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the clinical information available and interpreting the X-ray studies in the light of these findings. Then comes the satisfaction of helping to plan the future course of the investigation, and ultimately arriving at the correct diagnosis.

The scope of diagnostic radiology is almost limitless, embodying all types of medical practice. The general practitioner looks to us for aid in diagnosis and direction regarding referrals of problems to the proper specialist. Surgeons and internists further pursue the diagnostic problems referred to them; many of these specialists may feel competent to interpret the X-rays themselves, but most of them welcome the opinion of the radiologist. There is no conflict of interests among these practitioners — the prime interest of all doctors concerned in a case is the welfare of the patient.

Obstetricians use the X-Ray Department less than the surgeons or internists, but not infrequently look to us for help in diagnosis or confirmation of a clinical opinion. The department of pathology in many cases verifies our correct diagnoses or demonstrates our mistakes, and by this we learn.

And so the X-Ray Department is one of the focal points in a hospital where almost all patients and clinicians receive a service necessary to the well-being of the patient and the success of the clinician. Most diagnostic problems are discussed here, professional ideas are exchanged, and plans of treatment are formulated. The radiologist is a member of the medical team with a real stake in the future health and welfare of the patient.

Women Doctors Hold Two Careers

Most women graduating in medicine do not wish to give up the natural instincts of women — a husband, a home, children; but they hope to combine this with what their training has fitted them for — the practice of medicine. Of necessity, much thought must be given to the combining of what might be considered two full time occupations. Diagnostic radiology makes this possible. The hours of work are fairly regular; there is not a lot of emergency work once the training period is over and the doctors becomes qualified. This is one of the specialties that is particularly suited to group practice with sharing of responsibility and of the work load.

For those of us who have been primarily interested in general prac-

tice, diagnostic radiology is a satisfying, unconfining specialty closely related to every branch of the practice of medicine. It has great scope as to type of practice: research, teaching, or the everyday practice of a diagnostic service — in a hospital, teaching or otherwise, or a private office or a combination of the two.

There are many opportunities to specialize within the specialty — neuroradiology, paediatric radiology, cardiovascular radiology, etc.

Young women medics in the throes of planning their future in a specialty would be well advised to consider seriously diagnostic radiology. ●

The Doctor On Our Cover

... this month is a Lady, by title and by virtue of a rare personal charm.

Her title, Lady Banting received through marriage to the late and famous Sir Frederick Banting. Her personal attributes she combined with determination and purpose to become one of Canada's outstanding physicians and a driving force for the complete emancipation of women doctors in this country.

For Dr. Banting, widowhood and her career in medicine came close together. Only months after her husband was killed on active duty with the Canadian Army, she entered the University of Toronto medical school. As a member of the wartime class of 1945, she too was automatically enlisted in the army, with the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps.

Study and travel occupied most of her time immediately after the war ended. First came a period of post-graduate training in obstetrics and gynaecology at London, England. Later, she was attracted to teaching, at University Medical School in Hong Kong. Finally, after returning to Canada, she joined the staff of Women's College Hospital and accepted the directorship of the Cancer Detection Clinic associated with that hospital.

Since that time, her work in the clinic has been a full-time occupation. It has blossomed, under her guidance, into one of the top centres of its kind in the world, and exists as one of two in Canada. To date, the so-called "well woman" clinic has examined 22,000 patients and diagnosed 185 early cases of cancer.

Dr. Banting's clinic is one of the departments at Women's College Hospital slated to undergo expansion and modernization under the new building program.

The new quarters will accommodate nearly twice as many examinations each year — almost

6,000 — but even this is not likely to meet the demand.

Assessing the popularity of her clinic, Dr. Banting said it is only more proof of the continuing need for female medical services provided by women.

"The fact that women doctors have proven themselves qualified to stand beside their male counterparts as equal . . . and the proven need for female physicians is a guarantee of the continuing place for women in medicine", Dr. Banting explained.

Another exponent of the theory that women may someday replace men as medical practitioners, Dr. Banting is nevertheless cautious to point out that such an eventuality will occur by natural evolution rather than design.

Russia, a country recently visited by Dr. Banting, already has experienced a trend in that direction. However, state-run nurseries there have allowed women to be both doctor and mother. The inclination of most Canadian women to seek marriage and motherhood will deter the trend from gaining speed, according to Dr. Banting.

In addition, the old restrictions are not completely gone. She pointed out that medical schools still keep female enrolment down to about 20 per cent.

She forecast the day when this ratio will change, but only after the number of medical schools has increased to more closely meet present demands.

In line with her belief that women must strengthen their position as acceptable medical practitioners, Dr. Banting is active in association and educational circles.

Her activities in this regard were climaxed with the appointment for which she is recognized on this month's CD cover, the Canadian vice-presidency of the International Federation of Medical Women.