

## Correlation between Blood Groups and Gingival Biotype in Maxillary Anteriors – An Epidemiological Study

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### Abstract

**Background:** Measurements of soft and hard tissue are critical parameters that help anticipate the outcome of periodontal and restorative therapy. A clear understanding about the gingival thickness/biotype is of paramount importance in determining diagnostic and prognostic phase of treatment. There have been numerous studies on inter and intra-individual variability of gingival biotype in recent days. The focus of this study was to determine the correlation between various blood groups and gingival biotype. **Methods:** A questionnaire-based study performed in Department of Periodontics in 40 subjects between the age group of 20-80 years for a period of two months. Patients willing to participate in the study with a minimum complement of 20 teeth were included. Blood group for every patient was recorded by questionnaire method and gingival biotype in maxillary anterior was assessed. **Results:** The results showed that 53.3% of O +ve blood group patients had thicker gingival biotype followed by and 80% of A +ve blood group patients had thin gingival biotype, followed by B +ve and AB +ve blood groups with results showing 40% and 33.3% respectively. Since A -ve and O -ve blood groups are rare, the results obtained were not statistically significant. **Conclusion:** A difference in gingival thickness was appreciated in different blood groups with predominance of thick biotype in O blood group and thin biotype in A blood group. This study can provide an insight about the significance of blood groups in determining the gingival biotype.