Conclusion:
From this study we may conclude our findings in the following few lines.

The Hindus are more affected by duodenal ulcer than the Muslim.

The risk of developing duodenal ulcer is more in men than women.

Chronic Duodenal Ulcer can develop at any age group, but it occurs more often in young men and is rare in children and old age.

Married persons are more affected by duodenal ulcer than the unmarried.

The chronic duodenal ulcer occurrence is more frequent among the Kalita and Kayastha caste groups than the other high castes and low caste groups.

The illiterate persons are more affected by chronic duodenal ulcer than the literate persons.

Chronic duodenal ulcer occurs more commonly among the rural people than the urban people.

Chronic duodenal ulcer is common among the cultivators.

Low income group of people are more commonly affected by chronic duodenal ulcer.

The income earning members of a family are more affected than the dependents.
Chronic duodenal ulcer occur more commonly among the physical labourers than the sedentary workers.

Education helps the patients to take the treatment earlier.

Pain in abdomen and vomiting are the main symptom of this disease.

Chronic duodenal ulcer occurs more those persons who drink high mineral content water.

Taking more chillies and spices are responsible for an ulcer formation.

Chronic duodenal ulcer is not dependant upon the taking food regularly or irregularly.

Alcohol is associated to some extent with an increased risk of duodenal ulcer.

The irregularity in taking food with alcoholic habits can influence the formation of an ulcer.

Increased incidence of chronic duodenal ulcer is found among the smokers.

The habit of smoking a large number of bidis or cigarettes may lead to the formation of an ulcer.

Tea as beverage may be a contributing factor for the development of chronic duodenal ulcer.
The family system may be a cause of duodenal ulcer formation.

There is definite evidence of 'O' blood group being associated with chronic duodenal ulcer.