

1931

see [1930](#) - [1932](#)

The first surgical treatment of an [intracranial aneurysm](#) with [wrapping](#) was made by [Norman McOmish Dott](#) in [1931](#) ¹⁾.

[Solitary fibrous tumor](#) (SFT), a rare mesenchymal neoplasm affecting mainly the visceral pleura, was first described as a primary spindle-cell tumor of the pleura by Klemperer and Rabin in [1931](#).

During excavation in [1931](#) by Riek in the cave of Vogelherd close to Stetten in the Lone Valley in southwestern Germany there was found an anatomically modern human skull (called: "Stetten 2") dated 32500 years before present. The skull was excavated without postcranial skeleton in the cave and showed no signs of burial. Paleopathological examinations of the calvarium reveals skeletal abnormalities that indicate parasagittal meningioma next to the bregma. Paracentral Meningiomas cause seizures and focal weakness, followed by headache. These observations are discussed in the context of modern medical knowledge. Our theory integrated archaeological, anthropological and paleopathological knowledge and helped to create the understanding of Paleolithic and earliest modern man knew regarding the "brain" and illness ²⁾.

Founded in [1931](#) as the [Harvey Cushing Society](#), the [American Association of Neurological Surgeons \(AANS\)](#) is a scientific and educational [association](#).

[Axel Herbert Olivecrona](#) (1891-1980) singlehandedly founded Swedish neurosurgery. At the International Congress in Neurology in [Bern](#) in August, [1931](#), [Harvey Cushing](#) invited the cream of the world's medical society to a private banquet. Among the 28 specially invited guests was Herbert Olivecrona. At 40 years old, Olivecrona took his seat with pioneers such as [Otfrid Foerster](#), [Percival Bailey](#), [Hugh Cairns](#), [Geoffrey Jefferson](#), and Sir [Charles Scott Sherrington](#). This suggests that Cushing was impressed by the Swedish aristocrat's didactic deeds when he visited the Serafimer Hospital in [Stockholm](#) 2 years earlier.

The [Triangle of Guillain and Mollaret](#) was described in [1931](#) by the French neurologists [Georges Charles Guillain](#) (1876-1961) and [Pierre Mollaret](#) (1898-1987) ³⁾ ⁴⁾ They are also known respectively for defining what is now known as [Guillain-Barré syndrome](#) and [Mollaret's meningitis](#).

Publications

No indexed [publications](#)

¹⁾

Zhou J, Agarwal N, Hamilton DK, Koltz MT. The 100 most influential publications pertaining to intracranial aneurysms and aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage. J Clin Neurosci. 2017 Aug;42:28-42. doi: 10.1016/j.jocn.2017.02.057. Epub 2017 Mar 25. Review. PubMed PMID: 28351533.
2)

Weber J, Spring A, Czarnetzki A. [Parasagittal meningioma in a skull dated 32500 years before present from southwestern Germany]. Dtsch Med Wochenschr. 2002 Dec 20;127(51-52):2757-60. German. PubMed PMID: 12491193.
3)

Turgut AÇ, Tubbs RS, Turgut M. Georges Charles Guillain (1876-1961) and Pierre Mollaret (1898-1987) and their legacy to neuroanatomy: the forgotten triangle of Guillain-Mollaret. Childs Nerv Syst. 2021 Feb;37(2):349-350. doi: 10.1007/s00381-018-04033-8. Epub 2019 Jan 4. PMID: 30610482.
4)

Guillain G, Mollaret P. Deux cas de myoclonies synchrones et rythmées vélo-pliaryngo-oculo-diaphragmatiques. Le problème anatomique et physio-pathologique de ce syndrome. Rev Neurol (Paris). 1931;2:545-566.

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