

the population⁽¹³⁾. The Ok(a) blood group antigen basigin (BSG or CD147) is an erythrocyte receptor for the Pfrh5 protein from *Plasmodium falciparum* and the Pfrh5-BSG interaction is essential for erythrocyte invasion by *Pf*⁽¹⁴⁾.

Anopheles stephensi mosquito, which is the main malaria vector in Iran, southwest Asia, and India, were fed either artificially on A/B/O/AB membrane blood feeders or directly on human volunteer hands and forearms of A/B/O/AB groups, under lab conditions. Phenotype and genotype analyzes of 450-blood-fed mosquito specimens, revealed a significant blood preference of *An. stephensi* to AB group (40%), followed by groups of A (24%), B (21%), and O (15%). High preference of *An. stephensi* to AB group might increase malaria infection and fatality in this blood group and resulted in low frequency of AB group in the residents of malaria endemic areas, suggesting that malaria vectors, like parasites may have selection pressure on human genotypes⁽¹⁵⁾.

In conclusion, blood group O was the dominant blood type in both complicated and uncomplicated malaria cases. Blood group A patients were more prone to severe mixed malaria infections. Blood group O malaria cases had a favorable clinical outcome.

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7. Conference Presentations

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Data collection and analysis of abstract