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RESEARCH ARTICLE

Effect of blood grouping on nail biting

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ABSTRACT

The objective of the present study was to correlate blood grouping with nail biting. There are 160 subjects that test their blood group using general test for the identification of blood. They used antiserum A and antiserum B and antiserum D to the recognition of their blood group. If coagulation occurs in antiserum D, then its mean that the blood is positive and coagulation does not occur in antiserum D it means that blood is negative.

Keywords: Nail biting, Rhesus factor, Antiserum, Blood group

INTRODUCTION

The blood grouping was discovered in 1901 by "Karl Landsteiner." This is defined as the classification of blood on the presence and absence of antibodies and inherited antigenic substance. The blood group determined by the genes that inherited from parents. There are four types of blood groups. The blood Group A has antigen A and antibody B. The blood Group B has antigen B and antibody A. The AB blood group has both antigen A and B but has no antibodies while the O blood group has no antigen but has both antibodies A and B.[1] Rhesus (Rh) factor discovered in 1937. It is defined as inherited protein present to the surface of red blood cell. It may be Rh positive and Rh negative. If the blood contains the protein, then it is called Rh positive while if blood lack protein, then it is called Rh negative.[2]

Nail biting is known as psychological disorder. It is described as parafunctional activity. It is common unwanted behavior which starts in late childhood and is considered as obsessive-compulsive disease. The habit starts in person during childhood, and in most of cases, it continues until adulthood. If the person form this habit, it is very difficult for her/him to get rid of it. It not only leads to harmful effects to finger but also mouth and more generally the digestive system and swallowed stomach problem can develop. It can damage the tissue that makes nail grow resulting in abnormal looking nails. The best treatment of nail biting is to using nail polish.

The objective of the present study was to correlate blood grouping with nail biting.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study contains 160 subjects of Bahauddin Zakariya University, Multan Campus of Pakistan, and the age of subjects is between 18 and 22 years.

Blood grouping

We have performed the blood test by collecting varies blood sample from students one by one. Then, we have taken three drops of blood on dry and neat glass slide, then we added antisera A in the first drop if coagulation occurs, it means that the blood is A type, then we added antisera B if coagulation occurs, it means that blood is B type if coagulation occurs in both, then blood is AB type and if coagulation does not occur, it means that blood is O type after this we added antisera D if coagulation occurs, it means that blood is positive and if coagulation not occurs, then blood is negative.

Project

A questionnaire was prepared about nail biting. Moreover, all of the subjects solved the questionnaire which contained the question about

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Table 1: Effect of blood grouping on nail biting

Blood type	Yes		No	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
A+	1.25	1.25	4.375	10.62
A−	0	0	0.625	0.625
B+	2.5	4.375	2.5	24.37
B−	0	0.625	1.25	0.625
AB+	0	0.625	1.875	4.375
AB−	0	0	0	0.625
O+	3.75	3.125	5.625	18.75
O−	0	2.5	0	3.75

nail biting. Every student was supposed to mark it in accordance with their blood group.

Statistical analysis

Statistical analysis was performed using MS Excel.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Effect of blood grouping on nail biting is given in Table 1. There are 160 total subjects in which 7.5% of males and 11.81% of females say that they are not doing nail biting while 16.24% of males and 63.24% of females say that they are doing nail biting. The O+ blood males and B+ blood female give maximum positive results while the O− blood type and AB− blood male and B− blood, AB− blood, and blood A− females gave negative results. This research about the correlation of blood grouping with nail biting has not done before this is elaborated for the 1st time.

Questionnaire-based studies have been given important outcome in the current researches.[3-10]

CONCLUSION

It was concluded from the present study that the nail biting was maximum in O+ blood male and B+ blood female while the nail biting was minimum in O negative blood type and AB− blood male and in B− blood, AB− blood, and A− blood female. The nail biting is maximum in the females and it is minimum in the males.

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