EFFECT OF CYCLIC MEDITATION ON CAREGIVERS STRESS AMONG FAMILIES OF CHILDREN WITH DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITIES

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ABSTRACT

Background and Objectives: The study explored the effect of Cyclic meditation in reduction of stress levels and enhancement of coping skills of parents of children with developmental disabilities. The research was a single group pre-post study, with convenient sampling, with a sample size of 40, all parents, primary caregivers of the children. This study used both objective and subjective measures to analyse stress and related coping skills.

Methods and Materials: 40 Parents, in the age group of 30-45 years, who gave informed written consent participated in the intervention, completed the study. All participants were parents and the primary caregivers of special needs children. The variables GSR - Galvanic Skin Response, Perceived Stress and Coping in relation to Caregiving, and Social Support, were assessed using GSR sensor, CHIP and KCSS questionnaires before and after Cyclic Meditation (CM). All the participants underwent CM practices for 3 days a week for 40 minutes a day, for 8 weeks with a 2 month follow up. The parameters were repeated after 8 weeks.

Results: A paired-samples t-test was conducted to compare the pre - post data, in both the objective and subjective measures, used in the study. There was a significant difference in the GSR scores for Pre-CM and Post-CM conditions; and this was significant with p = .001. The CHIP and KCSS scores did not show a statistical significance between the pre - post data. Conclusion: The study did not show a significant difference in the pre-post data of the subjective measures but there is a difference which the study failed to detect, because the study was too small, and it lacked power. However, in the objective measure of GSR to measure the stress levels, the mean GSR is significantly lower than the baseline data (p<0.05), showing that Cyclic Meditation has produced a highly significant reduction in stress levels in the participants.

KEYWORDS: Stress, Coping skills, GSR, CHIP, KCSS, Yoga, Cyclic Meditation, Special needs, Developmental Disabilities.

INTRODUCTION

The past 30 years has seen an enormous amount of research devoted to exploring the stressors associated with the caring of a disabled child, and the deleterious effects these stressors' have on the parents’ well-being.[1] It is accepted without dispute by all that parents with disabled and special needs children are under a great deal of stress and it is crucial today that research and investigations should move away from describing these stressors and types of stress and instead focus on investigations as to how to help these parents and primary caregivers’ cope with these situations by presenting them with a workable model that is both reasonable and result- oriented. Such work will have a far greater implication in understanding and improving the ways these families can be helped. [2]

Parents of children with developmental disabilities are at an increased risk for acute and chronic stress compared to parents of children without disabilities. For these parents, several factors increase the likelihood of stress, such as greater time demands associated with participation in various therapies (e.g., speech and language, occupational), which results in less time to attend to other matters. Further, there are certain characteristics of DD that appear to be correlated with higher levels of parental stress. [3]

Parental care for a child with a developmental disability is an enormous responsibility, one that can far exceed that of typical parental care. While most parents adapt well to the situation of caring for a child with a disability, some do not. To understand parents' adaptations to their children's disabilities,
Cyclic Meditation

Based on this a technique of 'Moving Meditation', a practice of Yoga postures with guided meditation was evolved, called Cyclic Meditation (CM), by H.R. Nagendra, Ph.D., which has its’ origin in an ancient Indian text, Mandukya Upanishad. It is interesting to note that CM does induce a quiet state of mind, which is compatible with the description of meditation (Dhyana or effortless expansion), according to Patanjali. The description states: 'Tatra pratayayakatanatadhyanam' (Patanjali’s Yoga Sutras, Chapter 3: Verse 2). This means that the uninterrupted flow of the mind towards the object chosen for meditation is Dhyana. Indeed, all meditations, irrespective of the strategies involved are believed to help reach this state. There are several strategies in meditation which include breath awareness, awareness of internal sensations, directing the attention to a Mantra or a Koan, and keeping the eyes open with the gaze fixed on the object of meditation.[12]

The verse on which CM is based, states: 'In a state of mental inactivity awaken the mind; when agitated, calm it; between these two states realize the possible abilities of the mind. If the mind has reached states of perfect equilibrium do not disturb it again'. The underlying idea is that, for most persons, the mental state is routinely somewhere between the extremes of being 'inactive' or of being 'agitated' and hence to reach a balanced/relaxed state the most suitable technique would be one which combines 'awakening' and 'calming' practices (Mandukya Upanishad 3-44). In day to day life we relax deeply, though unconsciously, by stretching and relaxing through yawning.

