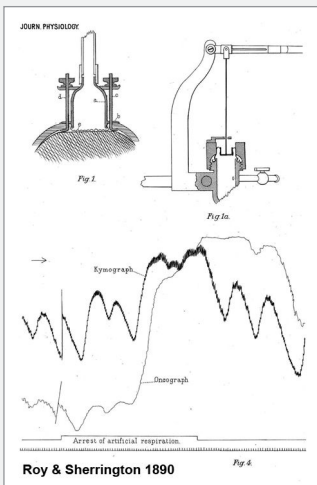


1890s

1890

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES



- Roy and Sherrington publish *On the Regulation of the Blood-Supply of the Brain*.
- H. Jackson lectures on epileptic discharges and somatotopic brain organization.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

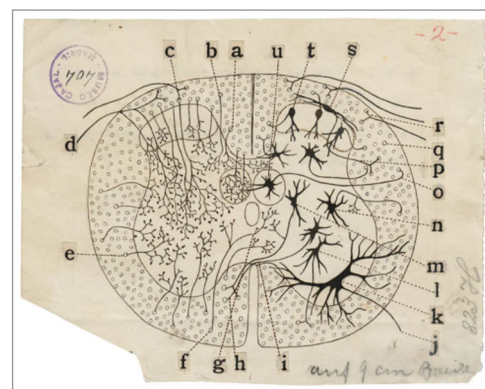
JD Rockefeller establishes U Chicago.

1891

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

Ramon y Cajal publishes his "law of dynamic polarization" forming basis of the "neuron theory" of brain structure/function.

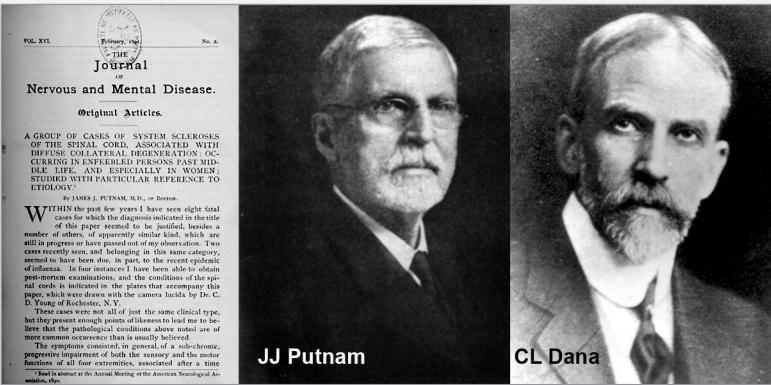
**Honorary ANA member*



1892

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

ANA President in 1892, C.L. Dana publishes first of 10 editions of his *Textbook of Nervous Diseases and Psychiatry*. In 1890 he and J.J. Putnam described a syndrome of paresthesia and spasticity which Dana connected to pernicious anemia (subacute combined degeneration, SCD, vitamin B12 deficiency).



JJ Putnam

CL Dana

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Naturalist John Muir founds The Sierra Club, conservation society in the US.

1893

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

Paul Elil Flechsig describes myelinization of brain.

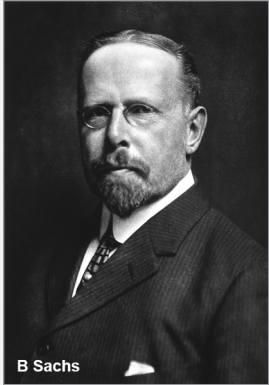
HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Bank panic of 1893 marks US economic depression ending 1897.

First railroad steam engine (E.999) reaches speeds of 100 mph.

1894

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES



ANA President in 1894, B. Sachs (and W. Tay) first described Tay-Sachs disease, noting its hereditary congenital nature, and higher prevalence among Ashkenazi Jews.

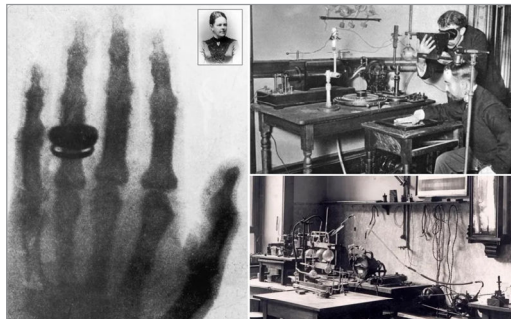
HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Thomas Edison opens first motion picture studio.

1895

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

Wilhelm Conrad Röntgen discovers X-Rays, creating medical imaging.

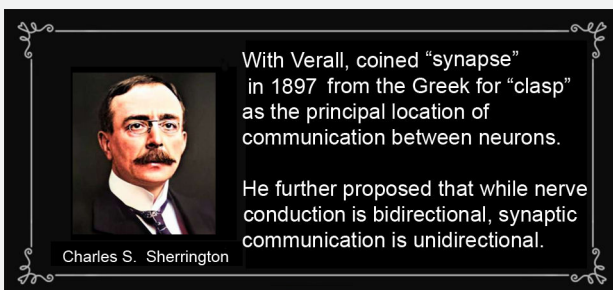


HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Alfred Nobel's estate establishes the Nobel prize.

1897

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES



With Verall, coined "synapse" in 1897 from the Greek for "clasp" as the principal location of communication between neurons.

He further proposed that while nerve conduction is bidirectional, synaptic communication is unidirectional.

Felix Hoffman synthesizes acetylsalicylic acid (aspirin).

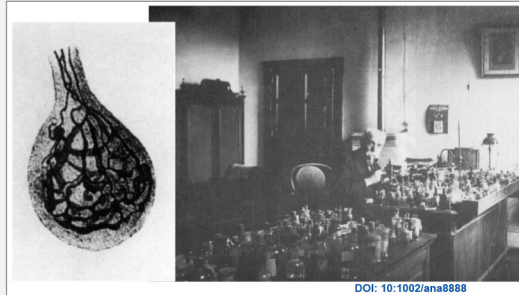
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1898

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

Camillo Golgi first describes the “internal reticular apparatus” (later ‘Golgi apparatus’) of a cerebellar Purkinje cell, illuminating cell structure of neurons.

**Honorary ANA member*



HISTORICAL CONTEXT

USS Maine explosion in Havana Cuba starts the Spanish-American War.

1899

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

Karl G.A. Bier uses cocaine for intraspinal anesthesia.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Gilded Age ends (late 1890s).

