

# Type 2 diabetes mellitus and ABO/Rh blood groups

Sir,

Many studies have designed to determine the association between ABO blood group phenotypes and many disorders, including stomach carcinoma and peptic ulcer.<sup>[1,2]</sup> There are controversies studies reports regarding association of diabetic mellitus type 2 and blood groups.<sup>[3-10]</sup> Therefore, we evaluate this association in Iranian type 2 diabetics compared with normal population.

This study was conducted in central part of Iran (Isfahan) in 2012 on 130 diabetic patients and 7996 normal population as the control group. Participants in both case and control groups were selected using convenience time-based sequential sampling method.

A total of 8126 participant were evaluated. Mean age was (49.23 ± 12.58). 5143 were male and 2983 were female. Table 1 shows the distribution of the blood groups in diabetes mellitus patients and controls.

Blood group B+ was more common in diabetic patients (30.8% in case group vs. 24.9% in controls), but it was not statistically significant ( $P = 0.746$ ).

In case group, 115 (88.5%) patients had positive and 15 (11.5%) patients had negative Rh blood group. In control group, 7111 (88.9%) participants had positive and 885 (11.1%) had negative Rh blood groups ( $P = 0.865$ ).

As there were several controversies in different ethnic groups, we may suggest performing more developed

studies considering ethnicity as a contributing factor in patients with diabetic mellitus.

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