bacilli were isolated from the mouths of 21 of 24 individuals with extensive active caries, and from 7 patients in whom caries was arrested. Of 19 individuals who had never had any dental decay, the organisms were isolated from only 6; from 4 of these, organisms were obtained which had less acid-resistance than those from the carious mouths.

5749

Blood Groups and Susceptibility to Dental Caries.*

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Since it is generally known that in many cases immunity to dental caries is apparently inherited, it was considered possible that this immunity or, conversely, great susceptibility might be linked with the blood group of the individual. To test this possibility bloods from a number of individuals with a history of freedom from decay and shown by dental examination to have absolutely no caries were typed. Another group of individuals in whom caries was very active and extensive was studied in the same manner.

The grouping was done in the usual way by testing the cells of the blood in question with known O, A and B sera, and the serum against known A and B cells. The tests were carried out macroscopically on a glass plate.

The distribution of the blood types in each group of cases is shown in the table.

TABLE I.

	Blood Groups				Total
	0	A	B	AB	
Immune group	11	9	3	1	24
%	45.8	37.5	12.5	4.1	
Caries group	18	12	3	3	36
%	50	33.3	8.3	8.3	

It is obvious that there is no significant difference between the distribution of blood types in the 2 groups of individuals.

* Work supported by the Commonwealth Fund Grant for the study of the cause of Dental Caries.