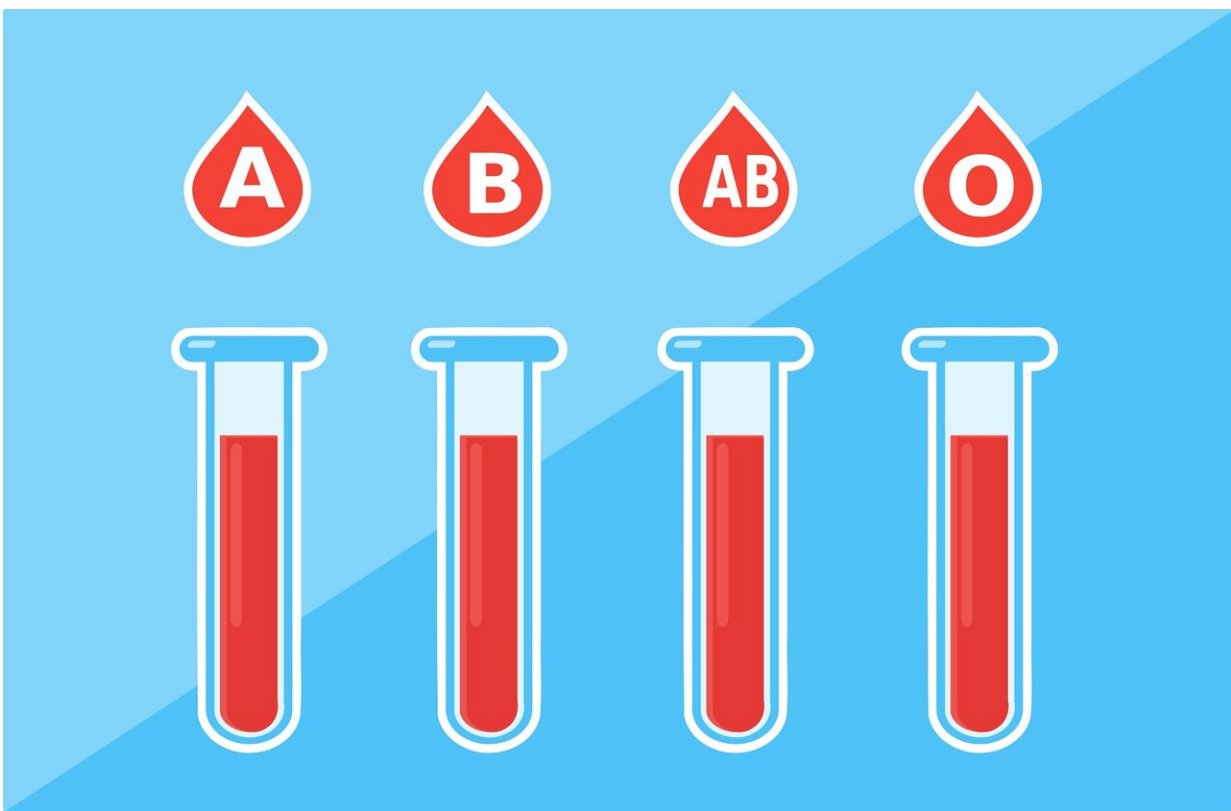


Your blood type could predict your risk of having a stroke before age 60, new study suggests

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A person's blood type may be linked to their risk of having an early stroke, according to a new meta-analysis led by University of Maryland

School of Medicine (UMSOM) researchers. Findings were published today in the journal *Neurology*. The meta-analysis included all available data from genetic studies focusing on ischemic strokes, which are caused by a blockage of blood flow to the brain, occurring in younger adults under age 60.

"The number of people with early strokes is rising. These people are more likely to die from the life-threatening event, and survivors potentially face decades with disability. Despite this, there is little research on the causes of early strokes," said study co-principal investigator Steven J. Kittner, MD, MPH, Professor of Neurology at UMSOM and a neurologist with the University of Maryland Medical Center.

He and his colleagues conducted the study by performing a meta-analysis of 48 studies on genetics and [ischemic stroke](#) that included 17,000 [stroke patients](#) and nearly 600,000 healthy controls who never had experienced a [stroke](#). They then looked across all collected chromosomes to identify genetic variants associated with a stroke and found a link between early-onset stroke—occurring before age 60—and the area of the chromosome that includes the gene that determines whether a [blood type](#) is A, AB, B, or O.

The study found that people with early stroke were more likely to have [blood](#) type A and less likely to have blood type O (the most common blood type)—compared to people with late stroke and people who never had a stroke. Both early and late stroke were also more likely to have blood type B compared to controls. After adjusting for sex and other factors, researchers found those who had blood type A had an 16 percent higher risk of having an early stroke than people with other blood types. Those who had blood type O had a 12 percent lower risk of having a stroke than people with other blood types.

"Our [meta-analysis](#) looked at people's genetic profiles and found associations between blood type and risk of early-onset stroke. The association of blood type with later-onset stroke was much weaker than what we found with early stroke," said study co-principal investigator Braxton D. Mitchell, Ph.D., MPH, Professor of Medicine at UMSOM.

The researchers emphasized that the increased risk was very modest and that those with type A blood should not worry about having an early-onset stroke or engage in extra screening or medical testing based on this finding.

"We still don't know why blood type A would confer a higher risk, but it likely has something to do with blood-clotting factors like platelets and cells that line the blood vessels as well as other circulating proteins, all of which play a role in the development of blood clots," said Dr. Kittner. Previous studies suggest that those with an A blood type have a slightly higher risk of developing blood clots in the legs known as deep vein thrombosis. "We clearly need more follow-up studies to clarify the mechanisms of increased stroke risk," he added.

A limitation of the study was the relative lack of diversity among participants. The data was derived from the Early Onset Stroke Consortium, a collaboration of 48 different studies across North America, Europe, Japan, Pakistan, and Australia. About 35 percent of the participants were of non-European ancestry.

"This study raises an important question that requires a deeper investigation into how our genetically predetermined blood type may play a role in early stroke risk," said Mark T. Gladwin, MD, Executive Vice President for Medical Affairs, UM Baltimore, and the John Z. and Akiko K. Bowers Distinguished Professor and Dean, University of Maryland School of Medicine. "It points to the urgent need to find new ways to prevent these potentially devastating events in younger adults."

More information: Genetic Contributions to Early and Late Onset Ischemic Stroke, *Neurology* (2022).

[dx.doi.org/10.1212/WNL.0000000000201006](https://doi.org/10.1212/WNL.0000000000201006)

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