

Seen the sequence of blood - type distribution ratio from table 1, in the male group type A is most observed, and type B and type O are equal, while in the female group, type B is most observed, then type A, type O and type AB. As to fingerprint configuration distribution ratio, in male group the sequence is Rule, filter, bow and Radius, while in female group the sequence is rule, filter, Radius and bow. Comparing the blood - type and fingerprint configuration distribution ratio, except that significantly more bow shaped fingerprint is observed in female than in male, ($P < 0.025$), there are no obvious difference for the other attributes.

3.2 Percentage distribution and comparison of players and non - players

Seen the sequence of blood - type and fingerprint configuration distribution ratio from table 2, blood - type of A is most observed in the players group, than type B, type o and type AB. In comparison, blood - type B is most observed in non - player group, than type O, type A and type AB. Players group has the same fingerprint distribution as non - players group: filter shape is most observed, than rule, bow and Radius.

In conclusion, there is no distinct difference in the distribution ratio of blood - type and fingerprint distribution ratio between table tennis players and non - players.

Table 2. Percentage distribution and comparison of players and non - players

Group	Blood Type (percentage)				Fingerprint Configuration (percentage)			
	A	B	O	AB	Filter	Ulna	Radius	Bow
Non - palyers	27.51	32.33	30.49	9.22	49.77	45.53	2.27	2.43
players	38.89	30.56	19.44	11.1	47.16	45.80	3.50	3.52
U value	0.23	1.44	0.29	1.53	1.00	1.11	1.60	1.36
P value	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05	>0.05

Note: the fingerprint configuration distribution ratio of non - players is excerpted from the Third China Heritage Annual Academic Meeting Press P16

3.3 The ten fingerprint configuration distribution of male and female table tennis players

As to the fingerprint configuration, the statistics for the ten fingerprint shows that 2 male players from 18 (11.11%) have all filter shape, 1 has all rule shape (5.56%), while 10 female players from 18 (16.67%) are all filter

shape, and 1 has all rule shape (5.56%). It is not observed that male and female players have all Radius and bow shape in the ten fingerprints.

Analyzing the ten fingerprint configuration, statistics shows that table tennis players are most filter shaped in thumb, second finger and forth finger, then rule shape; they are no bow shaped in the middle finger and the small finger. The fingerprint configuration of players is very similar to that of the non-players.

4 Conclusions

(1) There is no distinct difference in the distribution of AB O blood type system and the ten fingerprint configuration for table tennis players

(2) There is no distinct difference in the blood type and fingerprint configuration between the table tennis players and non-players.

(3) The ten fingerprint shape coordination is basically the same.

(4) The author thinks that although there is some relationship between the sports agility and the two attributes of blood-type and fingerprint, they are unsuitable to be taken as the basis for picking potential sports players.

5 References

Deng Jiadong (1985). **Clinic Blood Theory**. Shanghai Science and Technology Press. 1154.

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