



اَوْبُوْرَسِيْتِي تِيكْنُوْلُوْجِي مَارَا  
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**PREVALENCE OF ANTI A AND ANTI B TITER AMONG  
BLOOD GROUP O DONORS**

**By**

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## **AUTHOR'S DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that this thesis is my original work and has not been submitted previously or currently for any other degree at UiTM or any other institutions.

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## **ABSTRACT**

### **PREVALENCE OF ANTI A AND ANTI B TITER AMONG BLOOD GROUP O DONORS**

Blood group O is known as universal donors. However, some of the antibodies which are anti A and anti B, may cause hemolysis of red blood cells recipient's if present in sufficient high titer. Therefore, this pilot study was conducted to determine the prevalence of anti A and anti B titer among the blood group O donors. This study was carried out on 30 originated from leftover samples. All the samples from blood group O donors had been chosen randomly. Anti A and anti B antibody titration using the conventional tube technique had been done. Pearson Chi-square and Fisher's Exact test was used to compare the association between titration value and types of antibody. This study showed that the prevalence of anti A and anti B titer among blood group O donors is 90.0% at the titer lower than 128. Moreover, the critical value of 'high-titer' is also at the titer lower than 128. The result showed that there is no significance association between titration value and types of antibody ( $p > 0.05$ ). In conclusion, the blood group O donors can be accepted as the universal donors and can be released as safe O when the titer is lower than 128.

Keywords: Blood, Group O, Anti A, Anti B, Titration.