

Table (2) shows the people with age groups more than (51years) had a high risk factor for peptic ulcer (37.3 %) and have Type of personality nervous

(26)(28%) p value which refers to significant association.

Table (2) Relationship between Age and Type of personality:

Age		Type of personality				Total	p-value
		nervous	quite	moody	normal		
20-30	Count	24	6	4	1	35	x ² =0.041 P<0.05 Sig
	% within Type of personality	25.8%	33.3%	18.2%	5.9%	23.3%	
31-40	Count	18	3	3	4	28	
	% within Type of personality	19.4%	16.7%	13.6%	23.5%	18.7%	
41-50	Count	25	1	3	2	31	
	% within Type of personality	26.9%	5.6%	13.6%	11.8%	20.7%	
more than 51	Count	26	8	12	10	56	
	% within Type of personality	28.0%	44.4%	54.5%	58.8%	37.3%	
Total	Count	93	18	22	17	150	
	% within Type of personality	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table (3) shows the people with age groups more than (51years) (37%) is high risk factors for peptic

ulcer with No family history (40.8%) p value which refers to significant association.

Table (3) Relationship between Age and Family History:

Age		Family History		Total	p-value
		Yes	No		
20-30	Count	16	19	35	x ² =0.021 P<0.05 sig
	% within Family history	34.0%	18.4%	23.3%	
31-40	Count	11	17	28	
	% within Family history	23.4%	16.5%	18.7%	
41-50	Count	6	25	31	
	% within Family history	12.8%	24.3%	20.7%	
more than 51	Count	14	42	56	
	% within Family history	29.8%	40.8%	37.3%	
Total	Count	47	103	150	
	% within Family history	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Table (4) shows higher percentage intake of aspirin (54.7%) with age groups more than 51 years (56)

37.3 % p value which refers to significant association.

Table (4) Relationship between Age and Taking Drugs:

Age	Are you take of the following drugs			Total	p-value
	Aspirin	NSAIDS	Don't take drugs		
20-30	Count 7 10.9%	Count 9 21.4%	Count 19 43.2%	Count 35 23.3%	x ² = 0.00841 P<0.05 sig
31-40	Count 8 12.5%	Count 9 21.4%	Count 11 25.0%	Count 28 18.7%	
41-50	Count 14 21.9%	Count 13 31.0%	Count 4 9.1%	Count 31 20.7%	
more than 51	Count 35 54.7%	Count 11 26.2%	Count 10 22.7%	Count 56 37.3%	
Total	Count 64 100.0%	Count 42 100.0%	Count 44 100.0%	Count 150 100.0%	

Table (5) shows high percentage among eat black paper (81.2%) and No smoking (68.7%) p value which refers to no significant association

Table (5) Relationship between Smoking and Eating Spicy Food

smoking	Do you eat spicy food			Total	p-value
	Red pepper	Black pepper	Pickle		
Yes	Count 22 40.0%	Count 6 18.8%	Count 19 30.2%	Count 47 31.3%	x ² = 0.116 p>0.05 Non sig
No	Count 33 60.0%	Count 26 81.2%	Count 44 69.8%	Count 103 68.7%	
Total	Count 55 100.0%	Count 32 100.0%	Count 63 100.0%	Count 150 100.0%	

Table (6) shows high percentage in Gainer (58.7 %) and drink cacao (83.3%) more than occupation employee (41.3%)

Table (6) Relationship between Occupation employees and Drinks:

Occupation		Do you drink					Total	p-value
		tea	coffee	cacao	Soft drink	Juice (lemon-orange)		
Employee	Count	24	32	1	2	3	62	$\chi^2 = 0.088$ p>0.05 Non sig
	% within drink	33.3%	54.2%	16.7%	28.6%	50.0%	41.3%	
Gainer	Count	48	27	5	5	3	88	
	% within drink	66.7%	45.8%	83.3%	71.4%	50.0%	58.7%	
Total	Count	72	59	6	7	6	150	
	% within drink	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

Discussion:

Peptic ulcer disease (PUD) is a break in the inner lining of the stomach, first part of the small intestine or sometimes the lower esophagus [1][2] An ulcer in the stomach is known as a gastric ulcer while that in the first part of the intestines is known as a duodenal ulcer [1] The most common symptoms of a duodenal ulcer are waking at night with upper abdominal pain or upper abdominal pain that improves with eating. With a gastric ulcer the pain may worsen with eating [3]

It is often described as a burning or dull ache the researchers agreed that peptic ulcer relies on a number of risk discussion factors which have direct or indirect impact; some of these factors are rapidly acting while others take longer time to do an affect. According to the age groups high percentage was (37.3%) with more than 51 years this result Agree with study done by Sonnenberg[10]

In this study, we found high percentage among married (80%) and this result agrees with the

result found in Iraq by Sana'a 2009[13] it might be due to higher demand of family. According to this study, we found that highest percent of cases had nonsmoker (68.7%) and this result agrees with the result found in in Iraq by athra'a 2012[11] We found that highest percent of cases had aspirin (54.7%) and this result disagrees with the result found in Iraq by Adnan 2011 [13]

According to this study, we found that highest percent of cases eating black paper (81.2%) and this disagrees with the result found in Iraq by athra'a 2012[13] . Regarding gender male recoded high percentage (52%) than female this result agrees with the study done by Svanes. 2000[14]. According to this study, we found that highest percent of cases had nervous of personality (62%) and this result agrees with the result founded by ShiotaniA[15] . In this study, we found that highest percent of cases had not family history (40.8%) and this result disagrees with the result found by OhtakiY,AzumaT,KobishiJ,EtAl[16].

Conclusions and Recommendations

Conclusions:

1. The study showed that the peptic ulcers more occurs in male than female.
2. The study revealed that age groups more than 51 years were more likely to have peptic ulcers.
3. The results showed....that aspirin is the most common type of medication that causes peptic ulcers
4. The study found that patients with peptic ulcers were drinking many cacao
5. The study found that eating too many black peppers leads to causes of peptic ulcer disease
6. The study revealed that most patients had a nervous personality type.

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