

Affiliation of Burger Likelihood in Accordance with Blood Group

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Abstract

Objective of present study was to correlate blood grouping with burger likelihood. People can have blood type A, type B, type O or type AB. Blood containing red blood cells with type A antigen on their surface contains antibodies in their serum (antibodies) against type B red blood cells. If, during a transfusion, blood type B is injected into persons of type A blood, the red blood cells injected will be destroyed by the antibodies present in the blood of the recipient. Total subjects participated in this study were 173. Before starting the experiment, I sterilized my fingers with an alcoholic pad, then pricked my finger with the lancet. I grabbed the tip of my finger to get a drop of blood, and then transferred the blood to the sterile slide. There are three blood spots on the slide and the added A, B and D antisera. After pouring the serum on the blood, I tilted the slide to mix the blood well with the serum. After a short time, I checked for agglutination.

Keywords: Blood grouping, burger likelihood.

Introduction

Blood Grouping

ABO blood group system, a classification of human blood based on properties inherited from red blood cells (erythrocytes), determined by the presence or absence of antigens A and B, which are brought to the surface of red blood cells. People can have blood type A, type B, type O or type AB. Blood containing red blood cells with type A antigen on their surface contains antibodies in their serum (antibodies) against type B red blood cells. If, during a transfusion, blood type B is injected into persons of type A blood, the red blood cells injected will be destroyed by the antibodies present in the blood of the recipient. Similarly, type A red blood cells will be destroyed by the anti-A antibodies present in type B blood. Type O blood may be injected into A, B or O type persons, except in the case of incompatibility with another blood group system also present. Rh factor: Antigen present on the surface of red blood cells. The red blood cells containing the antigen are called Rh positive (Rh +). Those who do not have the surface antigen are called Rh negative (Rh-). Blood used in transfusions is very similar to donors for Rh status as well as for ABO blood group, as Rh patients will develop anemia if they receive R + blood. Rh typing is also important during abortion, miscarriage, pregnancy, and birth, since the mother and fetus may not be compatible with Rh. Rh stands for rhesus monkeys, in whose blood this antigen has been found for the first time.

Facts about Burger:

A burger, hamburger or burger is a sandwich that consists of one or more patties of minced meat, usually beef, placed inside a bread or sliced bread. The pancake can be pan-fried, grilled or grilled in a flame. Burgers are often served with cheese, lettuce, tomatoes, bacon, onions, pickles or peppers; condiments such as mustard, mayonnaise, ketchup, relish or "special sauce"; and are often placed on sesame seed rolls. A hamburger garnished with cheese is called a cheeseburger. The term "hamburger" can also be applied to meat patty alone, particularly in the United Kingdom, where the term "pancake" is rarely used, or even simply to refer to ground beef. The term may be prefixed by the type of meat or meat substitute used, such as in "turkey burger", "bison burger" or "veggie burger".

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Hamburgers are sold in fast food restaurants, dinners, and high-end specialty restaurants (where burgers can sell several times the price of a hamburger, but can be one of the cheapest options in the market. menu). There are many international and regional variations of the hamburger. Objective of present study was to correlate blood grouping with burger likeliness.

Materials and Methods

Estimation of Blood Grouping:

we took the blood group estimation kit and placed it on a desk. Before starting the experiment, we sterilized our fingers with an alcoholic pad, then pricked our finger with the lancet. We grabbed the tip of our finger to get a drop of blood, and then transferred the blood to the sterile slide. There are three blood spots on the slide and the added A, B and D antisera. After pouring the serum on the blood, we tilted the slide to mix the blood well with the serum. After a short time, we checked for agglutination. We noted agglutination in the blood drop containing antiserum D. So, my blood group is O+.

Project Designing:

Blood was taken from 173 subjects of Bahauddin Zakariya University Multan, Pakistan with their consent in order to complete my project. Total 173 subjects participated in the current study.

Statistical Analysis:

Statistical Analysis was performed by using the Microsoft Excel.

Results and Discussion

In order to check the blood group, the middle finger was pinched with a small pin. Three drops of blood were taken on the blade separately. We had three antibodies. The antibody A, the antibody B and the AB antibody named (D). Place antibody A on a drop of blood, antibody B on another drop of blood and antibody D on the third drop of blood. If the drop of blood made bubble with antibody B then the blood group was A. If the drop made bubble with the antibody A, the blood group was B. If the drop made bubbles with AB then the blood group was O. If the three drops on the slide make bubbles then the blood group was AB.

Affiliation of Burger likeliness in accordance with blood group is given in table 1

BLOOD GROUP	YES% MALES	YES% FEMALES	TOTAL YES%	NO% MALES	NO% FEMALES	TOTAL NO%	TOTAL (YES%+NO%)
A+	4.62	9.82	14.44	2.31	1.73	4.04	18.48
A-	0.57	0.57	1.14	0	0	0	1.14
B+	17.3	27.16	44.46	0.57	1.73	2.3	46.76
B-	1.15	1.73	2.88	0	0	0	2.88
AB+	1.15	4.62	5.77	0.57	0	0.57	6.34
AB-	0	0.57	0.57	0	0	0	0.57
O+	6.93	17.91	24.84	2.89	2.31	5.2	30.04
O-	0	5.2	5.2	0	0.57	0.57	5.77

Questionnaire based study have given an important advancement in current researches.

Conclusion

It was concluded from the recent study that B+ had maximum burger likeliness while AB- had minimum burger likeliness.

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