

The influence of blood group on disease pattern globally: a review of literature



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Biography

James Inyang Asuquo was born 48 years ago. He started his university education in 1989 as undergraduate in University of Calabar, Calabar Cross river state of Nigeria. He graduated five years later with bachelor of medical laboratory science. In 2013 he obtained master's degree in haematology and blood transfusion science. In 2019 he was obtained a Ph D in haematology with sub speciality in hemostasis and thrombosis. He has published five papers as lead author and coauthor in seven publications. His papers have many citations. He is married with three children.



Abstract

Genetic factors are known to influence incidences of diseases worldwide. For example individuals with haemoglobin AS are known to be resistant to infection with plasmodium falciparum. In this reviewed paper we examined the relationship between ABO blood group and severity of plasmodium falciparum infection. Individuals with blood group O are more resistant to severe infection than others. Study by Airs et al (1953), which has been collaborated by many other scholars shows that incidences of gastric and pancreatic cancers are more common among blood group A individuals. Helicobacter pylori is micro aerophilic bacteria that infects the GIT and cause stomach ulcer. The prevalence is more with blood group O individuals than other blood groups. Norovirus an RNA virus that causes gastro enteritis is more common among secretors of ABH substance while non-secretor are more resistant to the organism. According to CDC report of 2016, 36.7 million were living with HIV virus that year. The virus causes suppression of immunity of infected person. Several studies revealed that non secretors are resistant to infection by the organism. The relationship between ABO blood group and cardiovascular diseases was also reviewed, many studies have shown that non-group O are more prone to CVD than group O while group O are more susceptible to von willebrand disease. Being Duffy antigen negative is also known to be protection factor against infection by plasmodium vivax. That explains why most black people are immuned to infection by the parasite since most are Duffy antigen negative. ABO blood group also influence incidences of diabetes mellitus. The mechanism behind these selective susceptibility or resistance in most cases is not well understood, more work still need to be to unravel the exact mechanism in blood groups affect disease pattern. Individuals are also advised to be aware of the disease they are vulnerable to as a result of their blood group and avoid the predisposing factors.

Publications

PREVALENCE OF ANAEMIA AND IRON DEFICIENCY ANAEMIA AMONG PREGNANT WOMEN IN A NIGERIAN RURAL COMMUNITY

Von Willebrand Factor Antigen Levels in Different ABO Blood Groups in a Nigerian Population.