



Effect of Yoga Exercise on Cortisol Hormone Levels in Pregnant Women in Kinik Pratama Asih Waluyojati Banguntapan Bantul Yogyakarta

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Abstrak

Angka kematian ibu pada tahun 2016 naik dibandingkan tahun 2015. Penyebab kematian ibu pada Tahun 2016 adalah Pre-eklampsia Berat (PEB) sebanyak 33% (4 kasus), Pendarahan sebesar 17% (2 kasus), Gagal Jantung 17% (2 kasus), Sepsis 17% (2 kasus) dan Lainnya 16% (2 kasus). Beberapa penelitian menyatakan bahwa preeklampsia terjadi karena pengaruh kecemasan pada masa kehamilan. Kehamilan adalah periode krisis yang melibatkan juga faktor psikologis, perubahan hormon menyebabkan emosi ibu menjadi labil. Selain faktor fisik, faktor psikososial dapat menambah kecemasan pada ibu hamil. Stres yang tinggi dalam kehamilan dapat meningkatkan hormon stres, juga dapat menyebabkan peningkatan tekanan darah dan penurunan berat badan lahir. Tindakan pencegahan dapat dilakukan oleh ibu hamil agar memiliki kondisi sehat baik ibu dan janinnya, serta melewati proses persalinan normal yaitu dengan berolahraga, senam, menari, dan yoga. Pada saat ini yoga menjadi salah satu self help yang dapat menunjang proses kehamilan, kelahiran. Fisiologis dari yoga yang dilakukan pada masa hamil adalah membalikkan efek stress yang melibatkan bagian parasimpatik dari sistem syaraf pusat. Efek stres tersebut akan dihambat dengan cara relaksasi, sehingga hormon yang menyebabkan disregulasi tubuh (kortisol) akan berkurang jumlahnya. Hormon kortisol merupakan hormon yang meningkat pada kecemasan sehingga dengan mengedalikan hormon ini dapat menurunkan tingkat kecemasan ibu hamil yang berdampak pada penurunan risiko PEB. Tujuannya yaitu melihat pengaruh latihan Yoga terhadap kadar hormon kortisol pada ibu hamil. Jenis penelitian ini adalah penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode penelitian *true-experimental*, dengan desain *Posttest-Only with Control Group*. Responden yang digunakan ibu hamil yang mengikuti yoga prenatal, sampel diambil dengan rumus *Freeder* diperoleh 16 ibu hamil dengan kontrol sebanyak 16. Data dianalisis dengan uji *Pearson Chi-Square* dengan hasil $p < 0,00$ sehingga menunjukkan ada korelasi. Ada pengaruh yoga terhadap kadar kortisol pada ibu hamil

Kata Kunci yoga; kortisol; hamil

Abstract

Maternal mortality rates in 2016 rose compared to 2015. The causes of maternal death in 2016 were Severe Preeclampsia (PEB) as much as 33% (4 cases), Bleeding by 17% (2 cases), Heart Failure 17% (2 cases), Sepsis 17% (2 cases) and Other 16% (2 cases). Some studies state that preeclampsia occurs due to the influence of anxiety during pregnancy. Pregnancy is a period of crisis that involves also psychological factors, hormonal changes causing the mother's emotions to become lame. In addition to physical factors, psycho social factors can add anxiety in pregnant women. High stress in pregnancy can increase stress hormones, it can also lead to increased blood pressure and birth weight

loss. Prevention can be done by pregnant women to have a healthy condition both the mother and her fetus, as well as through the normal labor process that is by exercising, gymnastics, dancing, and yoga. At this time yoga becomes one of the self help that can support the process of pregnancy, birth. Physiological of yoga performed during pregnancy is reversing the effects of stress involving the parasympathetic part of the central nervous system. The effects of such stress will be inhibited by relaxation, so that the hormones that cause body dysregulation (cortisol) will be reduced in number. The hormone cortisol is an increased hormone in anxiety so by masterminding this hormone can lower the anxiety levels of pregnant women which has an impact on the decreased risk of PEB. Look at the effect of Yoga exercise on cortisol hormone levels in pregnant women. This type of quantitative research is True Experimental research method, with Posttest-Only Control Group Design. Respondents who used pregnant women who participated in prenatal yoga, samples taken with the Formula Freeder obtained 16 pregnant women with control as many as 16. Data analysis was performed using the Pearson Chi-Square test with a result of $p < 0.00$ which indicates a correlation. There is an effect of yoga on cortisol levels in pregnant women.

