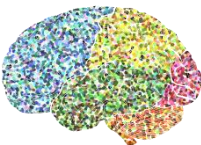


January 2022 - Neurocalendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: fit-content; margin: 0 auto;"> National Glaucoma Awareness Month / National Birth Defects Prevention </div>					1 In 1889, J. McKeen Cattell at the Univ. of Pennsylvania was the first professor of psychology in the US.
2 The American Psychological Assn. was incorporated in 1925.	3	4 May-Britt Moser, Nobel Prize winner for work on the positioning system in the brain, was born in 1963.	5	6 Dilantin (phenytoin) was approved by the FDA in 1953 to treat epilepsy.	7 In 1988, the use of fetal tissue to treat Parkinson's disease was reported.	8 The FDA approved the use of pentobarbital as a sedative in 1975.
9 In 1778, Thomas Brown was born. He studied the difference between sensation and perception.	10 S.K. Bergstrom, winner of the Nobel Prize for work on prostaglandins, was born in 1916.	11 Psychologist William James was born in 1842. R. Guillemin, Nobel Prize winner for work on brain peptides, was born in 1924.	12 In 1861, Prosper Meniere described an auditory disease characterized by vertigo, tinnitus and deafness.	13	14	15 Louis M. Terman, inventor of the IQ test, was born in 1877.
16	17	1	19 E. Hitzig presented a paper about electrical stimulation of the human brain in 1870.	20	21 Neuroanatomist Camillo Golgi died in 1926.	22
23	24 Horace Wells, a pioneer in the use of anesthesia, died in 1848.	25 Arvid Carlsson, winner of the Nobel Prize for work on dopamine and signal transduction in the nervous system, was born in 1923.	26 Neurosurgeon Wilder Penfield was born in 1891. Penfield pioneered the field of brain mapping.	27 Neuroanatomist Thomas Willis was born in 1621. John C. Eccles was born in 1903. Eccles won the Nobel Prize for his work on neuronal membranes.	28 Julia Bell was born in 1879. She studied color blindness and hemophilia.	29 Linda B. Buck was born in 1947. Buck won the Nobel Prize for her work on the olfactory
30	31					