ISSN: 2349 - 4891

International
Journal of Recent Research and Applied Studies
(Multidisciplinary Open Access Refereed e-Journal)

Effect of Yogic Practices on Blood Pressure and Depression among Middle Aged Men

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Received 27th July 2020, Accepted 2nd September 2020

Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to find out the effect of yoga practice on blood pressure and depression among middle aged men. For this purpose, thirty middle aged men residing around Annamalainagar town, Cuddalore district, Tamilnadu, were selected as subjects. The age of the subjects were ranged from 40 to 45 years. They were divided into two equal groups, each group consisted of fifteen subjects, in which experimental group - I underwent yoga practice, and group - II acted as control that did not participate in any special activities apart from their regular curricular activities. The training period for the study was six days (Monday to Saturday) in a week for twelve weeks. Prior and after the experimental period, the subjects were tested on systolic and diastolic blood pressure and depression. Blood pressure was measured by using sphygmomanometer and depression was assessed by Hamilton depression scale. The Analysis of Covariance (ANCOVA) was applied to find out any significant difference between the experimental groups and control group on selected criterion variables. The result of the study shows that the yoga practice group decreased the blood pressure and depression significantly. It was concluded from the results of the study that yoga practice has bring positive changes in systolic and diastolic blood pressure and depression as compare to the control group.

Keywords: Yoga Practice, Systolic and Diastolic Blood Pressure, Depression, ANCOVA.

Introduction

Yoga is an art, a science and a philosophy and touches the life of man at every level, physical, mental, and spiritual. It is a sensible technique for making one's life purposeful, useful and noble.[1] Yoga is originated in India many thousands of years ago and it is the oldest system of personal development in the world, encompassing body, mind and spirit.[2,10] In ancient book "Yoga Sutra", written by Patanjali, a saint, who collated, coordinated and systematized, which consists of 185 terse aphorisms.[3] It is a psycho-somatic-spiritual discipline for achieving harmony and union between our body, mind, and soul which is an decisive blending of the human being's consciousness with the universal consciousness.[4] When a human being practices yoga, with the attitude of yoga (attitude of tolerance, constant practice, overcoming obstacles within himself or herself, that is, thrashing laziness, anger, illusion, and aspiration for being different or better than others), there are several changes in physiology.[5] Yoga helps to concentrate on breath, which makes it to soothe the mind and relieve worries. By discharging the tension and stress, yoga and pranayama relieve the negative thinking of the individual. The activities like relaxation, meditation, socialization and exercise, yoga is helpful in reducing the anxiety and depression. Also it is able to regulate a person's stress response system; results lower the blood pressure and heart rate which improve the respiration. Numerous studies show that the blood pressure was reduced in people with hypertension during the yogic practice session.[6,7,8] This is possible the autonomic nervous system, which governs heart rate, digestion and other largely unconscious functions.[9] Yoga reduces the stress and help to relax, which leads to lower the resting heart rate. Yogasanas prescribe steady and controlled breathing patterns which help to relax the muscles, including the heart. Pranayama focuses the mind and helps to know how to control the respiration rate.

The force elevated during the circulation of blood on the walls of blood vessels are called blood pressure and is one of the principal vital signs. At every heart beat, the blood pressure differ between a high (systolic) and a low (diastolic) pressure.[11] Practicing yoga at adult age, with relaxation and breathing exercises minimum three times a week will lower the blood pressure than the sedentary adults.[12] In the universe, the depression is a common mental illness. 350 million people in the universe are affected by depression in different form.[13] Symptoms are depressed or sad mood, short-tempered or easily annoyed, loss of interest or enjoyment in hobbies or activities that was previously enjoyed, feeling of worthlessness or guilt, thoughts of death or suicide, difficulty with concentrating or making

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ISSN: 2349 – 4891

decisions, feeling tired or fatigue, feeling restless or slow, changes in appetite such as overeating or loss of appetite, changes in weight such as weight loss or weight gain, and changes in sleep pattern.[14]

Methodology

The purpose of this study was to find out the effect of yoga practices on blood pressure and depression among middle aged men. To achieve the purpose of the present study, 30 middle aged men around Chidambaram, Tamilnadu were randomly selected as subjects. The age of the subjects were ranged from 40 to 45 years (mean age = 42.3 ± 0.5 years). All the subjects were residing at their home, so, the food habits were not same and could not be measured. The selected subjects were divided into two equal groups of fifteen subjects each. Group - I considered as experimental group who underwent yoga practices for sixteen weeks, six days (Monday to Friday) per week on selected yoga exercises (appendix – I) and the same were taught by yoga teachers from School of Yoga Studies, Annamalai University, Annamalainagar, Chidambaram. Group - II considered as control that did not undergo any training programme or physical activity (either strenuous or recreational) throughout the experimental period. The data were collected on selected criterion variables such as blood pressure was assessed by using sphygmomanometers and depression was assessed by administering Hamilton depression scale, before and after the sixteen weeks of yoga practices as pre and post test. Analysis of covariance (ANCOVA) was applied to find out the significant difference if any between the experimental and control groups.

Results

Table 1. *Analysis of Covariance on Systolic and Diastolic Blood Pressure and Depression of Yoga Practice Group and Control Group*

Variable Name		Yoga Practice Group	Control Group	'F' Ratio
Systolic Blood Pressure (in mm Hg)	**Pre-test Mean ± S.D**	123.46 ± 2.11	122.31 ± 2.86	2.34
	Post-test Mean ± S.D.	120.31 ± 1.81	123.16 ± 2.67	25.21*
	Adj. Post-test Mean	120.713	123.62	31.26*
Diastolic Blood Pressure (in mm Hg)	**Pre-test Mean ± S.D**	81.26 ± 1.86	82.19 ± 1.39	1.79
	Post-test Mean ± S.D.	78.35 ± 1.92	82.51 ± 1.64	45.95*
	Adj. Post-test Mean	78.77	82.39	86.21*
Depression (Points)	**Pre-test Mean ± S.D**	22.96 ± 1.31	23.17 ± 1.55	1.86
	Post-test Mean ± S.D.	20.33 ± 1.086	23.22 ± 1.86	29.76*
	Adj. Post-test Mean	20.56	23.33	49.36*

*Significant at 0.05 level of confidence.(The table values required for significance at 0.05 level of confidence for 1 and 28 & 1 and 27 are 4.20 and 4.21 respectively).

Table 1 shows that pre test means 'f ratio of yoga practice group and control group on systolic blood pressure was 2.34 which was insignificant at 0.05 level of confidence. The post and adjusted post test means 'f' ratio value of experimental group and control group was 25.21 and 31.26, which was significant at 0.05 level of confidence. The pre test means 'f ratio of brisk yoga practice group and control group on diastolic blood pressure was 1.79, which was insignificant at 0.05 level of confidence. The post and adjusted post-test mean 'f' ratio value of experimental group and control group was 45.95 and 86.21, which was significant at 0.05 level of confidence. The pre test means 'f' ratio of yoga practice group and control group on depression was 1.86 which was insignificant at 0.05 level of confidence. The post and adjusted post test mean 'f' ratio value of experimental groups and control group was 29.76 and 49.36, which was significant at 0.05 level of confidence.

Conclusion

Systolic and diastolic blood pressure decreased for yoga practice group[15,16,17] has also decreased for both the experimental groups, such as yoga practice group, when compared with the control group. The

ISSN: 2349 – 4891

depression was also decreased significantly after the yoga practice.[18] The overall study indicates that the yoga practice is a better tool to improves the physiological and psychological fitness.

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