Keywords : yoga; cortisol, pregnant

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INTRODUCTION

Maternal mortality rates in 2016 rose compared to 2015. This is marked by a decrease in maternal mortality, if in 2016 amounted to 97.65/100,000 Births. There were 12 cases in 2015, while in 2015 there were 11 cases of 87.5/100,000. The Results of the Perinatal Maternal Audit (AMP) concluded that the causes of maternal death in 2016 were Severe Preeclampsia (PEB) by 33% (4 cases), Bleeding by 17% (2 cases), Heart Failure 17% (2 cases), Sepsis 17% (2 cases) and Others 16% (2 cases) (1).

Some studies state that preeclampsia occurs due to the influence of anxiety during pregnancy (2-3). Pregnancy is a period of crisis involving also psychological factors, hormonal changes causing the mother's emotions to become lame. In addition to physical factors, psycho social factors can add anxiety in pregnant women (4). Anxiety is considered a risk factor for preeclampsia (5). High stress in pregnancy

can increase stress hormones, can also lead to increased blood pressure and weight loss born (6-7). Prevention can be done by pregnant women to have a healthy condition both the mother and her fetus, as well as through the normal labor process that is by exercising, gymnastics, dancing, and yoga. Yoga is a type of body, mind and mental exercise that greatly helps pregnant women flex joints and calm the mind (8).

At this time yoga becomes one of the self help that can support the process of pregnancy, birth, and even parenting that can be done in yoga prenatal classes(9). Physiological of yoga performed during pregnancy is reversing the effects of stress involving the parasympathetic part of the central nervous system. But it will be inhibited by relaxation and hormones that cause body dysregulation (cortisol) will decrease in number. The working function of the parasympathetic nervous system is contrary to the sympathetic nerve, thus slowing down

the work of the body's internal tools, having the effect of lowering heart rate, breath rhythm, blood pressure, muscle tension, metabolic rate, and production of stress-causing hormones. Along with the decrease in levels of stress-causing hormones, the whole body begins to function at a healthier level with energy (10).

The results of a preliminary study conducted in August 2019 at Klinik Pratama Asih Waluyo Jati found there were 25 pregnant women where 70% complained of back pain, back pain, buttock pain, symphysis pubis dysfunction, constipation, shortness of breath, edema, knee pain and fetal apposition. In fact, pregnancy is physiological with these complaints, but the perceived complaints will greatly interfere with the comfort of pregnant women and can trigger anxiety to stimulate the production of cortisol hormone that can aggravate the condition of the mother even the fetus.

The results of previous studies showed that there was a difference that approached the cortisol levels before and after the intervention in pregnant women who followed Yoga which decreased by -209.67 ng / ml (11). The combination of Yoga and spiritual awareness can also lower blood glucose levels and lower cortisol levels but not stress levels (12).

This study aims to measure levels of the hormone cortisol in pregnant women who do prenatal yoga. Unlike previous studies that focused on stress, this study focused more on cortisol in relation to preeclampsia. This study refers to previous studies which revealed that preeclampsia occurs due to the influence of anxiety during pregnancy. The absence of anxiety will trigger the production of the hormone adrenaline or adrenaline or epinephrine norepinephrine which can result in the body's biochemical dysregulation. As a result, pregnant women show symptoms of heart palpitations, increased blood pressure, emotional changes that can even lead to premature contractions

during pregnancy, hyperemesis miscarriage, and eclampsia which of course will be very life threatening to pregnant women and even lead to death.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This type of quantitative research is True Experimental research method, with Posttest-Only Control Group Design. The research site will be held at Klinik Pratama Asih Waluyo Jati Banguntapan Bantul Yogyakarta. The time of research is 6 months from March to July 2020. The population is pregnant women who participate in yoga at Klinik Pratama Asih Waluyo Jati. The inclusion criteria were pregnant women in the third trimester while the exclusion criteria were pregnant women with complications. Respondents in this study were pregnant women who participated in prenatal yoga, samples taken with the Freeder Formula obtained 16 pregnant women with as many as 16 controls. Measurement of the hormone cortisol in yoga respondents was carried out after participating in yoga 4 times in a row every week, while the measurement in the control group was carried out at week 4 without intervention. Measurement of the hormone cortisol is done by taking venous blood and then laboratory tests at the UGM Clinical Pathology Laboratory

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Based on Table 1, the majority of respondents who followed yoga had normal cortisol levels (93.75%) with an average of 40.68, while respondents who did not follow yoga were majority abnormal (81.25%) with an average of 384.19 nag/mol . The average difference in cortisol in both groups was 343.51 nag/mol .

Based on Table 2 known Asymp values. Sig. (2-sided) on the Pearson Chi-Square test is 0.000. Because of the value of Asymp. Sig (2-sided) $0.000 > 0.05$, then based on the above decision-making basis, it can be concluded that distributed data is normal.

