1930–1939

1930
- Foester and Penfield’s paper on the surgical treatment of post-traumatic epilepsy published in Brain
- Immunisation against typhus by Hans Zinsser
- Mumps vaccine developed

1931
- Dandy carries out the first corpus callosal section to remove a congenital cyst
- First sulphonamide antibiotic – Prontosil – developed by Armand Quick
- First vitamin C manufactured by Tadeusz Reichstein
- First antihistamine developed by Daniel Bovet
- First total artificial hip replacement by John Wiles
- Sulphapyridine (M&B 693) manufactured by Arthur James Ewins and Montague Phillips
- Vitamin K discovered and synthesised

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- Ritchie Russell’s landmark paper in Brain on head injury and post-traumatic epilepsy
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1933
- Epileptic inmates of some US asylums subject to forcible sterilisation
- Adrian and Matthews publish a renowned paper in Brain corroborating Berger’s EEG findings
- First carcinogen identified – a polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbon
- Vitamin C manufactured by Tadeusz Reichstein
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- Adrian and Matthews publish a renowned paper in Brain corroborating Berger’s EEG findings
- The first intra-operative electrocortigram by Foester and Altenburger
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1935
- A group of neurologists meet at the Lingfield Epilepsy Centre and relaunch the ILAE
- Great Britain, the United States and Scandinavia form branches of ILAE
- Lennox presents EEG findings to 2nd International Congress of Neurology in London
- Second series of Epilepsia launched
- First EEG laboratory opens – in Boston at the MGH
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- First report of the anticonvulsant effects of the vital dyes (Brilliant Red) in epilepsy
- First use of phenytoin in epilepsy
- Holland and Czechoslovakia form branches of the ILAE
- Lennox, Gibbs and Gibbs divide seizures according to their EEG characteristics into petit mal, psychomotor and grand mal variants
- Action T4 – The mass murder of handicapped persons with epilepsy begins in Germany
- 5th ILAE meeting in Copenhagen – then the ILAE again disrupted by the Second World War

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