

1920–1929



- 1920 The positive effect of the ketogenic diet on epilepsy is documented critically
- 1921 First case of progressive myoclonic epilepsy described
- 1922 Resection of adrenal gland used as treatment for epilepsy
- 1923 Dandy carries out the first hemispherectomy in a human patient
- 1924 Hans Berger records the first human EEG (reported in 1929)



- 1925 Pavlov finds a toxin from the brain of a dog with epilepsy which when injected into another dog will cure epilepsy – hope for human therapy
- 1926 Publication of L.J.J. Musken's book *Epilepsy: comparative pathogenesis, symptoms and treatment*
- 1927 Cerebral angiography first attempted by Egaz Moniz
- 1928 Wilder Penfield spends time in Foerster's clinic and learns epilepsy surgical techniques.
- 1928 An abortive attempt to restart the ILAE fails
- 1929 Penfield's first 'temporal lobectomy' (a cortical resection)



- 1920 Cause of trypanosomiasis discovered
- 1921 Psychodiagnostics and the Rorschach test invented
- 1922 Insulin isolated by Freckerick G. Banting and Charles H. Best treats a diabetic patient for the first time
- 1922 State Institute for Racial Biology formed in Uppsala
- 1923 BCG vaccine developed by Albert Calmette and Jean-Marie Camille Guérin
- 1924 Foetal reflexes described by Minowski

- 1925 Vitamin B discovered by Joseph Goldberger
- 1926 First enzyme (urease) crystallised by James Sumner
- 1927 Iron lung developed by Philip Drinker and Louis Shaw
- 1928 Penicillin discovered by Alexander Fleming
- 1929 Chemical basis of nerve impulse transmission discovered by Henry Dale and Harold W. Dudley
- 1929 Edgar D. Adrian and Bryan Matthews detect and describe nerve impulses in a single fibre