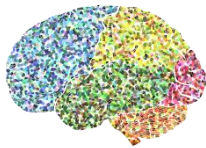


March 2022 - Neurocalendar

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
		1 Eleanor Achison McCullough Gamble was born in 1868. She was an early researcher who studied the sense of smell.	2	3	4 Charles Sherrington died in 1952. He won the Nobel prize for work on the physiology of the neuron.	5 Franz Mesmer died in 1815. He advocated the use of suggestion to cure illness.
6	7 Michael Rosbash, who won the Nobel Prize in 2017 for his work on circadian rhythms, was born in 1944.	8 The first formal psychology research lab in the US was established at Johns Hopkins University, in Baltimore in 1883.	9 Franz Joseph Gall was born in 1758; he promoted "phrenology." Identification of opiate receptors in the brain was reported in 1973.	10	11	12 World Glaucoma Day
13	14	15	16	17 Nobel prize winners: Walter R. Hess was born in 1881 and Halden Keffer Hartline died in 1983.	18	19
Brain Awareness Week		→				
20 B.F. Skinner was born in 1904. Nobel prize winner Erwin Neher was born in 1944.	21	22 Psychiatrist Nathan Kline was born in 1916; he pioneered the use of drug therapy to treat depression.	23 The genetic code for Huntington's disease was identified in 1993.	24	25	26 Bernard Katz was born in 1911. He won the Nobel prize (1970) for his work on neurotransmitters.
27 Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen, discoverer of X-rays, was born in 1845.	28 Michael Young, who won the Nobel Prize in 2017 for his work on circadian rhythms, was born in 1949.	29	30 Crawford Long performed the first recorded surgery on a patient anesthetized with ether in 1842.	31	Mental Retardation Awareness Month / Multiple Sclerosis Awareness Month / National Brain Injury Awareness Month / Save Your Vision Month	