

# July 2022 - Neurocalendar

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