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Effect of natural diet with pranayama practice on total cholesterol among patients of coronary artery disease

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Abstract

The present investigation research was to find out the effect of natural diet with pranayama practice among patients of coronary artery disease. To implement this study research male 80 patients of coronary artery disease were selected from Kerala. The subjects were randomly assigned to four equated groups. Experimental group –I (N=20), underwent asana practices with natural diet (APWNT), experimental group –II (N=20) underwent Pranayama practices with natural diet (PPWNT), experimental group –III (N=20) underwent combination of Asana, Pranayama practices with natural diet (CAPPWNT) and control group (N=20) did not undergo any specific training. The experimental groups participated in yoga training schedule three alternative days in a week for the period of 12 weeks. The study including total cholesterol decreased the performance due to yogic practices variations of yoga, pranayama with natural diet on total cholesterol among patients of coronary artery disease and the control group were not showed any significant improvement.

Keywords: Asana Practices with Natural Diet (APWND), Pranayama Practices with Natural Diet (PPWND), Combination of Asana, Pranayama Practices with Natural Diet (CAPPWND), and total cholesterol

Introduction

Coronary artery disease may have no noticeable signs at first, but signs may start occurring as plaque continues to accumulate in the coronary arteries, explains Mayo Clinic. The primary symptom of coronary artery disease is angina, which is a pain that can occur in the chest, left shoulder, neck, arms or in the back if the heart does not receive sufficient oxygen and blood, reports Healthline. The heart may become weak, causing heart failure or abnormal heart rhythms.

Doctors believe that coronary artery disease occurs from damage to the inner layer of a coronary artery, causing atherosclerosis, a condition in which fatty deposits build up in the arteries, notes Mayo Clinic. Causes include diabetes, smoking, inactive lifestyle and high blood pressure, causing narrowing and thickening of the arteries. The risk factors increase with age, a family history of heart disease, increased stress in life and high levels of homocysteine, which is an amino acid for making and maintaining body tissue. Patients with signs of coronary artery disease should seek immediate medical attention, advises Healthline.

Asana Pranayama Mudra Bandha is recognised internationally as one of the most systematic yoga manuals available today. Since its first publication by the Bihar School of Yoga in 1969, it has been reprinted thirteen times and translated into many languages. It is the main reference text used by yoga teachers and students of Bihar Yoga/Satyananda Yoga within the International Yoga Fellowship Movement, and many other traditions as well. This comprehensive text provides clear illustrations, step by step directions and details of chakra awareness. It guides the practitioner or teacher from the simplest to the most advanced practices of the hatha yoga system. A therapeutic index is included for use by doctors and yoga therapists incorporating recent information from research into yoga. This edition successfully brings the exposition of yoga practices to the standard of a university text.

The science of yoga begins to work on the outermost aspect of the personality, the physical body, which for most people is a practical and familiar starting point. When imbalance is experienced at this level, the organs, muscles and nerves no longer function in harmony, rather they act in opposition to each other.

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For instance, the endocrine system might become irregular and the efficiency of the nervous system decrease to such an extent that a disease will manifest. Yoga aims at bringing the different bodily functions into perfect coordination so that they work for the good of the whole body.

Hypotheses

1. It was hypothesized that Asana with natural diet significantly improve on total cholesterol among patients of coronary artery disease.
2. It was hypothesized that Pranayama with natural diet significantly improve on total cholesterol among patients of coronary artery disease.
3. It was hypothesized that Combinations of Asana, Pranayama with natural diet significantly improve on total cholesterol among patients of coronary artery disease.
4. It was hypothesized that Combinations of Asana, Pranayama with natural diet significantly improve on total cholesterol better than Asana with natural diet, Pranayama with natural diet and control group among patients of coronary artery disease.
5. It was hypothesized that Pranayama with natural diet significantly improve on total cholesterol better than Asana with natural diet and control group among patients of coronary artery disease.
6. It was hypothesized that Asana with natural diet significantly improve on total cholesterol better than control group among patients of coronary artery disease.

