1940–1949

1940 The first corpus callopectomy for refractory epilepsy is reported by William P. van Wagenen and R. Yorke Herren
1941 Diamox introduced for the treatment of epilepsy
1942 ECT used in the treatment of epilepsy
1943 Cortical spreading depression discovered by Aristides Leão studying epilepsy in rabbits
1944 Denis Williams publishes paper on 'transient outbursts' in the EEG of epileptic patients

1945 ILAE branch meetings restart in Great Britain
1945 American Epilepsy League Inc. formed
1945 Grass Instrument Company formed to manufacture EEG machines
1946 ILAE branch meetings restart in the United States, and the ILAE holds first postwar business meeting with 45 scientific lectures given
1946 First use of trimethadione in epilepsy
1946 Holland and Argentina form branches of the ILAE again (making five branches with Scandinavia, Britain and the United States)
1947 Mephenytoin introduced into practice
1948 Around this time, the first temporal lobectomy with removal of the mesial structures is carried out—by either Arthur Morris in Georgetown or Wilder Penfield in Montreal
1949 ILAE quadrennial meeting in Paris—the 7th ILAE meeting
1949 France forms a branch of the ILAE
1949 First video and EEG monitoring introduced
1949 Establishment of the Conseil National de Recherche Scientifique (CNRS) by Fessard.

Penicillin launched as an antibiotic by Howard Florey and Ernst Chain
The term antibiotic coined by Selman Waksman
WHO set up
Curare used as a muscle relaxant during surgery
The first renal dialysis machine announced by Willem Kolff
Alfred Blalock operates successfully on a 'blue baby'
First electron micrograph of a cell published
First RCT—of streptomycin in TB by the UK Medical Research Council
Chloramphenicol introduced
RNA discovered in chromosomes by Alfred Hershey
Nuremberg code on human experimentation
Cortisone discovered as a therapy of rheumatoid arthritis