

Comparative Study on Variations in Pulmonary Functions in Swimmers, Yogis and Sedentary Individuals

Pradipkumar R Suryawanshi^{1*}, Sandipkumar R Suryawanshi²,
Shweta S Suryawanshi³, Vijay Patha⁴ and Rucha M Shinde⁵

¹M.G.A.C.H & R.C, Salod (H), wardha (M.S), India

²K.V.T.R Ayurved College, Boradi, Taluka- Shirpur, DistDhule (M.S), India

³Ayurved Consultant, Shirpur, Dist- Dhule, (M.S), India

⁴VeenaVadani Ayurved College, Bhopal (M.P), India

⁵Avurved Counsultant, Nagpur. (M.S). India

Abstract

Background: Lung function parameters tend to have a relationship with lifestyle such as regular exercise and non-exercise. Hence the present study was under taken to assess the effects of exercise in Swimmers and yogis on respiratory system and compared with sedentary group.

Aims& Objectives: To compare the differences in pulmonary function among the Swimmers, yogis and sedentary group.

Method: A total of 300 subjects comprising Swimmers, yogis and sedentary were assessed for pulmonary function test. The parameters used as determinants of lung function were predicted percent of means of FVC, FEV1, FEV3, PEFR, FEF 25-75%, FEV1/FVC ratio and MVV recorded as per standard procedure using Breeze suit Computerized Spiro meter.

Result: Pulmonary Function Profile was analyzed and compared among the study groups. In our study the Swimmers group was having higher predicted percentage of mean value of FVC, FEV1, FEV3, PEFR, and MVV as compared to yogis and sedentary group. Yogis were having higher lung function values as compared to sedentary group and higher values of FEF25-75% and FEV1/FVC ratio than Swimmers group. **Conclusion:** All pulmonary function parameters were higher in Swimmers and yogis than in the normal sedentary control individuals. This study suggests that regular exercise has an important role in determining and improving lung functions.

Keywords Swimmers, Pulmonary Function, Sedentary, Yogis



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INTRODUCTION

Now-a-days, more persons are interested in physical fitness than any time before. Previous health studies concluded that pulmonary function is a long-term predictor for overall survival rates in both genders and could be used as a tool in general health assessment¹. Hence it becomes essential to achieve more efficient lung function as a preventive measure. Sedentary lifestyles could be associated with less efficient pulmonary function. Involvement in certain physical activities or sports could help in respiratory muscle strengthening and improvement in pulmonary function. It is claimed that yoga practices improve general health and fitness. Yoga is a science practiced in India over thousands of years. In recent times medical fraternity is much attracted towards yoga. Yoga practice mainly consists of Asana (posture- a particular position of the body which contributes to steadiness of body and mind), Pranayama (to control the breathing in a superior and extra-ordinary way to get maximum benefits) and meditation. It produces consistent physiological changes and have sound scientific basis. Yogic exercises have been found to be beneficial for better maintenance of bodily functions,

even in normal healthy subjects. In this study we have compared pulmonary function of people with sedentary life styles, Swimmers and yogis to see if Swimmers and yogis have better pulmonary function than people with sedentary life styles; and if so, how they differ amongst themselves with respect to various spirometric parameters.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study carried out in year 2014-15 with the approval of Board for non clinical sciences, M.G.A.C. H &R College in the department of Swasthavritta, Wardha (M.S). Spirometry was conducted on Swimmers from personals of Maharashtra Police; yogis from Ayurved College, Salod (H), Wardhsa and sedentary life style subjects were selected from the medical staff at JNMC, Wardha. Spirometry was conducted on 300 randomly selected subjects from those fulfilling the inclusion criteria in each category. Those failing to perform the test successfully were rejected and replaced by another randomly selected subject. The readings were taken in standing position using Breeze Suit Spirometer. Time of testing was 5.00 am to 7.00 am; mean temperature was 35°C. Subjects in the study were aged 26 to 35 years.

