# Scholars Journal of Applied Medical Sciences (SJAMS) *Abbreviated Key Title: Sch. J. App. Med. Sci.* ©Scholars Academic and Scientific Publisher A Unit of Scholars Academic and Scientific Society, India www.saspublishers.com

ISSN 2320-6691 (Online) ISSN 2347-954X (Print)

Physiology

# Effect of "OM Meditation" On Blood Pressure in Young Healthy Adults of B.G.Nagara

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improve the all round performance of the brain and body. Medical science mainly deals with the outer world which includes the body, where as meditation deals with the inner world or mind [1]. Practicing meditation mainly change body through autonomic nervous system, as ANS dy & brain [2, 3]. After our Prime Minister a Modi has stressed about the importance of

function through autonomic nervous system, as ANS links body & brain [2, 3]. After our Prime Minister Narendra Modi has stressed about the importance of yoga and meditation, the practice of yoga & meditation has increased significantly. Yoga & meditation is indeed becoming an important and integral part to de-stress or rather a 'stress buster' in day-today modern life style. OM covers the whole threefold experience of man, It is the combination of three letters A, U and M. A represents the physical plane, U represents the frontal & astral plane, the world of intelligent spirits & M represents the whole deep sleep state[4]. OM meditation involves non reactive monitoring of the content of experience from moment to moment[5].Yoga & meditation have gained importance in National center for complimentary & alternative medicine ( NCCAM) with the objective of meditation as alternative medicine with healing practices [6]. The study on OM meditation showed that after practicing OM meditation there was a decrease in heart rate & beta rhythm in EEG[7].

Autonomic & respiratory studies suggest that there is a combination of mental alertness with physiological rest during the practice of "OM" meditation[8]. The importance of OM meditation has come to be recognized, which has not only has the therapeutic but also rehabilitation purpose too[9]. Therefore this study was planned to find out the effect of OM meditation on BP of young adults of B.G.Nagara who practiced OM Meditation for thirty minutes daily.

## METHODOLOGY

Subjects were healthy volunteers in the age group of 20 - 30 years of B.G NAGAR, With BMI of 19 to  $25 \text{ kg/m}^2$ . All the subjects were non- smokers and were not on any medications. Those already performing some form of yoga or breathing exercises were excluded from the study. Those with Diabetes, cardiovascular & respiratory diseases & psychiatric illness were also excluded from the study. The study was prior reviewed and approved by the Institutional ethical committee. Each subject gave a written consent before participating in the study. A sample size of 50

#### Ravi GN et al., Sch. J. App. Med. Sci., Jul 2018; 6(7): 2823-2825

subjects was calculated based on the results of a pilot study done on similar subjects.

The selected groups of subjects were made to practice the OM meditation daily for 30 minutes between 7am-8am, for a period of three months. Subjects were instructed to sit erect while performing the OM meditation. BP was recorded using mercuric sphygmomanometer and was recorded between 8 -9AM on both the occasions. Statistical analysis of the

data obtained was done using Student-'t' test, and other relevant statistical tools.

## RESULTS

The parameters thus recorded were analyzed for statistical significance using. Students't' test and p < p0.05 was considered the level of significance. SBP & DBP was significantly decreased after practicing OM meditation. (P value < 0.01).

| Table-1: Physical characteristics of the subjects |               |  |  |  |  |
|---|---------------|--|--|--|--|
| Parameters  | Mean $\pm$ SD |  |  |  |  |
| Age(years)  | 24.78±6.21    |  |  |  |  |
| Ht(m)   | 1.49±0.08     |  |  |  |  |
| Wt(Kg)  | 51.76±9.23    |  |  |  |  |
| BMI(Kg/m <sup>2</sup> )                           | 20.63±2.96    |  |  |  |  |

| Table-1: Physical characteristics of the subjects |
|---|
|---|

| Table-2. Compariso | n of Blood pressu | e in the subjects | before & after | practicing OM meditation   |  |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------------------|--|
| Table-2. Compariso | n or blood pressu | c m the subjects  |                | practicing Own incultation |  |

|  |             |                   |                   | practicing |
|--|-------------|-------------------|-------------------|------------|
|  | Parameters  | Before meditation | After meditation  | P value    |
|  | SBP (mm Hg) | 124.64±4.51       | $112.71 \pm 2.21$ | < 0.01     |
|  | DBP (mm Hg) | 80.17±3.56        | 74.64±1.82        | < 0.01     |

## DISCUSSION

In our study both SBP and DBP was significantly decreased after practicing OM meditation. This decrease in SBP is due to increased vagal tone & decreased sympathetic activity [10]. Chanting of OM meditation causes the shift of autonomic equilibrium towards parasympathetic dominance because of the reduction in sympathetic activity & increase in parasympathetic activity. This modulation of ANS activity probably might have been brought the conditioning effects of OM meditation on autonomic functions, mediated through limbic system & higher area of CNS. Since the limbic system controls the ANS, reduction in limbic arousal by OM meditation explain how OM meditation increases may automatic stability & reduces SBP[11].

DBP is the reflection of peripheral resistance, regulated by sympathetic activity. Chanting of OM meditation brings about the withdrawal of Sympathetic tone in skeletal muscle blood vessels, leading to widespread vasodilatation, thus causing decrease in peripheral resistance in turn decreasing the DBP. The results of the present study are consistent with study done by Sheryl Telles et al. [12]. Limitations of the study - Less number of subjects in the study & this study can be implemented in large number of subjects

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We sincerely thank participants for participating in the study.

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