Methodology

The present investigation research was to find out the effect of yoga, pranayama with natural diet on total cholesterol among patients of coronary artery disease. To accomplish the intention of the research 100 male patients of coronary artery disease were selected from kerala. The subjects were randomly assigned to four equated groups. Experimental group –I (N=25), underwent asana practices with natural diet (APWND), experimental group –II (N=25) underwent Pranayama practices with natural diet (PPWND), experimental group –III (N=25) underwent combination of Asana, Pranayama practices with natural diet (CAPPWND) and control group (N=25) did not undergo any specific training. The experimental groups participated in yoga training schedule five days in a week for the period of 12 weeks. The study variables including total cholesterol measured blood test), the data were analysed by using ‘t’ ratio, analysis of variance, Scheffee’s post hoc test.

Data collection and analysis

The previously described search strategy was used to obtain titles and abstracts of studies that might be relevant for this review. Each abstract identified in the research was independently evaluated by two authors. If at least one of the authors considered one reference eligible, the full text was obtained for complete assessment. In a similar fashion, two authors independently evaluated full-text articles for eligibility and filled inclusion and exclusion criteria in a standard form. A standardized data extraction form was used for the inclusion and exclusion criteria. In case of any disagreement, the authors discussed the reasons for their decisions and a final decision was made by consensus.

Analysis of Data and Interpretation

Table 1: Significance of Mean Gain/ Losses between Pre –Post test of Asana practices with Natural Diet total cholesterol of among patients of coronary artery disease.

Test	Mean	Std. Deviation	M.D	S.D.E	‘t’ ratio
Pre-Test	202.7600	12.51093	2.40000	.20000	12.000
Post test	200.3600	11.95436			

Table value (2. 06)0.05 level of Significance

Table 2: Significance of Mean Gain/ Losses between Pre –Post test of Pranayama practices with Natural Diet on total cholesterol of among patients of coronary artery disease.

Test	Mean	Std. Deviation	M.D	S.D.E	‘t’ ratio
Pre-Test	202.5200	10.04208	4.12000	.58686	7.020
Post test	198.4000	9.15605			

Table value (2. 06)0.05 level of Significance

Table 3: Significance of Mean Gain/ Losses between Pre –Post test of Combination of Asana Pranayama practices with Natural Diet on total cholesterol of among patients of coronary artery disease.

Test	Mean	Std. Deviation	M.D	S.D.E	‘t’ ratio
Pre-Test	203.3600	16.39075	5.72000	.97430	5.87
Post Test	197.6400	22.65112			

Table value (2. 06)0.05 level of Significance

Table 4: Significance of Mean Gain/ Losses between Pre –Post test of control group on total cholesterol of coronary artery disease patient.

Test	Mean	Std. Deviation	M.D	S.D.E	‘t’ ratio
TCpre	202.1600	19.05842	.04000	.04000	1.000
TCpos	202.1200	19.01824			

Table value (2. 06)0.05 level of Significance

Table 5: Analysis on Pre Test among APWND, PPWND, CAPPWND and CG on total cholesterol of coronary artery disease patient.

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	19.080	3	6.360	.029	.993
Within Groups	21341.920	96	222.312		

Table 6: Analysis on Post Test among APWND, PPWND, CAPPWND and CG on total cholesterol of coronary artery disease patient.

Source of Variance	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Between Groups	305.150	3	101.717	.369	.775
Within Groups	26436.16	96	275.377		

Result of the Study

1. It was resulted that Asana with natural diet significantly improved on total cholesterol among patients of coronary artery disease.
2. It was resulted that Pranayama with natural diet significantly improve on total cholesterol among patients of coronary artery disease.
3. It was resulted that Combinations of Asana, Pranayama with natural diet significantly improve on total cholesterol among patients of coronary artery disease.

Conclusions

1. It was concluded that Asana with natural diet significantly improved on total cholesterol among patients of coronary artery disease.
2. It was concluded that Pranayama with natural diet significantly improve on total cholesterol among patients of coronary artery disease.
3. It was concluded that Combinations of Asana, Pranayama with natural diet significantly improve on total cholesterol among patients of coronary artery disease.
4. It was concluded that that Pranayama with natural diet significantly improve on total cholesterol better than Asana with natural diet and control group among patients of coronary artery disease.
5. It was concluded that that Asana with natural diet significantly improve on total cholesterol better than Asana with natural diet and control group among patients of coronary artery disease.

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