Center of Yogic Science Jiwaji University Gwalior

Paper-202 (Therapeutic yoga-1)

TOPIC –Angina Pectoris
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Definition

Angina is a type of chest pain caused by reduced blood flow to the heart. Angina is a symptom of coronary artery disease.

Angina also called angina pectoris, is often described as squeezing ,pressure, heaviness, tightness or pain in your chest. Some people with angina symptoms say angina feels like a vise squeezing their chest or a heavy weight lying on their chest.

Although angina is relatively common, it can still be hard to distinguish from other types of chest pain, such as the discomfort of indigestion.

Types of angina

Stable

Unstable

Prinzmantal's

Stable angina. Stable angina is usually triggered by physical activity. When you climb stairs, exercise or walk, your heart demands more blood, but narrowed arteries slow down blood flow. Besides physical activity, other factors such as emotional stress, cold temperatures, heavy meals and smoking also can narrow arteries and trigger angina.

Unstable angina. If fatty deposits (plaques) in a blood vessel rupture or a blood clot forms, it can quickly block or reduce flow through a narrowed artery. This can suddenly and severely decrease blood flow to your heart muscle. Unstable angina can also be caused by blood clots that block or partially block your heart's blood vessels.

Unstable angina worsens and isn't relieved by rest or your usual medications. If the blood flow doesn't improve, your heart is starved of oxygen and a heart attack occurs. Unstable angina is dangerous and requires emergency treatment.

Prinzmetal's angina. This type of angina is caused by a sudden spasm in a coronary artery, which temporarily narrows the artery. This narrowing reduces blood flow to your heart, causing severe chest pain. Prinzmetal's angina most often occurs at rest, typically overnight. Attacks tend to occur in clusters. Emotional stress, smoking, medications that tighten blood vessels (such as some migraine drugs) and use of the illegal drug cocaine may trigger Prinzmetal's angina.

Clinical feature

Angina symptoms include chest pain and discomfort, possibly described as pressure

You may also have pain in your arms, neck, jaw, shoulder or back.

Other symptoms that you may have with angina include:

- (i) Dizziness
- (ii) Fatigue
- (iii) Nausea
- (iv) Shortness of breath
- (v) Sweating

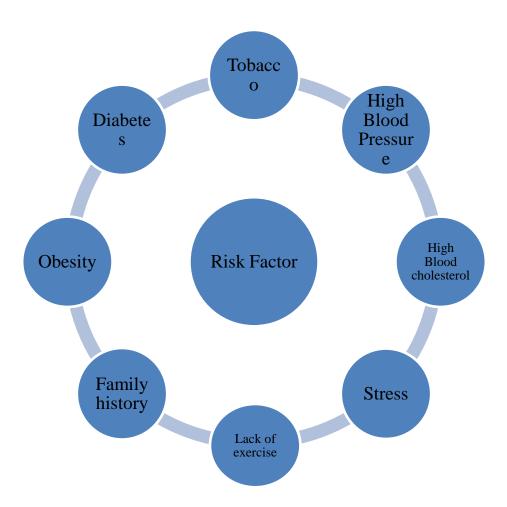
Cause

Angina is caused by reduced blood flow to your heart muscle. Your blood carries oxygen, which your heart muscle needs to survive. When your heart muscle isn't getting enough oxygen, it causes a condition called ischemia.

The most common cause of reduced blood flow to your heart muscle is coronary artery disease (CAD). Your heart (coronary) arteries can become narrowed by fatty deposits called plaques. This is called atherosclerosis.

During times of low oxygen demand — when you're resting, for example — your heart muscle may still be able to function on the reduced amount of blood flow without triggering angina symptoms. But when you increase the demand for oxygen, such as when you exercise, angina can result.

Risk factor



Yogic management

- 1- Annamaya Kosh-
- (i) Loosening practises (Pawanmuktasana part-2, Pawanmuktasana part-3)
- (ii) Asana-

Ardhakatichakrasana,Brakshasana,Garunasana,Tadasana,Triyak tadasana, Uttanupat asana,PavanmuktasanaVakrasana,Ardhamatsyendrasana,Gaumukhasana,Bhunjangsana,ardha shalbhasana,Makrasana,Sawasana,DRT.

- (iii) Suddhi kriya- Sutraneti, Jalneti, Kapalbhati,
- 2-Pranamaya Kosh-
- (i) Sectional breathing
- (ii) Nadi suddhi
- (iii) Chandrabhedi Pranayam
- (iv) Ujjayi Pranayam
- (v) Sheetli/Sheetkari Pranayam
- (vi) Bhramri Pranayam

- 3-Manomaya Kosh-
- (i) Satsang
- (ii) Bhakti yog
- (iii) Swadhyay
- (iv) Om meditation
- (v) Om chanting
- 4- Vigyanmaya Kosh-
- (i) Counselling
- 5-Anandmaya Kosh-
- (i) Selfless action without attachment(Nishkam Karma)

Note- The head stand posture shoud be avoided. Concentrate more on pranayam and meditation that he other practices.

Thank You...