



The Correlation between Blood Group, Sex Prevalence and Residency with COVID-19 Positive Cases in Waist Province

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SUMMARY. Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) is one of the updated challenges facing the whole world. To identify the more blood group that positive to COVID19 in male or female. A cross-sectional study was conducted for positively confirmed 265 patients with COVID19 positive in Waist province at AL-Zahraa Teaching Hospital from the period of March 13th till April 20th. All of them full a questionnaire regarded by risk factors and other comorbidities. Data were analyzed by SPSS version 23 using frequency tables and percentage. For numerical data, the median, and interquartile range (IQR) were used. Differences between categorical groups were performed by fissure exact test. In this study, the median age of the patients was 43 years old and interquartile range 25-56 years. Majority of the patients were female 60% and 51% of them were from the same region (waist). The dominant blood group among patients was (O) 40%. The highest percentage of comorbidities among patients was hypertension 40%, and the most presenting symptoms were cough and fever. About 51% of patients were with mild symptoms. Diabetes, coronary heart diseases, and chronic renal diseases were significantly related to disease severity (p -value = 0.02, 0.001, 0.01 respectively).

RESUMEN. La enfermedad por coronavirus 2019 (COVID-19) es uno de los desafíos actualizados que enfrenta el mundo entero. Para identificar el grupo sanguíneo más positivo a COVID19 en hombres o mujeres. Se realizó un estudio transversal para 265 pacientes confirmados positivamente con COVID19 positivo en la provincia de Wasit en el Hospital Universitario AL-Zahraa desde el período del 13 de marzo al 20 de abril. Todos ellos cumplimentaron un cuestionario sobre factores de riesgo y otras comorbilidades. Los datos fueron analizados por SPSS versión 23 utilizando tablas de frecuencia y porcentaje. Para los datos numéricos se utilizó la mediana y el rango intercuartílico (RIC). Las diferencias entre los grupos categóricos se realizaron mediante la prueba exacta de fisura. En este estudio, la mediana de edad de los pacientes fue de 43 años y el rango intercuartil 25-56 años. La mayoría de los pacientes eran mujeres 60% y el 51% de ellos eran de la misma región (wasite). El grupo sanguíneo dominante entre los pacientes fue (O) 40%. El mayor porcentaje de comorbilidades entre los pacientes fue hipertensión 40%, y los síntomas de mayor presentación fueron tos y fiebre. Alrededor del 51% de los pacientes tenían síntomas leves. La diabetes, las enfermedades coronarias y las enfermedades renales crónicas se relacionaron significativamente con la gravedad de la enfermedad (valor p = 0, 02, 0,001, 0, 01, respectivamente).

KEY WORDS: blood group, comorbidity Coronavirus disease (COVID-19), risk factors.

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