

Association of Blood Group with Tea Likelihood

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Received:  February 06, 2019

Published:  February 12, 2019

Abstract

The objective of the present study was to interlink Blood grouping with Tea likelihood. Total of 138 subjects took part in the study and the Subjects were students in Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan. Consent was taken from the subjects to analyze their Blood group and then collected information by making a Questionnaire that either they like tea or not according to their Blood groups. Statistical Analysis was done by using MS Excel. It was concluded from the present study that the Subjects having O Positive Blood group like tea very much while the subjects having A Negative, B Negative and AB Negative Blood groups don't like tea.

Keywords: Tea likelihood; Blood grouping system; Tea lovers

Introduction

ABO blood group system is one of the most common Blood group systems of human beings which are categorized according to the inherited elements of Erythrocytes. It is determined by the presence of Antigens A and B which are present on the surface of red blood cells. Antigens (Red blood cells) and Antibodies (Serum) are produced opposite to each other in ABO blood group system according to which Blood transfusion occurs from person to person. ABO Antibodies in the serum are formed naturally. ABO antigens produced before birth and remain throughout life. ABO blood group system was first introduced by Austrian Immunologist KARL LANDSTEINER in 1901. There are four major types of ABO blood group system: Blood group A, Blood group B, Blood group AB, Blood group O. Blood group A contains Antigen A and the Antibodies produced will be Anti-B and its genotype will be AA or AO. Persons having Blood group A can donate blood to the persons having Blood group A or AB. Blood group A is the most common in AUSTRALIA. Blood group B contains Antigen B and the Antibodies produced will be Anti-A and its genotype will be BB or BO. Persons having Blood group B can donate blood to the persons having Blood group B or AB. Blood group B is the most common in ASIA. Blood group AB contains Antigen A and Antigen B and no Antibodies will be produced and its genotype will be AB. Persons with Blood group AB can donate blood to the persons having Blood group AB.

Blood group AB is the universal recipient. Blood group O contains no Antigens but Antibodies produced will be Anti-A and Anti-B and its genotype will be OO. Persons having Blood group O can donate blood to the persons having Blood group O, A, B or AB. Blood group O is the Universal donor. Blood group O is the most common Blood type throughout the World [1]. The Rh Blood group is one of the complex blood groups in humans and it has become the second most important Blood group system after ABO system. It was first discovered in Rhesus monkey. The term Rh factor consists of Rh positive and Rh negative refer to the Rh (D) antigen. After testing the ABO Blood group in human beings, it is very important to check Rh status.

Hence, Blood groups can be A+, A-, B+, B-, AB+, AB-, O+ or O-. Rhesus positive consists of a protein (D antigen) which is found on the surface of our red blood cells. Rh positive blood type is present in almost 85% of the population. Persons with Rh+ blood can receive blood from persons with Rh- blood without any problem. Rhesus negative does not consist of a protein (D antigen). Rh negative is rare in the population. Persons with Rh- blood does not have Rh Antibodies naturally in the Blood plasma. Persons with Rh- blood cannot receive blood from persons having Rh+. Rh incompatibility can cause a serious disease like Erythroblastosis fetalis. It is an hemolytic disease in the new born child in which

an Rh- / type O mother carrying an Rh+ / type A, B, or AB foetus causes resistant to the Rh+ factor and start producing antibodies against the foetus blood group which leads to anemia in the child [2]. Tea is an aromatic beverage which is prepared by gushing hot or boiling water from the young leaves of *Camellia Sinensis* (Tea plant), found in Asia and it is the most widely consumed drink in the World after water. The story of tea began in china in 2737 BC and then, this beverage spreaded in the whole World like fire. Tea contains L-theanine, theophylline, caffeine and some amount of nicotine due to which man becomes its addictive and it regulates our Blood. More than four cups of tea per day are not good for our health. There are four basic types of Tea: White tea, Green tea, Oolong tea and Black tea. The benefits of taking tea include alerting our brain for some time and reducing heart attack. Tea also helps in reducing body weight and protecting our bones. Its side effects include headache, sleeping problems, diarrhea, kidney problems and convulsions. Besides its side effects, there are many Tea lovers i.e. 9 out of 10 persons like tea very much. Tea is like a passion for tea lovers or it is a hope for them to spend their hectic day along with tea because it is a symbol of relaxation for them. Besides this, Tea time is a family time in which everybody enjoys a lot. Some tea lovers don't care about their health and take tea many times a day which can be dangerous for them. The objective of the present study was to interlink Blood Grouping with Tea likeliness.

Materials and Method

Blood Grouping

First of all, we laid out all the components of the kit in front of you which consisted of Antiserum A, Antiserum B, Antiserum D, Glass slides and Prickers (Needles). Secondly, took a pricker (needle) and pricked the upper portion of a finger for taking some drops of blood of a subject. Then, we made three spots of blood of considerable amount on a slide and added a small drop of Antisera A, Antisera B and Antisera D. After adding this, we mixed up little with the needle and after few seconds, noted the Agglutination in Blood drops. The Agglutination by the Antisera A and Antisera B in the drops of blood decided the blood group of that subject while Antisera D showed the positivity and negativity of the Blood. We Checked the Blood group of some subjects and the subjects whose blood drops containing Antisera B and Antisera D agglutinated, it meant subjects had Blood group B positive. The subjects whose Blood drops containing Antisera A and Antisera D agglutinated, it meant subjects had Blood group A positive. The subjects whose Blood drops containing Antisera A, Antisera B and Antisera D agglutinated, it meant subjects had AB positive Blood group. The subjects whose Blood drops containing Antisera A and Antisera B did not agglutinate while Blood drop containing Antisera D agglutinated, it meant subjects had Blood group O positive and the subjects whose Blood drops containing Antiserum D did not agglutinate in any condition given above then it meant, subjects had O negative blood group.

Project Designing

Consent was taken from the subjects to check their Blood group and then collected information by making a Questionnaire that either they like tea or not according to their Blood groups. Total of 138 subjects participated in the study. The subjects were students in Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan.

Statistical Analysis

Statistical Analysis was performed by using MS Excel.

Results and Discussion

Questionnaire based studies have given an important advancement in recent researches [3-10]. Some researches like The Teas That Suits Your Blood Type by D'Adamo's and Which Tea Is Good for You As Per Your Blood Group by Iram Zaz also gave us the information about the Association of Blood Group with Tea Likelihood (Table 1).

Table 1: Association of Blood Group.

Blood Group	Yes		No	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A Positive	5.07%	7.24%	5.79%	2.17%
A Negative	0.72%	0.72%	0.00%	0.00%
B Positive	5.07%	17.39%	2.17%	4.34%
B Negative	0.72%	1.44%	0.00%	1.44%
AB Positive	1.44%	2.89%	0.72%	0.00%
AB Negative	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%
O Positive	13.04%	18.11%	0.72%	2.89%
O Negative	0.00%	0.00%	3.62%	1.44%

Conclusion

It was concluded from the present study that subjects (Female) having O Positive Blood group like tea very much while subjects having A Negative, B Negative and AB Negative Blood groups don't like tea.

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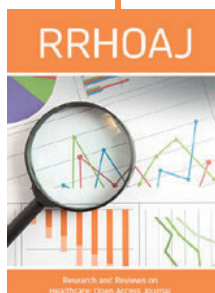
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DOI: [10.32474/RRHOAJ.2019.03.000157](https://doi.org/10.32474/RRHOAJ.2019.03.000157)



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