CHAPTER III

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

In an attempt to study the association of duodenal ulcer with some anthropogenetic parameters, data on 768 patients suffering from chronic Duodenal ulcer were collected from August 1985 to July 1987 in Gauhati Medical College Hospital, Guwahati, Assam. These patients came to the hospital for treatment from different districts of Assam and neighbouring State of Meghalaya. It is observed that 89.88% patients spoke Assamese, 7.68% spoke Bengali and only 2.34% spoke Hindi. A large number of patients were Hindus (89.84%) and remaining 10.22% were Muslim.

Out of these 768 duodenal ulcer patient, 450 patients had been selected on the basis of their habitat, religion and mother tongue. All of these patients came from undivided Kamrup District of Assam alone and having Assamese as their mother tongue. These patients were from Hindu and Muslim community.

Out of these 450 patients studied, 396 were Hindus (88.00%) and 54 were Muslim (12.00%) thus making the Hindu Muslim patients' ratio as 7:1 approximately. Among the Hindu patients 17.42% were Brahmin, 46.22% Kalita/ Kayastha and 36.36% of other castes viz koch, Kaibarta, Yogi, Mali, Malakar and Kumar.

The patients usually complain of pain in abdomen with vomiting (35.77%), only pain in abdomen (29.55%) and pain abdomen and heart burn (5.11%). Most of the patients in this study had been suffering from the
disease for 2 to 4 years (52.44%). The diagnosis was confirmed by Barium meal X-Ray of upper Gastro-Intestinal Tract or by Exploratory Laparotomy by the Surgeons of the Gaumati Medical College Hospital.

The various anthropogenetic parameters which were taken into account, included age, sex, religion, caste, occupation, marital status, literary and educational status, socio-economic status, type of work, dietary habits, smoking habits, alcoholic habits, source of water, family background and blood group.

The disease was found to be prevalent amongst the male 86.22% than the female 13.77%. The male, female ratio as estimated in this study was found to be 6:1 (138 male, 62 female).

The patients who were married (91.55%) almost outnumbered unmarried patients (8.45%), the ratio being 11:1. The disease was found to be prevalent amongst the married in both Hindu and Muslim patients. It was 90.15% in case of Hindu and 98.15% in case of Muslim patients.

The age of the patients varied from 18 years to 75 years. Amongst them male patients were between the ages of 18 years and 75 years while the female patients were from 18 years to 69 years. The highest number of Hindu patients belonged to the age group between 31 years and 35 years (16.92%) and in case of Muslim patients, it was between 36 and 40 years (29.62%).
The number of patients coming from rural areas (87.55%) was found larger than those coming from urban areas (12.44%). A large section of Hindu and Muslim patients came from rural areas [Hindu 86.61% and Muslim 91.44%]. It may be due to the fact that the Kumbh Medical College Hospital, where the study has been carried out is a Government institution catering mainly to people from the lower economic group of rural areas.

The number of illiterate patients (58.89%) was found to be more than that of the literate patients (41.12%). The educational status of the literate patients varied from primary level (class I to class III) to graduate level. The illiterate Muslim patients showed higher incidence (75.92%) than the Hindu illiterate patients (56.51%). It is also observed that literate patients from both the communities come to the hospital for treatment comparatively earlier (Table 26).

Most of the patients were cultivators (53.55%). 49.44% of Hindu patients and 81.48% of Muslim patients were cultivator by occupation.

Incidence was found to be lesser amongst the patients doing sedentary works (5.98%) than the patients doing physical labour (78.43%). Incidence was higher among the Hindu and the Muslim patients who did more physical labour than sedentary works (Hindu 76.25% and Muslim 94.44%). Most of the physical labourer patients worked less than 8 hours - 60.35% in case of Hindu and 83.33% in case of Muslim patients.
The disease was found to be common amongst the poor. It was found that 11.77% of the total patients was in the income group of Rs 1000.00 per month. It gradually decreased towards the high income group. The highest frequency of the duodenal ulcer cases among the Hindu and the Muslims were also found between the income group of Rs 501.00 and 1000.00 per month. (35.86% in case of Hindu and 85.19% in case of Muslim).

Chronic duodenal ulcer was found to be more common in the low per capita income group. It was found to be highest in the group with per capita income group of less than Rs 1000.00 per month in both Hindu and Muslim.

It had also been observed that duodenal ulcer was less affected among the dependants (17.18%) than the self earning member (82.82%) of a family. Almost similar percentages occurred in the both the communities (Hindu 81.31% and Muslim 88.88%).

In the present study 98.22% patients were non-vegetarian and only 1.78% are vegetarian. All muslim patients were non-vegetarian. 342 patients (76.00%) were regular in taking food and 208 (24.00%) were irregular. In relation to dietary habits of Hindu and Muslim patients was observed that the Hindu were more regular (76.51%) in taking food than the muslim (72.22%).

278 patients (61.77%) were alcoholic which 172 patients (38.23%) were non alcoholic. All Muslim
patients were non alcoholic. Again, chronic duodenal ulcer was found more commonly among patients who were alcoholic and irregular in taking food (17.17%).

The smokers (77.55%) were found to be more affected than the non-smokers (12.45%). All female patients were non-smokers. In case of both Hindu and Muslim patients, the smokers were greater in number than the non-smoker groups. In case of Hindu patients, the first borne members were more affected by duodenal ulcer (52.27%) than the later borne. But the frequency of first borne (27) and later borne (27) in a family was same in case of Muslim patients.

In the present study, 34.83% Hindu and 33.33% Muslim patients used well, 21.46% Hindu and 25.93% Muslim patients used tube-well, 17.93% Hindu and 16.67% Muslim patients used river, 17.17% Hindu and 5.56% Muslim patients used municipality source of drinking water. All of them had the habit of consuming tea as beverage, while only 8 patients (1.70%) occasionally used to take coffee. 58.08% of Hindu patients were living in earthen houses and 41.92% patients in pucca houses. On the other hand, 75.92% Muslim patients are living in earthen houses and the remaining in pucca houses.

Out of 450 patients, 225 (50.00%) belonged to blood group 'O', 71 (15.77%) to group 'A', 141 (31.33%) to group 'B', and 13 (2.90%) to group 'AB'. X-value shows that blood group 'O' associated with duodenal ulcer.