Association between blood grouping and food sweating

Abstract

The objective of the present was to correlate blood grouping with food sweating. Antibody A, antibody B, and antibody AB named as (D). Place antibody A on one blood drop, antibody B on another blood drop and antibody D on 3rd blood drop. If the blood drop makes bubble with the antibody B then the blood group was A. If the drop makes bubble with antibody A the blood group was B. If the blood drop makes bubbles with AB then the blood group was O. If the all three drops on the slide makes bubbles then the blood group was AB. Total subjects participated in this study were 174. ABO system has four different phenotypes which are described on the basis of specific antigen on RBC A person with antigen A has blood group. Person with an antigen B has B blood group. Person having both the antigen A and B has AB blood group. A person having no antigen neither A nor B would have blood group O. The + sign refers to the presence of the RH factor and the – sign the absence of another blood group system antigen called RH factor. RH factor is present on the surface of RBC. The system is named RH after rhesus monkey.

Keywords: blood group, food sweating, antibody B, bubbles, three drops, Phenotype O

Introduction

ABO blood group system was discovered by Karl Landsteiner. ABO system has four different phenotypes which are described on the basis of specific antigen on RBC. A person with an antigen A has A blood group. Person with an antigen B has B blood group. Person having both the antigen A and B has AB blood group. A person having no antigen neither A nor B would have blood group O. The blood group is encoded by a single gene I on 9th chromosome. This chromosome has 3 alleles. IA; that produces antigen A. IB that produces antigen B and allele I produces no antigen. Allele IA and IB are codominant to each other and together they produce AB phenotype. But I is recessive to both IA and IB. Homozygous ii produce phenotype O. Blood group A can be donated only to A and AB recipient because they do not have anti-A antibodies. Blood group B can be given to B and AB recipient because they do not have anti-B antibodies. Blood group AB can be donated to AB recipient because they have neither anti-A nor anti B antibodies. Blood group O has neither antigen A nor B but have anti-A and anti B antibodies. O recipient can only be given blood transfusion from a donor O. Phenotype O can be used to give small amount to A, B and AB recipients. Person with blood group O can donate blood to all other blood group types. And AB blood group Individuals is universal recipients. ABO blood group is further differentiated by a + or – sign. The + or – sign refers to the presence or the absence of another blood group system antigen called RH factor. RH system defined on the basis of Rh factor present on RBC. The system is named RH from rhesus monkey. Rh blood group is encoded by three genes C, D, E which are present on the two loci. D on a single locus and C and E on another locus. D is very important. D has two allele D and d. D is dominant over d. persons with genotype DD or Dd have RH factor on the RBC and are RH+. Food sweating or gustatory sweating also called Frey’s syndrome. It occurs when you eat spicy food. The body temperature rises so the body tries to cool itself by producing sweat. Gustatory sweating may occur due to trauma to the parotid gland. If the parotid gland is damaged the nerve becomes mix up and the start stops sweating. The damage to the parotid gland is called Frey’s syndrome. Sometime the cause of sweating may not be known (idiopathic). People may sweat while they eat, think about the food and discussing about the food. The cause of gustatory sweating may be due to some diseases such as diabetes, shingles or damage to the face tumor or the injury to the face. Thanks to the science the treatment of the gustatory sweating is available. The Botox injection gives a few years relief from gustatory sweating. Gustatory sweating may be due to some illness. Treatment of the illness can solve the problem. If not treated then it can be addressed with the application of the antiperspirants. Make sure that the antiperspirants you use may not be irritating for you. Only apply the antiperspirants on the face or the small area of skin. The objective of the present was to correlate blood grouping with food sweating.

Material and methods

Methods

In order to check the blood group, the middle finger was pinched with small pin. Three drops of blood were taken on the slide separately. We had three antibodies. Antibody A, antibody B, and antibody AB named as (D). Place antibody A on one blood drop, antibody B on another blood drop and antibody D on 3rd blood drop. If the blood drop makes bubble with the antibody B then the blood group was A. If the drop makes bubble with antibody A the blood group was B. If the blood drop makes bubbles with AB then the blood group was O. If the all three drops on the slide makes bubbles then the blood group was AB. If the all three drops on the slide makes bubble then the blood group was AB. Total subjects participated in this study were 174. ABO system has four different phenotypes which are described on the basis of specific antigen on RBC A person with antigen A has blood group. Person with an antigen B has B blood group. Person having both the antigen A and B has AB blood group. A person having no antigen neither A nor B would have blood group O. The + sign refers to the presence of the RH factor and the – sign the absence of another blood group system antigen called RH factor. RH factor is present on the surface of RBC. The system is named RH after rhesus monkey.

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Project designing

Blood was taken from 174 subjects of Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan with their consent in order to complete my project. Total 174 subjects participated in the current study.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed by using the Microsoft Excel.

Results and discussion

Association between blood grouping and food sweating is given in Table 1. In order to check the blood group, the middle finger was...
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**Table 1 Association between blood grouping and food sweating**

<table>
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<th>Group</th>
<th>Yes % (Male)</th>
<th>Yes % (Female)</th>
<th>Total % (Yes)</th>
<th>No% (Male)</th>
<th>No% (Female)</th>
<th>Total %</th>
<th>Total % (Yes + No)%</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A+</td>
<td>4.02</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>5.74</td>
<td>2.87</td>
<td>9.19</td>
<td>12.06</td>
<td>17.8</td>
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<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>1.72</td>
<td>6.32</td>
<td>8.04</td>
<td>3.44</td>
<td>22.41</td>
<td>25.85</td>
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<tr>
<td>B-</td>
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<td>0.57</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>1.14</td>
<td>1.71</td>
<td>2.85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB+</td>
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<td>2.29</td>
<td>3.43</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>2.29</td>
<td>2.86</td>
<td>6.29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AB-</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.57</td>
<td>0.57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>O+</td>
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<td>8.04</td>
<td>13.21</td>
<td>4.59</td>
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<td>18.38</td>
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<tr>
<td>O-</td>
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<td>0.57</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5.17</td>
<td>5.17</td>
<td>5.74</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Conclusion**

It was concluded from the recent study that O+ has maximum food sweating while A- had minimum food sweating.

**Acknowledgments**

None.

**Conflicts of interest**

The author declares there is no conflicts of interest.

**References**


**Citation**: Qadir MI, Abbas MA. Association between blood grouping and food sweating. *Open Access J Sci*. 2019;3(1):27–28. DOI: 10.15406/oajs.2019.03.00124