

December 2019 - Neurocalendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
1 Color vision researcher Christine Ladd-Franklin was born in 1847.	2	3 Psychoanalyst Anna Freud was born in 1895.	4 In 1959, the first rhesus monkey, Sam, was launch into space for behavioral experiments.	5	6 Amytal, a CNS depressant, was approved by the FDA in 1954.	7 Martin Rodbell, Nobel prize winner for the discovery of G-protein coupled receptors, died in 1998.
8	9	10	11 Psychological Review was first published in 1893. Nobel Prize winner (2000) Paul Greengard was born in 1925.	12 In 1904, Ivan Pavlov received the Nobel prize.	13	14 Centrax, a drug used as a sedative, was approved by the FDA in 1976.
15 The National Council of Women Psychologists was established in 1941.	16 Margaret Mead, a cultural anthropologist, was born in 1901. She studied how children are raised and how gender roles and culture affect personality.	17 Jan Purkinje, a physiologist, was born in 1787. He worked on visual perception.	18 George Wald was born in 1906. Wald received the Nobel prize for his work on vision.	19	20 George Albee, who studied intellectual development of adults with schizophrenia, was born in 1921.	21 Nikolaas Tinbergen, who won the Nobel prize for his work on ethology, died in 1988.
22 Thomas Sudhof, who won the Nobel Prize for his work on regulating vesicle traffic, was born in 1946.	23 In 1938, the FDA approved phenobarbital to control epileptic seizures.	24	25 Otto Loewi died in 1961. He discovered acetylcholine.	26 The National Eye Institute was established in 1968.	27 Egas Moniz performed frontal lobotomy surgery in 1935 and won the Nobel Prize.	28 The FDA approved the drug Prozac in 1987. Prozac is an antidepressant.
29	30 Randy Schekman, Nobel prize winner for his work on regulating vesicle traffic, was born in 1946.	31 Phrenologist Johann Spurzheim was born in 1776.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; display: inline-block;"> Drunk and Drugged Driving (3D) Prevention Month </div>			