Definitions: Sedentary lifestyle was defined as per center for disease control and prevention, as no leisure-time physical activity, or activities done for less than 20 minutes or fewer than 3 times per week. Swimmers were defined as marathon runners running at least 2 km daily since last 6 months. Yogis were defined as subjects practicing asanas and pranayama for at least 1 hour daily since 6 months. Asanas and sukshmvayam (Surya namaskar, Vajrasana, Mandookasana, Vakrasana, Bhujangasana, markatasana, Naukasana, Shavasana etc.) for 15 minutes and Pranayama was done for about 45 minutes in early morning, sitting on the floor, in Padmasana and included steps namely Bhastrika, Kapalbhathi, Anulomvilom, Bahypranayam, Bhramri, Ujjai, Udhgeethpranayam and Pranavdhyam. “Smoker” was defined as per center for disease control and prevention as those who have smoked more than 100 cigarettes in their lifetime and currently smoke².

Inclusion criteria:

1. Non obese individuals, as in non-obese men there is no much effect of body weight on FVC values³.
2. Consent to participate in the study
3. Volunteers aged between 20 to 40 years of either sex.

Exclusion criteria:

1. Smokers, tobacco chewers and alcoholic⁴
2. Swimmers
3. Any Respiratory tract diseases, Cardiovascular Disorders
4. Pregnant and Lactating women
5. Sports person

Statistical analysis: Statistical analysis was done using SPSS version 16. Parameters analyzed were in the form of percentage of the predicted for the age, sex, height and weight – Forced Expiratory Volume in 1 second (FEV1), Forced Vital Capacity (FVC), Peak Expiratory Flow Rate (PEFR), FEV1/FVC and Forced mid Expiratory Flow rate (FEF 25–75%). One way analysis of variance was used to see if the groups differ in any of the parameters. Post Hoc test for equality of variance were used to assess normality and Post-hoc Dunnett T3 test was used for between groups comparison.

RESULTS

Comparison of lung function parameters across activities is shown in Fig. 1. The groups differed significantly in FVC (P=.001), FEV1 (P=0.001), FEV3 (P=.001), PEFR (P=.001), FEV1/FVC (P=.001) and MVV (P=.001). The highest mean FVC (101.22%), FEV1 (106.67%), FEV3 (104.44%), PEFR (95.28%) and MVV (95.34%) were observed in Swimmers. Highest FEF 25-75% (93.11%) and

FEV1/FVC (109.08%) were found in yogis. Lowest values were observed amongst sedentary individuals respectively. Comparison of Swimmers with sedentary workers revealed significantly higher FVC (P=.001, 95% CI;6.8;16.7), FEV1 (P=0.001, 95% CI; 13.03; 24.46), PEFR (P=.001,95% CI;23.10;38.93), FEV1/FVC (P=0.042, 95% CI; .15; 11.38) and MVV (P=.001,95% CI;3.48;17.75) parameters amongst the

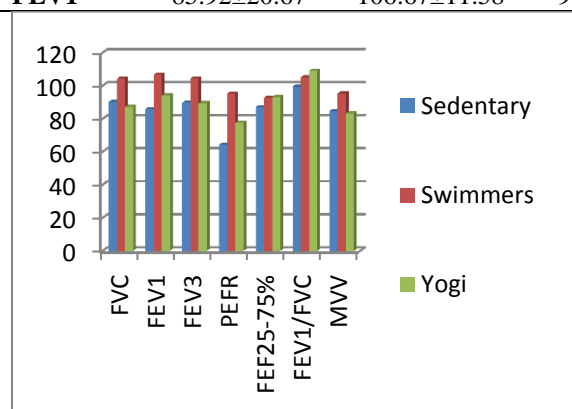
Swimmers. Comparison of yogis with sedentary workers revealed significantly higher FEV1 (P=0.039, 95% CI;23;12.32) and PEFR (P=0.001, 95% CI: 5.43;21.20) amongst yogis. Lung functions of Swimmers were significantly higher than yogis except for FEF 25-75% insignificantly and FEV1/FVC which was significantly higher amongst yogis. The results are given in table 1 and 2.

