


August 2018 - NeuroCalendar

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|--|--|--|---|--|---|---|
| <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> Cataract Awareness Month / Children's Eye Health and Safety Month / Eye Injury Prevention Month / Pain Awareness Month </div> | | | 1 In 1955, the US FDA approved the anti-anxiety drug Placidyl. | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5 Edgar Douglas Adrian, Nobel prize winner for his work on neural transmission, died in 1977. | 6 | 7 Hans-Lukas Teuber was born in 1916; he studied the effects of brain injury on vision. | 8 Neurophysiologist and pain research Patrick Wall died in 2001. | 9 Psychologist Jean Piaget was born in 1896. | 10 Acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin) was synthesized by Felix Hoffmann in 1897. | 11 |
| 12 Walter Rudolph Hess, Nobel prize winner for his work on the hypothalamus, died in 1973. | 13 In 1886, Victor Horsley reported a successful surgery for epilepsy to the British Medical Association. | 14 | 15 The National Institute on Neurological Disease and Blindness was established in 1950. | 16 The National Eye Institute was established in 1968. Neurologist Jean-Martin Charcot died in 1893. | 17 | 18 Psychologist B.F. Skinner died in 1990. |
| 19 | 20 Nobel prize winner Roger Sperry, who studied the functional differences between the hemispheres, was born in 1913. | 21 | 22 | 23 The US FDA approved the antipsychotic/ antidepressant drug Triavil in 1965. | 24 Willard Small was born in 1870; he was the first to use rats' behavior in mazes as a measure of learning. | 25 |
| 26 Psychologist William James died in 1910. | 27 | 28 Godfrey Newbold Hounsfield, Nobel prize winner for computer-assisted tomography, was born in 1919. | 29 | 30 | 31 Hermann von Helmholtz was born in 1821. He made key contributions in visual and auditory physiology. |  |