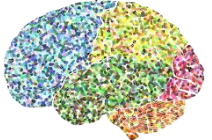


June 2022 - Neurocalendar

| Sunday | Monday | Tuesday | Wednesday | Thursday | Friday | Saturday |
|---|--|--|--|--|---|---|
| | | | 1 | 2 | 3 Otto Loewi, winner of the Nobel prize and discoverer of acetylcholine, was born in 1873. | 4 |
| National Aphasia Awareness Month / Vision Research Month | | | | | | |
| 5 | 6 | 7 Eduard Phluger, an early spinal cord researcher, was born in 1829. | 8 | 9 Henry Hallett Dale, winner of the Nobel prize for work on nerve impulses, was born in 1875. | 10 In 1986, a New York court ruled that patients involuntarily admitted to a state mental hospital cannot be forced to take antipsychotic drugs. | 11 |
| 12 | 13 In 1773, physicist Thomas Young was born; he theorized that three types of receptors in the retina mediate color vision. | 14 Alois Alzheimer was born in 1864; in 1907, he described the syndrome of neural degeneration that is named for him. | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| 19 Friedrich Wilhelm Adam Serturner, discoverer of morphine, was born in 1783. | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 Jonas Salk, inventor of the polio vaccine, died in 1995. | 24 In 1795, Ernst Weber, an early psychophysicist, was born. | 25 |
| 26 Psychiatrist Aaron Rosanoff, who studied genetic and physiological factors that affect psychosis, was born in 1878. | 27 The first seat belt law was enacted in the US (Illinois) in 1955. Helen Keller was born in 1880. | 28 Paul Broca, the first to identify a brain location that was associated with a specific behavior, was born in 1824. | 29 In 1989, the US House of Representatives passed a joint resolution declaring 1990-2000 as the Decade of the Brain. | 30 The Pure Food and Drug Act was passed in the US in 1906. | |  |