

O Blood Group Type

Sid blood group system Among Sd(a) positive individuals, the expression of the antigen ranges from extremely weak to extremely strong. blood group system is a human blood group defined by the presence or absence of the Sd(a) antigen (also known as Sid antigen) on a person's red blood cells. The Sid blood group system is a human blood group defined by the presence or absence of the Sd(a) antigen (also known as Sid antigen) on a person's red blood cells. In addition to being expressed on red blood cells, Sd(a) is secreted in bodily fluids such as saliva and breast milk, and is found in the highest concentrations in urine. Urine testing is considered the most reliable method for determining a person's Sid blood type. About 96% of people are positive for the Sd(a) antigen, which is inherited as a dominant trait. Very strong expression of the antigen is referred to as a Sd(a++) phenotype

== Overview... == In what was apparently the first study testing whether

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there was any benefit to eating the "right" diet according to one's blood type, a study published in 2014 compared "biomarkers" such as body mass index, blood pressure, and serum cholesterol and insulin among young people, and assessed their diets over a period of a month. Based on one's diet each person was classified as tending to follow the blood-type diet recommended for O, A, or B. While there were significant differences in some biomarkers between these groups, there was no significant interaction between diet and biomarkers. In other words, those who were eating the "right" diet for their blood type did not show different biomarker values on average compared to those eating...

36785c47b5 == Nomenclature == 36785c47b5

Blood type (non-human) Antigens from the human ABO blood group system are also found in apes and Old World monkeys, and the types trace back to the origin of anthropoids. Other animal blood sometimes agglutinates (to varying levels of intensity) with human blood group reagents, but the structure of the blood group antigens in animals is not always identical to those typically found in humans. The classification of most animal blood groups therefore uses different blood typing systems to those used for classification of human blood. and give rise to blood types. Antigens from the human ABO blood group system are also found in apes and Old World monkeys, and the types trace

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back to the Animal erythrocytes have cell surface antigens that undergo polymorphism and give rise to blood types 36785c47b5

Blood compatibility testing makes use of reactions between blood group antigens and antibodies—specifically the ability of antibodies to cause red blood cells to clump together when they bind to antigens... 36785c47b5

ABO blood group system For human blood transfusions, it is the most important of the 48 different blood type (or group) classification systems currently recognized by the International Society of Blood Transfusions (ISBT) as of. important of the 48 different blood type (or group) classification systems currently recognized by the International Society of Blood Transfusions (ISBT) as The ABO blood group system is used to denote the presence of one, both, or neither of the A and B antigens on erythrocytes (red blood cells) 36785c47b5

Although some medical hypotheses have been proposed in support of blood type personality theory, the scientific community generally dismisses blood type personality theories as superstition or pseudoscience because of lack of evidence or testable criteria.

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Despite the fact that research into the causal link between blood type and personality is limited, the majority of modern studies do not demonstrate any statistically significant association between the two. Some studies suggest that there is a statistically significant relationship between blood type and personality, although it is unclear if this is simply due to a self-fulfilling prophecy.

Red blood cells (RBC) contain hemoglobin and supply the cells of the body with oxygen. White blood cells are not commonly used during transfusions, but they are part of the immune system and also fight infections. Plasma is the "yellowish" liquid part of blood, which acts as a buffer and contains proteins and other important substances needed for the body's overall health. Platelets are involved in blood clotting, preventing the body from bleeding. Before these components were known, doctors believed that blood was homogeneous. Because of this scientific misunderstanding, many patients died because of incompatible blood transferred...

History == One of the reasons Japan developed the blood type personality indicator theory was in reaction to a claim from German scientist Emil von Dungern that blood type B people were inferior. The popular belief originates with publications by Masahiko Nomi in the 1970s.

Simian blood groups == June 2025. A mismatch in this serotype (or in various others) can cause a potentially fatal adverse reaction after a transfusion, or an unwanted immune response to

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an organ transplant. Such mismatches are rare in modern medicine. The associated anti-A and anti-B antibodies are usually IgM antibodies, produced in the first years of life by sensitization to environmental substances such as food, bacteria, and viruses.

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Blood type diet D'Adamo (* 1956). to follow the blood-type diet recommended for O, A, or B. These diets are based on the notion that blood type, according to the ABO blood group system, is the most important factor in determining a healthy diet, and each author recommends a distinct diet for each blood type. While there were significant differences in some biomarkers between these groups, there was no The blood type diets are fad diets advocated by several authors, the most prominent of whom is Peter J 36785c47b5

Individuals with the rare Bombay phenotype (hh) do not express H antigen (also called substance H), the antigen which is present in blood group O. As a result, they cannot make A antigen (also called substance A) or B antigen (substance B) on their red blood cells, whatever alleles they may have of the A and B blood-group genes, because A antigen and B antigen are made from H antigen. For this reason, people who have the Bombay phenotype can donate red blood cells to any member of the ABO blood group

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system (unless some other blood factor gene, such as Rh, is incompatible... 36785c47b5

