

# July 2009 - NeuroCalendar

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