

## 1920s

1920

### BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

Stephen W. Ranson shows connections between Hypothalamus and pituitary.

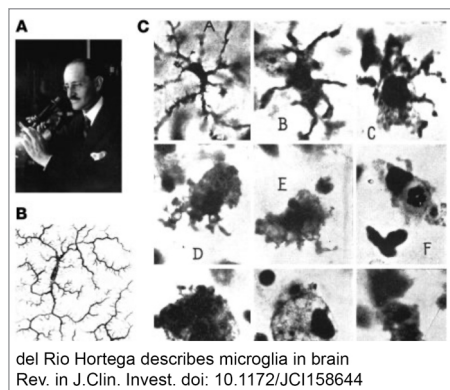
### HISTORICAL CONTEXT

US 19th Amendment ratified, giving women the vote,

“Prohibition” Era begins, ending 1933.

1921

### BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES



- del Rio Hortega describes microglia.
- Banting and Best isolate insulin.

1922

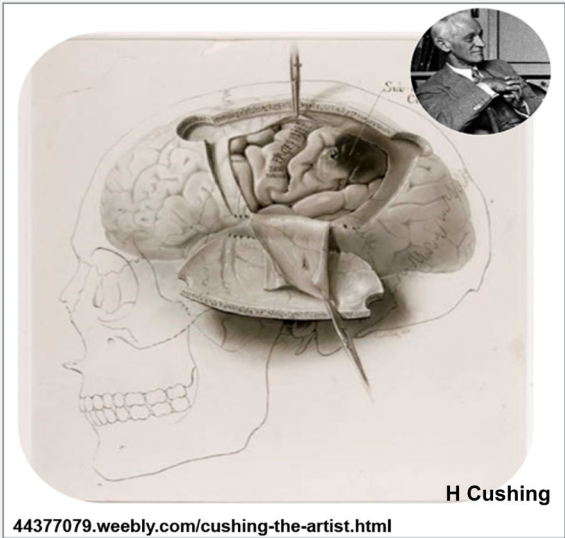
### BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

ANA President in 1922, A. Meyer published his seminal paper, *The Philosophy of Occupation Therapy*, in the first issue of *Archives of Occupational Therapy*.

1923

### BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

ANA President in 1923, H. Cushing as a medical officer in WWI advanced treatment of brain injuries and neurosurgical care for wounded soldiers. Often described as “father of neurological surgery” for advancing clinical training and neurosurgical techniques.



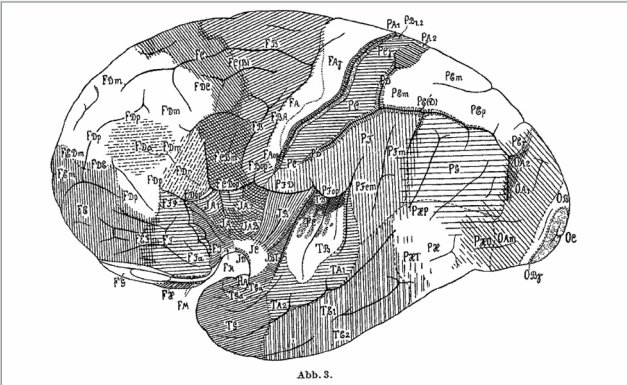
1924

### BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

C.S. Sherrington discovers basis of the stretch reflex.

1925

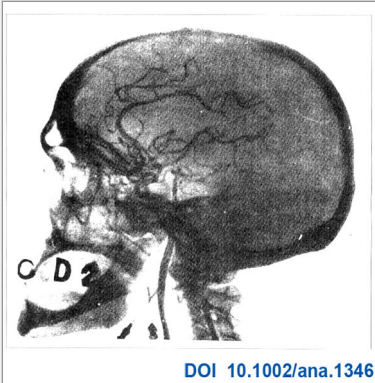
### BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES



C. von Economo and G.N. Koskinas revise Brodmann’s cortical nomenclature for cerebral cortex.

1927

## BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES



Moniz publishes first carotid angiogram.

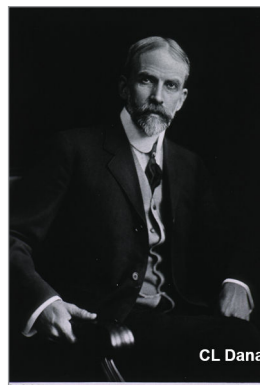
## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Charles Lindbergh flies solo New York to Paris.

1928

## BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

- A. Flemming discovers penicillin.
- ANA President in 1892 and again in 1928, C.L Dana was an influential leader in neurology, advocate for public health and mental health, published over 250 papers including studies of epilepsy, narcolepsy and tremor.



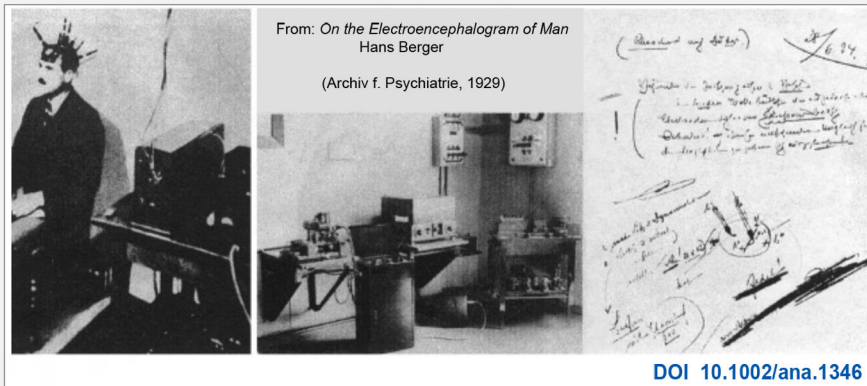
## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

Amelia Ehrhart first woman to fly across Atlantic.

1929

## BIOMEDICAL MILESTONES

- Hans Berger reports first human EEG study.



- Dale and Dudley isolate acetylcholine in animal tissues.

## HISTORICAL CONTEXT

US stocks crash - Great Depression begins.