In Cyclic Meditation, we stretch consciously and systematically and then relax using Standing postures like Pada Hastasana, Ardhachakrasana, and Sitting Asanas like Shashankasana and Ushtrasana. This provides stimulation at muscular level. The process begins with Tadasana that helps us centre our body. All the postures are performed with a slow speed maintaining awareness. Apart from muscular stimulation in CM, we use sound (chanting of Akara, Ukara, Makara and Omkara) and visual (attuning to vast ocean) stimulations as well to go deeper in silence.
MATERIALS AND METHODS

Design
This was a single group pre-post design.

Study Protocol
40, consenting parents with special needs children in Bangalore, India, participated in the study.

Ethical Consideration
Subjects willing to participate in the study signed a written consent form after an orientation wherein adequate information on the nature of the study was provided to all participants and their confidentiality was maintained.

Sample and Settings
It was a convenient sample, adopted for this study.

Inclusion criterion
Participants should be the primary caregivers of children with Developmental Disabilities and not an institutional trained caregiver. The study was designed for community living lay caregivers, not institutional care staff. The caregiver is the individual who provides care on a day-to-day basis in the home; usually a spouse or other relative.

Exclusion Criterion
Participants with any previous psychological disorders and currently undergoing psychological treatment and on medication and those who had an inability to perform yogaic postures were excluded from the study.

40 parents, who satisfied the inclusion and exclusion criterion, were selected to participate by convenient sampling method.

The study was conducted for a period of 8 weeks, 3 days a week, in the afternoon for an hour each day.

The study examined the results of Cyclic Meditation on the stress levels and coping skills of parents of special needs children, by using both, subjective and objective measures.

GSR – Galvanic Skin Response
Electro-dermal response of any bio-medical system is the change in electrical properties of skin due to variation in physiological and psychological conditions. The change is caused by the degree to which a person’s sweat glands are active. Psychological status of a person tends to make the glands active and this changes the skin resistance. [6]

The Galvanic Skin Response (GSR) is one of several electro dermal responses (EDR) reflecting the variation in the electrical characteristics of the skin. The skin conductivity cannot be consciously altered, which has made GSR, the most preferred bio-metric measure to assess the physiological and psychological states of a person quantitatively.

The GSR sensor's measurement units are:

- Micro Siemens (μS): A unit measuring electrical conductance.
- Arbitrary analog units (Arb): An arbitrary unit to demonstrate waves, frequencies, and periods.

CHIP - Coping Health Inventory for Parents

The Coping Health Inventory for Parents (CHIP) was designed to assess parents’ appraisal of behaviour’s they are currently using to manage family life when they have a seriously ill or chronically ill child. CHIP is a self-report instrument consisting of a checklist of forty-five specific behaviours. Parents are asked to record how helpful (on a scale of 0 to 3) each behaviour is in their particular family situation. If a coping behaviour is not used, the respondent records why by either checking a) I do not cope this way because I/we chose not to use it, or b) coping behaviour is not possible in our family, not applicable to us.

The development of CHIP was influenced by a hierarchical approach to the organization of behaviour. In the application of this approach, two general levels of coping are defined: 1) coping behaviours as defined by each item on the inventory, and 2) coping patterns which are combinations of specific coping behaviours.

Conceptual Organization

The CHIP consists of three subscales

I. Coping Pattern I: Family Integration, Cooperation and An Optimistic Definition of the Situation: Composed of 19 behaviours that focus on strengthening family life and relationships, and the parents’ outlook on life with a chronically ill child.

II. Coping Pattern II: Maintaining Social Support, Self Esteem and Psychological Stability

Consists of 18 items which involve the parents’ efforts to develop relationships with others, engage in activities which enhance feelings of individual identity and self-worth, plus behaviours to manage psychological tensions and pressures.

III. Coping Pattern III: Understanding the Health Care Situation Through Communication with Other Parents and Consultation with the Health Care-Team

Contains eight behaviours directed at the parents’ relationships with health care professionals and other parents of chronically ill children. These behaviours include developing more knowledge and understanding of the illness and mastering any home care treatments and prescribed medical regimens.

Reliability

The reliability (Cronbach's alpha) for Coping Pattern I: Family Integration, Cooperation and an
Optimistic Definition of the Situation is .79. The alpha reliability for Coping Pattern II: Maintaining Social Support, Self Esteem and Psychological Stability is .79. The alpha reliability for Coping Pattern III: Understanding the Health Care Situation Through Communication with Other Parents and Consultation with the Health Care Team is .71.

