

Blood Group Study in Keloid

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Keloid is a tense, raised, reddish or dark coloured lesion with claw-like extensions sideways invading the normal skin. The word 'Keloid' is derived from the Greek 'Cheloide' (Chile-claw, old-like). Alibert in 1806, used the term 'Les Cancroides' to describe the keloids. Microscopically, keloids have broad, pink staining glassy hyaline collagen fibres, replacing the normal structures in the dermis. The overlying epidermis is thin and featureless without any rete pegs or dermal papillae. It has a close proximity with the hypertrophic scars in many respects. But in this study no hair-splitting distinction was made between two.

The object of this paper is to study the relationship between Blood genotyping and occurrence of keloids. For this purpose, blood group study was done in 75 keloid patients, collected from the Plastic Surgery Unit, Medical College, Calcutta.

Method of Blood Grouping

This was carried out in the Blood Bank of the same institution and was done by Slide method.

Stock sera from groups were placed side by side on a slide. Blood obtained by a prick

with a sterile cutting needle is diluted 1:20 in saline in order to avoid rouleaux formation. A drop of this suspension is added to each and examined after five minutes. The grouping will be judged by formation or absence of clumping. If clumping of corpuscles is seen in Group A, then the corpuscles are those of an individual of Group B, if clumping occurs only in the serum of Group B, then the corpuscles are from Group A. If clumping is present in both then the corpuscles are from group AB, if neither, they belong to Group O.

Observations

Table 1—Age & Sex Incidence

Age	Sex
Below 10 years— 1 (1%)	Males—27(36%)
11-20 " —38 (50%)	Females48(64%)
21-30 " —20 (27%)	—
31-40 " — 9 (13%)	75
41-50 " — 6 (8%)	
51-60 " — 1 (1%)	
	76

Table 2—Blood Group Studies

Group A	—	10 (13%)
" B	—	40 (54%)
" C	—	16 (21%)
" AB	—	9 (12%)
		75

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Discussion

To establish relationship between Blood geno typing and keloid, Blood group study was done. The observations showed that females (64%) predominated the series and the majority were in the age group of 11-20 years (50%) (Table 1).

The study of Blood grouping showed group B (54%) outnumbered the rest followed by Group O (21%) (Table 2). But the data collected from the Blood Bank of this Medical College showed prevalence of Group B in this part of the country. As the patients of this series were collected from this part of the country, the high

incidence of blood group B in patients with keloids can not be overremphasized.

Summary

1. Blood group study was done in 75 keloid patients to establish a relationship with the occurrence of keloids.

Acknowledgement

The authors are grateful to Prof. B. K. Chakrabarty, Principal — Superintendent, Medical College & Hospitals Cal. and Dr. S. Datta, of Blood Bank Medical College, Calcutta for all the assistance rendered during greater part of the work.