



BIOTECHNOLOGY SOCIETY OF NIGERIA
(BSN)



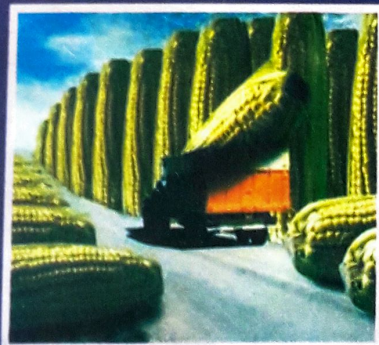
FEDERAL UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY

Minna, Niger State, Nigeria.

Theme:

**BIOTECHNOLOGY AS A CHANGE AGENT
FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT**

DATE: 27th - 30th August, 2017
VENUE: CPES Hall, Bosso Campus, FUT Minna,
Niger State.



Book of
ABSTRACTS



and the present study. The amount of γ globulin in the sera could possibly vary in individuals with the same level and cause the hemagglutination results to be influenced. In the present study, indirect hemagglutination was used to detect the presence of antibodies. Indirect hemagglutination is a simple, rapid, and sensitive method for the detection of antibodies in the sera.

CONCLUSION

ASSOCIATION OF MATERNAL BLOOD TYPE WITH CHILD BLOOD TYPE IN A TERTIARY CARE HOSPITAL

SHUKLA, G. K., SHUKLA, A. and GUPTA, B.

Department of Biochemistry, Federal University of Technology, Akure, Ogun State

*Corresponding author: biochem@futa.edu.ng

ABSTRACT

The study was undertaken to evaluate the prevalence of maternal genotypes and the relationship with ABO blood and genotype among pregnant women attending a tertiary care hospital. Two hundred (200) of serum blood was collected by spontaneous from 250 pregnant women. Blood samples were immediately dispensed into Ethylene Diamine Tetra Acetic acid (EDTA) anti-coagulated containers and mixed appropriately. ABO blood typing and genotyping were carried out using molecular techniques, B and D, and cellulose acetate electrophoresis method respectively. Genetically based indices were also evaluated and compared with the non-inherited pregnant women. Out of 250 pregnant women screened, only 50 (20.0%) had B/D combined index infection with the highest prevalence in the third trimester (46.4%) as compared with first (30.76%) and second trimester (25.07%) groups. The prevalence was higher among genotype AA (64.10%) than AB (55.49%). The distribution of ABO phenotypes was highest among individuals with O blood group (53.64%), followed by blood group B (25.64%), A (17.24%), and AB (7.64%). There was significant ($p < 0.05$) difference in the mean activities of aspartate aminotransferase (ASAT), total bilirubin, packed cell volume (PCV), red blood cell (RBC) and platelets (PLT) count in inherited group when compared with non-inherited group. The present finding indicates that pregnant women with blood group O are more susceptible to maternal infection.

Keywords: ABO blood group, *Genetically based indices, pregnant women*