Table 1 Anthropometric data of participants(mean± SD)

Para- meter	Sedentary n=100	Swimmers n=100	Yogi n=100	F-value	p-value
Age (years)	30.26±2.90	30.30±2.61	29.86±2.98	.735	NS
Height (cm)	170.07±8.06	171.16±4.46	169.11±8.44	2.022	NS
Weight (kg)	66.96±11.24	67.12±4.99	63.90±12.28	3.271	NS
BMI (kg/m ²)	23.09±3.16	22.89±1.57	22.26±3.67	2.182	NS
BSA (m ²)	1.77±.17	1.79±.08	1.73±.19	3.69	NS

Table 2 Predicted percent of means of Lung function parameters in Swimmers, yogis and sedentary individuals (mean± SD)

Parameter (predicted %)	Sedentary n=100	Swimmers n=100	Yogi n=100	F-value	p- value	Between comparison (p-value)		
						A-S	A-Y	Y-S
FVC	90.23±15.55	104.22±13.43	87.23±16.08	26.062	.001**	.001**	.001**	NS
FEV1	85.92±20.67	106.67±11.58	94.20±14.25	35.75	.001**	.001**	.001**	.039*



DISCUSSION

Physical inactivity and low cardio-respiratory fitness are recognized as important causes of morbidity and mortality. It is generally accepted that people with higher levels of physical activity tend to have higher levels of fitness and that physical activity can improve cardio-respiratory fitness. Bufferalo health study revealed FEV1 as an independent predictor of overall long term survival rates and could

be used as a tool in general health assessment⁵. Pursuing a physical activity or sport which could help in achieving efficient lung function especially FEV1 is an essential preventive strategy in this busy age when prevalence of sedentary life style is increasing and so are the associated lifestyle disorders. The results of the present study showed that those performing yoga and Swimmers activity regularly had higher lung function parameters as compared to those with sedentary life styles. Significantly higher values were observed for FEV1 and PEF. Significantly higher MVV in Swimmers which is advantageous for physical work capacity.⁵ Robinson and Kjeldgaard also have reported increased MVV with running training⁶. The results discussed above clearly indicate that Swimmers had higher values of lung functions compared of the controls, thereby confirming that regular exercise has a facilitating effect on the lungs. Similar results have been obtained by other workers in this field. The possible explanation for this could be that regular forceful inspiration and expiration for prolonged periods during running, leads to the strengthening of the respiratory muscles, both voluntary and involuntary. This helps the lungs to inflate

and deflate maximally. This maximum inflation and deflation is an important physiological stimulus for the release of lung surfactant and prostaglandin into the alveolar spaces thereby increasing the lung compliance and decreasing the bronchial smooth muscle tone respectively^{7,8,9}. Ringqvist suggested that changes in airway resistance serves as a major stimulus for respiratory muscle hypertrophy. Since airway resistance is related inversely and curvilinearly to lung volumes, then airway resistance will be reduced when subjects breathe at high lung volumes¹⁰. Pyorala et al pointed out that endurance Swimmers maintain lower and deeper rhythms of breathing, both at rest and at exercise than compared to normals¹¹. It has been shown in previous studies that beneficial effects of yoga become established between 6 to 12 weeks¹². The subjects in our study were yoga practitioners with more than 24 weeks of daily yoga practice. Pranayam, a yogic practice has beneficial effects on respiratory efficiency. It includes various exercises like bhasrika, kapalbhati etc. which involve forceful inspiration to Total Lung Capacity (TLC) and forceful exhalation to residual volume, and all maneuvers are done through nostrils, which offer resistance by means of

decreased cross sectional area and turbulence. Breathing through one nostril in Anulom-vilom pranayama further increases the resistance. The effects of resistance training on skeletal muscle are well documented¹³. Higher peak expiratory flow rates and FEV1 could be explained due to better strengthening of respiratory muscles in yogis. Skeletal muscle control many crucial elements of aerobic conditioning including lung ventilation. Repeated inspirations to TLC and breath holdings as done during pranayam can lead to increase in the maximal shortening of the inspiratory muscles which has been shown to improve the lung function parameters¹⁴. The findings of the present study can also be explained on the basis of better functions of respiratory muscle strength, improved thoracic mobility and the balance between lung and chest elasticity which the Swimmers and yogis may have gained from regular exercise. Hence regular physical activity causes many desirable physiological, psychological and physical changes in the individual.

CONCLUSION

Both Swimmers and yogis had significantly better lung functions as compared to sedentary workers. People with sedentary

lifestyles had lowest pulmonary function parameters. Sedentary life style is also associated with higher incidence of obesity, and development of restrictive lung function and cardiovascular morbidity. In this busy age people should try to be involved in such physical activities or sports with better health yield for the time spent. We recommend that sedentary workers should adopt yogic exercises for improving their health. Apart from the preventive value of yoga there is emerging realization of its benefit as a complementary therapy in therapeutic and rehabilitative medicine^{15,16}.

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