fireworks Safety Month </div> | |  |