

## **Distribution of Sociological Features Amongst Patients of a Government Hospital of Southern Punjab, Pakistan**

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**KEYWORDS** Multan. Sex. Per-capita Income. Blood Groups. Age. Education. Profession. Marital Status. Smoking. Origins. Patient Population

**ABSTRACT** Analysis of 1533 patients of Nishtar Hospital, Multan suggests a higher representation of males (65.6%), and adults and post adult age classes. The allelic frequencies of ABO. ( $A=22.74\%$ ,  $B=32.80\%$ ,  $O=46.55\%$ ) and Rh ( $d=30.32\%$ ) blood groups differ from that suggested previously for Multan. The patients mainly come from lower income and higher literacy groups. There is a low representation in different individuals and higher representation of labourers, secretarial and business professions. The rural areas have a lower representation and hospital take is inversely proportional to the distance, Unmarried persons constitute some six percent and smokers thirty-three percent (20% active, 13% passive) of the patients. Jats and Araeen are more frequent than Balochs and Pathans