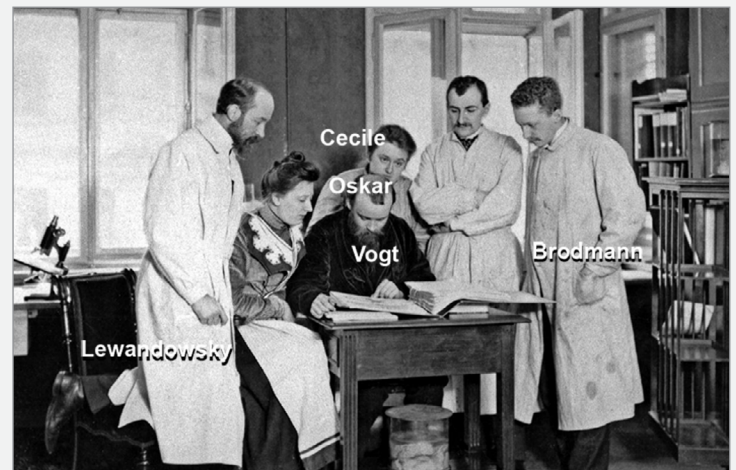


1900s

1900

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

- M. Lewandowsky coins “blood brain barrier” (Bluthirnschranke).
- Oskar & Cecile Vogt formed the first major brain research center in 1898, Germany. Pioneered integration of anatomy, genetics and electrical stimulation to study brain function.



1901

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

Wilhelm C. Röntgen receives the Nobel prize for X-rays.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

T. Roosevelt US Pres.
1901-1909 ‘Square Deal’
social reforms.

Rockefeller Institute
established.

1902

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

- Oskar and Cecile Vogt first use term “neurophysiology”.



- ANA President in 1902, Joseph Collins published both scientific neurological and literary works. Co-founded the New York Neurological Institute.

1903

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

Ivan Pavlov presents concept of “conditioned reflex”.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

First machine flight by Orville Wright, 12 seconds, 120 feet.

1904

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

Thomas Elliott first proposes chemical neurotransmission.

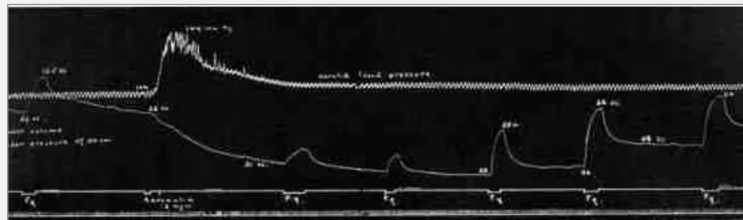
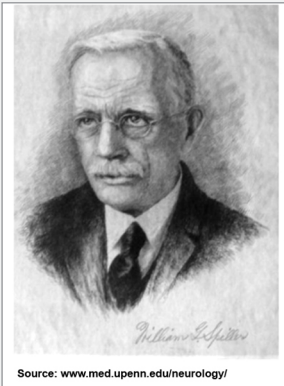


Figure 11. Effect of adrenalin on the cat bladder T.R. Elliot, *Journal of Physiology*, 1905 p.442 (credit Wellcome Library London).



1905

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES



ANA President in 1905, W.G. Spiller led Neurology at the Philadelphia Polyclinic from 1901, to become the Hospital of the Graduate School of the University of Pennsylvania in 1917.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Einstein publishes his theory of special relativity.

1906

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

Golgi and Cajal awarded Nobel Prize for nervous system structure.

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Rockefeller Institute opens first biomedical research laboratory in US.

1907

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

Auguste Deter, index case of Alzheimer's disease described by Alois Alzheimer.



1908

HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Henry Ford creates assembly line for Model T car.

1909

BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

- Harvey Cushing is first to electrically stimulate human sensory cortex.
- Brodmann describes 52 discrete cortical anatomical areas by cytoarchitecture.
- ANA President in 1909, S. Weir Mitchell was previously elected president in 1875 but declined. Known for extensive studies of phantom limb pain and causalgia in Civil War veterans with peripheral nerve injuries, as well as neuropharmacology and neurotoxicology studies.