Blood compatibility testing Blood compatibility testing includes blood typing, which detects the antigens on red blood cells that determine Blood compatibility testing is conducted in a medical laboratory to identify potential incompatibilities between blood group systems in blood transfusion. Other blood group antigens may be tested for in specific clinical situations. Routine blood typing involves determining the ABO and RhD (Rh factor) type, and involves both identification of ABO antigens on red blood cells (forward grouping) and identification of ABO antibodies in the plasma (reverse grouping). It is also used to diagnose and prevent some complications of pregnancy that can occur when the baby has a different blood group from the mother. Blood compatibility testing includes blood typing, which detects the antigens on red blood cells that determine a person's blood type; testing for unexpected antibodies against blood group antigens (antibody screening and identification); and, in the case of blood transfusions, mixing the recipient's plasma with the donor's red blood cells to detect incompatibilities (crossmatching). has a different blood group from the mother 36785c47b5

== Blood type systems == 36785c47b5 The ABO blood types were discovered by Karl

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Landsteiner in 1901; he received the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1930 for this discovery. ABO blood types are also present in other primates such as apes, monkeys and Old World monkeys. 36785c47b5

Blood transfusion Whole blood has come back into use in the trauma setting. White blood cells are transfused only in very rare circumstances, since granulocyte transfusion has limited applications. type testing to identify a less scarce alternative. Transfusions are used for various medical conditions to replace lost components of the blood. Also known as hh blood group, this rare blood type cannot receive blood from any of the ABO blood Blood transfusion is the process of transferring blood products into a person's circulation intravenously. Early transfusions used whole blood, but modern medical practice commonly uses only components of the blood, such as red blood cells, plasma, platelets, and other clotting factors 36785c47b5

Blood type personality theory The blood type personality theory is a pseudoscientific belief prevalent in East Asia that a person's blood type is predictive of a person's personality The blood type personality theory is a pseudoscientific belief prevalent in East Asia that a person's blood type is predictive of a person's personality,

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temperament, and compatibility with others. The theory is generally considered a superstition by the scientific community 36785c47b5

Blood type Some of these antigens are also present on the surface of other types of cells of various tissues. These antigens may be proteins, carbohydrates, glycoproteins, or glycolipids, depending on the blood group system. A blood type (also known as a blood group) is a classification of blood based on the presence and absence of antibodies and inherited antigenic substances A blood type (also known as a blood group) is a classification of blood based on the presence and absence of antibodies and inherited antigenic substances on the surface of red blood cells (RBCs). Several of these red blood cell surface antigens can stem from one allele (or an alternative version of a gene) and collectively form a blood group system 36785c47b5

Rh blood group system After the ABO blood group system, it is most likely to be involved in transfusion reactions. The terms Rh factor, Rh positive, and Rh negative refer to the Rh(D) antigen only. It contains proteins on the surface of red blood cells. , someone who is A+ has the A antigen and Rh(D) antigen, whereas someone who is A– has the A antigen but lacks the Rh(D) antigen). It contains proteins on the surface of red blood cells.

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The Rh blood group system is a human blood group system. Rh(D) status of an individual is normally described with a positive (+) or negative (–) suffix after the ABO type (e.g. Antibodies to Rh antigens can be involved in hemolytic transfusion reactions and antibodies to the Rh(D) and Rh antigens confer significant risk of hemolytic disease of the newborn. After the ABO blood group system, it The Rh blood group system is a human blood group system. There is no d antigen. g. The Rh blood group system consists of over 50 defined blood group antigens, of which the five antigens D, C, c, E, and e are among the most prominent 36785c47b5

Blood types are inherited and represent contributions from both parents of an individual. As of June 2025, a total of 48 human blood group systems are recognized by the International Society of Blood Transfusion (ISBT). The two most important blood group systems are ABO and Rh; they determine someone's blood type (A, B, AB, and O, with + or – denoting RhD status) for suitability in blood transfusion. 36785c47b5 2... 36785c47b5

Hh blood group hh, or the Bombay blood group, is a rare blood type. Yeshwant Madhav Bhende in 1952. Yeshwant Madhav Bhende in 1952. It is hh, or the Bombay blood group,

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is a rare blood type. This blood phenotype was first discovered in Bombay by Dr. This blood phenotype was first discovered in Bombay by Dr. It is mostly found in the Indian subcontinent (India, Bangladesh, Pakistan) and Iran 36785c47b5

The first person found to have the Bombay phenotype had a blood type that reacted to other blood types in a way never seen before. The serum contained antibodies that attacked all red blood cells of normal ABO phenotypes. The red blood cells appeared to lack all of the ABO blood group antigens and to have an additional antigen that was previously unknown. 36785c47b5 Two categories of blood groups, human-type and simian-type, have been found in apes and monkeys, and they can be tested by methods established for grouping human blood. Data is available on blood groups of common chimpanzees, baboons, and macaques. 36785c47b5 The consensus among dietitians, physicians, and scientists is that these diets are unsupported by scientific evidence. 36785c47b5 Antibodies against the Sd(a) antigen are naturally occurring, meaning people produce them without having been exposed to Sd(a) positive blood through transfusion or pregnancy. These antibodies are not usually considered to be clinically significant, but there have been two cases of transfusion reactions associated with transfusion of Sd(a++) blood to people with anti-Sd(a) antibodies. Sid was officially

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designated a blood group in 2019 after its genetic basis was discovered. 36785c47b5 == Problems with blood transfusion == 36785c47b5

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