

## How blood group corelates with lips color?

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**Abstract:** - The Objective of the present study was to corelate blood grouping with lips color. Sum of 183 scholars took part in this project analysis. These subjects were the scholars of Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan. We checked the blood groups of different subjects and categorized them according to their different types of blood groups like A<sup>+</sup>, B<sup>+</sup>, A<sup>-</sup>, B<sup>-</sup>, O etc. we made a questionnaire and during sampling of the subjects asked them that what is your lips color? It was concluded from this study that B<sup>+</sup> female has the maximum pink lips and AB<sup>-</sup> female has minimum.

**Key words:** - Blood phenotype, lips color, categorize.

### Introduction:

The ABO blood group system is an autosomal trait. Its locus is located on chromosome 9. A and B is dominant over O blood group but AB is co-dominant. Blood group A comprises antigen A and antiserum B in contrast to blood group B in agglutinin. Blood B comprises antigen B and antiserum A against blood group A in serum. Blood group AB comprises twain A and B antigen but no antiserum while blood group O contains no A, B antigen but both their antiserum in serum. Universal donors are those people which have O blood group and universal recipients are those which have AB blood group (1).

The antigens which are before to the ABO blood group called H-antigen. It is surprising that it is present in all RBC's of the ABO system, that means its absence is the absence of antigen A and B. Accordingly, this shows that blood group will be either Rh-positive or Rh-negative. In distinction to that, the person with D negative RBC's doesn't contain ABO system anti-Rh antibodies in his circulatory system, so these individuals have been exposed to D-positive RBC's. Rh antibodies are produced in the blood plasma of a person with Rh-negative blood if we exposed his blood with Rh positive blood. A person with Rh-negative blood can donate blood to a person with Rh-positive blood without any trouble. we have to do cross matching while transfer of blood which includes blending of donor blood with the recipient to find the adverse effect. Rh confliction during pregnancy appears when a mother has Rh-negative blood and the baby has Rh-positive blood. The mother's body will turn on immunity that rape the newborn's blood cells. In first pregnancy this is a severe affair. A treatment is given about 28 weeks into this period to prevent this Rh confliction (2).

In comparison to the face skin lips layers are very thin, containing 16 layers. A small amount of melanocyte pigment is produced when the skin color is light. The melanocyte pigment produces melanin which is responsible for skin color. The blood vessels that appear through our lips layer give color to lips. But this effect is less prominent in darker and in this case our skin is visually darker and produce more melanin. Our skin of lips doesn't contain hair and sweat glands. So, this body part of us doesn't contain protective layer of oils and sweat glands that prevent the skin from being dry and rough.

Objective of this study was to corelate blood grouping with lips color.

**Material and Method**

**Blood grouping:**

We placed all the components of kit in front of me and pricked upper portion of finger of the subject with the pricket or needle and squeezed the finger until got a big drop of blood, made three spots of considerable amount of blood on a slide. Added a small drop of antisera A, antisera B and antisera D. Mixed the blood and antisera with the needle of pricket so that they mixed well. After few seconds, we observed in which blood sample agglutination took place. we observed agglutination took place in first sample in which i added antisera A, so the blood group of that person was A. Then we checked agglutination in sample in which we added antisera D, agglutination took place in that sample too then the blood group of that subject was A positive, if not then A negative. Antisera D drop shown the positivity or negativity of the blood. So, after that we observed that agglutination took place in B not in A then blood group was B and also in D then was B positive if not then B negative. In some sample’s agglutination took place in both A and B but not in D then blood group was AB negative, but in some took place in D then their blood group was AB positive. But in other cases, agglutination took place in neither A and nor B then their blood group was O, then came to the D and saw agglutination took place in D and blood group of that subject was O positive and vice versa for O negative.

**Project designing:**

We made a questionnaire and during sampling of the scholars and asked them that what is your lips color? Total of 183 scholars participate in this study. These scholars are studying at Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan.

**Statistical analysis:**

Statistical analysis was performed by using MS Excel.

**Results:**

How blood group corelates with lips color? Lips color with respect to blood group is given in table 1.

*Table 1: Correlation of blood group with lips color*

	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Pink</b>	<b>Brown</b>	<b>Brown</b>
<b>Blood group</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
<b>A<sup>+</sup></b>	1%	6%	3.8%	7%
<b>A<sup>-</sup></b>	0.5%	0.5%	0%	0%
<b>B<sup>+</sup></b>	4.3%	18%	1%	10.3%
<b>B<sup>-</sup></b>	0.5%	1.6%	0.5%	0.5%
<b>AB<sup>+</sup></b>	1%	3.3%	0.5%	1%
<b>AB<sup>-</sup></b>	0%	0.5%	0%	0%
<b>O<sup>+</sup></b>	2.7%	15.3%	6.5%	7.1%
<b>O<sup>-</sup></b>	0%	3.8%	0%	1.6%

**Discussion:**

Questionnaire based studies have given an important advancement in recent researches (3-10). The study on the correlation of blood group with lips color have been done in all over the world (11).

**Conclusion:**

It was concluded from this study that B<sup>+</sup> female has the maximum pink lips and AB<sup>-</sup> female has minimum.

Blood group (1)

Rh (2)

### Discussion:

Questionnaire based studies have been given important outcomes in current researches (3-10).

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