Tabel 1. Distribution and Average Cortisol Values

	Normal	Percentage	Abnormal	Percentage	Average Percentage of Cortisol Levels	
Yoga	15	93,75	1	6,25	40,68	343,51
Control	3	18,75	13	81,25	384,19	

Tabel 2. Results of Chi-Square Test

	Value	df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21.895 ^a	1	.000
Continuity Correction ^b	18.656	1	.000
N of Valid Cases ^b	32		

Based on table 3 known sig values. (2-tailed) in the yoga group is $0.000 < 0.005$, then H_0 is rejected and H_a is accepted. Thus, it can be noted that there is an effect of yoga practice with cortisol levels in pregnant women at Pratama Asih Waluyo Jati Banguntapan Bantul Clinic Yogyakarta. This can mean that the more a yoga exercise routine will keep cortisol levels at normal range, thus the less a yoga exercise routine will increase cortisol levels.

Tabel 3 Results of Independent Sample Test

	N	Mean	Sig (2-tailed)
Yoga	16	1.00	.000
Control	16	1.81	.000

Discussion

The results showed the influence of yoga with cortisol levels in pregnant women with $p < 0.05$. This is supported by the theory that yoga practice is linked by an increase in Gamma Amino Butyric Acid (GABA) (13). GABA is a neurotransmitter that plays an important role in symptoms of mental disorders. Gaba's main function is to lower arousal and reduce aggression, anxiety and be active in excitation function (14). Yoga is a unique method of balancing the autonomic nervous system and exerting influence on physical disorders and stress-related disorders (15). Yoga breathing techniques lead to increased parasympathetic work thus suppressing catecholamine production (epinephrine and norepinephrine) and providing

a calm effect, stimulating the release of oxytocin. Decreased catecholamine causes vasodilation of blood vessels and facilitates blood distribution every minute and can lower blood pressure and reduce oxidative stress. It also mentioned that with three weeks of yoga breathing exercises led to a significant decrease in cortisol hormone production (16).

Practicing yoga every day can facilitate blood circulation, because the sense of relaxation gained from yoga helps smooth blood circulation in the body, so it is very beneficial for hypertension sufferers. This yoga is shown to increase b-endorphin levels four to five times in the blood. A b-endorphine will come out and be captured by receptors in the hypothalamus and limbic system that serves to regulate emotions. The decrease in blood pressure is caused by relaxation in yoga the principle is to position the body in energy conditions, so that it will increase oxygen circulation to the muscles and the muscles will loosen, blood pressure will decrease (17).

Studies have shown that fetuses of exercising women may tolerate labor better than those of nonexercisers (18). It has been suggested that regular physical activities may protect against preeclampsia by intervening at three key stages in the disease process: 1) enhanced placental growth and vascularity (protection against abnormal placental development), 2) reduction of oxidative stress, and 3) reversal of endothelial dysfunction (19). An integrated approach to yoga during pregnancy improved birth weight, decreases preterm labor, and decreases intra uterine growth retardation (IUGR) either in isolation or associated with pregnancy-induced hypertension, with no increased complications (20).

It is possible that alteration of maternal sympathetic nervous system functioning, as demonstrated by reduced levels of stress-related hormones such as cortisol, may be one of the mechanisms through which yoga initiates psychophysiological change in pregnant women. An integrated yoga program, including asana, pranayama, and dharana, guided relaxation, and yogic theory in application to pain states, has been shown to alter cortisol levels in a sample of females with chronic pain due to fibromyalgia (18). Yoga has also been shown to reduce inflammatory markers, decrease heart rate, and produce improvements in physical fitness variables, all of which may work in concert with behavioural change and psychosocial functioning to improve reactivity to stress and pain (21).

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

There was an average difference in cortisol hormone levels in the pregnant women intervention and control group where the number of pregnant women with normal cortisol levels was more than control group. Average cortisol levels in respondents with yoga were lower than the control group but it fell within the normal range. Effective yoga exercises can cause cortisol in pregnant women. Pregnant women with high levels of the hormone cortisol have a 20 times greater tendency to experience gestational hypertension than pregnant women with normal cortisol levels. From some risk factors, stress levels are significantly at risk of increasing the hormone cortisol. Pregnant women who experienced stress were 12 times more at risk of an increase in the hormone cortisol than mothers who did not experience stress.

The results of this study are expected to be used as a useful source of science about the effect of yoga practice on cortisol hormone levels in pregnant women. Advice for Midwifery Institutions is expected to hold learning programs or training on complementary therapy, especially

yoga. Respondents are expected to practice yoga movements in daily activities or participate in yoga exercises at the nearest BPM to lower cortisol hormone levels.

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