The study was carried out in R.G. Kar Medical College, Calcutta Medical College and school of Tropical Medicine at Calcutta.

SUBJECTS:

Subjects for the present study were of two groups. The Experimental Group and the Control Group.

The Experimental Group consisted of two Categories of patients:

1) Peptic Ulcer & 2) Bronchial Asthma.

The patients of Control Group (Non-Psychosomatic) were chosen from the Hospitals in such a way that they were only physically ill patients who suffered from other than psychosomatic and mental illnesses, e.g., Pneumonia, Hepatospleeno Megaly including Jaundice, Renal diseases, Acute and Chronic Nephritis, Cystitis, Blood dyscrasia including anemia. Every caution was taken to exclude patients of peptic ulcer and bronchial asthma.

The number of subjects in each of the Experimental group and the control group was 100, having equal number of male and female patients. The total number of Ss in the experimental group was 200 which included two categories of patients. Altogether 300 cases were studied.

Subject of the Experimental group were selected on the basis of the following criterion:

1. Specialist Physician of gastro-intestinal unit and lung-function unit diagnose the subjects of the Experimental groups as peptic ulcer and bronchial asthma respectively.

2. In case of peptic ulcer there was confirmatory evidence, as radiological or operative, which signifies the presence of an ulcer. Also there were patients who were admitted with haematemesis and melena and in whom the firm Clinical diagnosis of Chronic peptic ulcer had been made in the absence of Radiological confirmation.

The patients of ulcer associated with cirrhosis of liver, cystic fibrosis, Chronic pulmonary emphysema and rheumatoid arthritis were not included for the study. Certain similar symptoms with peptic ulcer were also found in some other diseases e.g. hernia, which were
excluded from the study. The patients suffering from any sort of bronchial troubles other than bronchial asthma were not included for the purpose of investigation.

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PATIENTS OF BOTH GROUPS:

1) The age of the subjects varied from 10 to 50 years. The mean age was 28.68 years.
2) Caution was taken to exclude the subjects having mental illness (They were free from any mental illness).
3) All the patients belonged to Hinduism and were living in greater Calcutta.
4) All the subjects had graduate degrees or equivalent as their minimum educational qualification.

The Experimental group was matched with Control Group in respect of age, sex, educational qualification and indoor status, religion and areas of domicile to keep these variables constant.

To all these patients an information Schedule, a socioeconomic scale and three inventories (16 P.F., Bell Adjustment, Bernreutor Personality Inventory) were administered for the purpose of study.