

KWAK, SCOTT AND FERGUSON

TABLE 2. Comparison of Prevalence of Enuresis and/or Nocturia in the Various Observed Groups

	Children	Adults
SCA with controls	$p < 0.01$	p between 0.20 and 0.10
SCA with SCT	$p < 0.01$	p between 0.10 and 0.05
SCT with controls	p between 0.50 and 0.30	p between 0.50 and 0.30
Males with females	$p < 0.01$	p between 0.20 and 0.10

in children with SCA. In the latter group, however, there are additional factors, probably renal in origin, which account for the higher prevalence in these children. The high incidence of nocturia in adults with SCA tends to become progressively more prevalent or active with aging. The pathogenesis of enuresis/nocturia in persons with SCA is worthy of further investigation.

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Book Review

The Country Doctor and the Specialist

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It is likely that almost no obstetrician-gynecologist has played as important a role in the development of modern obstetrics-gynecology as has Fred Lyman Adair whose autobiography, *The Country Doctor and the Specialist*, describes his early life and education and his professional career. His career spans the time during which the obstetrician-gynecologist appeared on the scene and developed that special branch of medicine relating to reproduction.

The book describes the family and professional life of a small town country doctor (the author's father) and its effect upon his son's decision to enter medicine and subsequently to become a specialist. Doctor Adair did not decide to enter medical school until his last

year in college; as he states he was "too well acquainted with the strenuous life of a country practitioner to have any illusions about the medical profession . . ." after his graduation from medical college and internship he entered practice in Minneapolis and found it difficult to get started because of an overabundance of physicians. He worked in one of the university dispensaries and later was placed in charge of the home delivery service where he worked with the Visiting Nurse Association and the Infant Welfare Society. This may have provided the stimulus for his permanent concern over maternal and infant welfare.

Doctor Adair's subsequent career in medical education first as Professor of Obstetrics and Gynecology at the University of Minnesota and finally as Chairman of the Department at the University of Chicago, provided an opportunity to pursue his major interest, the social aspects of obstetrics-gynecology, but while doing this he gathered an outstanding faculty and provided

them with the facilities necessary to develop a varied and sophisticated research program and the patients necessary for teaching and resident training.

Doctor Adair was instrumental in initiating the Joint Committee on Maternal Welfare which in 1932 became the American Committee on Maternal Welfare (now the American Association for Maternal and Child Health). He was an early proponent of sex education; his most ambitious venture being the filming of "The Birth of a Baby" which was designed for lay audiences and which eventually was shown to millions of people throughout the entire world. Obstacles to showing the film included a New York State prohibition on the basis that it was ". . . obscene, indecent, immoral, inhuman and sacrilegious. . . ."—*J. Robert Willson, M.D., Professor and Chairman, Department of Obstetrics-Gynecology, University of Michigan Medical Center, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104.*