**KCSS – Kingston Caregiver Stress Scale**

The Kingston Caregiver Stress Scale (KCSS) is primarily a scale that allows a family caregiver to express their level of perceived stress. It is used to monitor changes, in stress levels over time, as the caregiver’s situation changes.

The KCSS divides caregiver stress into a comprehensive set of ten questions that represent different potential sources of stress to the lay caregiver: Care related feelings, Family matters, and any Financial stress. For each question, the degree of stress is rated on a 1 to 5 anchored scale, ranging from (1) Feeling Fine/No stress (Coping fine / no problems), (2) Some stress, (3) Moderate stress, (4) A lot of stress, to (5) Extreme Stress (feeling “at the end of rope”, health at risk). Therefore, the total score potentially ranges from 10 to 50. Coefficient alpha for each of the sub-scales are: Care group \( \alpha = 0.85 \), Family group \( \alpha = 0.75 \). The Financial group consisting of a single question does not allow for such a calculation.

**Intervention**

**Cyclic meditation 8 step method followed in SVYASA**

The study followed the 35 min of CM practice, divided into 8 steps. **Step-1**: Opening prayer (1 min), the practice began with lead and follow of verse from a yoga text, the Mandukya Upanishad. **Step-2**: Instant Relaxation Technique (IRT, 1 min), it is done by isometric contraction of the muscles of the body and ends with supine rest. **Step-3**: Centering (4 min); coming to standing position to Tadasana with both feet planted firmly on the ground. **Step-4**: Standing posture called Ardhhakatichakrasana (6 min), from Tadasana bending towards the right (1 minute and 30 secs); a gap of 1 minute and 30 secs in Tadasana, then bending towards the left (1 minute and 30 secs); a gap of 1 minute and 30 secs in Tadasana again. **Step-5**: Quick Relaxation Technique (QRT, 5 min), in the Supine Rest (SR) with guided instructions and ends with the chanting of AAA (A-Kara) with an open mouth. **Step-6**: Sitting Postures, Vajrasana, Shashankasana and Ushtrasana (6 min), coming to Vajrasana (1 min), bending forward (Shashankasana, 1 minute and 30 secs) a gap of 1 minute and 30 secs in Vajrasana, bending backward (Ushtrasana, 1 minute and 30 secs); a gap of 1 minute and 30 secs. **Step-7**: Deep Relaxation Technique (DRT, 10 min) slowly coming to the supine position for further relaxation of different parts of the body in a sequence as per instructions. **Step-8**: Closing Prayer (2 min), the practice is concluded with a prayer for the welfare of one and all.

**Data Extraction and Analysis**

**Data Extraction**

**GSR**

The NeuLog galvanic skin response logger sensor NUL-217, was used to measure the responses. The sensor comes pre-calibrated and the GSR sensor’s measurement units are: Micro Siemens (µS): A unit measuring electrical conductance.; Arbitrary analog units (Arb): An arbitrary unit to demonstrate waves, frequencies, and periods. The measurements for this study was done in Arb – Arbitrary analog units.

The measurements for this study was done in Arb – Arbitrary analog units.

Experiment duration was set to 5 minutes and Sampling rate to 10 per second.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sensor specifications</th>
<th>µS s</th>
<th>Arbitrary analog unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Range and operation modes</td>
<td>0 to 10</td>
<td>0 to 65,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADC resolution</td>
<td>16 bits</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resolution</td>
<td>10 nS</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Max sample rate (S/sec)</td>
<td>10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Data analysis of the pre-post data was done using SPSS software

**Results**

A paired-samples t-test was conducted to analyse the data collected to compare the stress levels of the participants before cyclic meditation and after cyclic meditation.
There was a significant difference in the GSR scores for Post-CM (M=15913.49, SD=6799.73) and Pre-CM (M=19048.05, SD=7060.55) conditions; t (38) = -3.57, p = .001.

These results suggest that Cyclic meditation really does have an effect on the stress levels of the participants. Specifically, our results suggest that after an 8-week period of a CM intervention, the stress levels have considerably come down, enhancing their overall coping abilities and quality of life.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pair</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Std. deviation</th>
<th>St. Error Mean</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig (2-tailed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post</td>
<td>15913.49</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>6799.735</td>
<td>1088.829</td>
<td>-3.576</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>19048.05</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>7060.552</td>
<td>1130.593</td>
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CHIP – Coping Health Inventory for Parents

**SUB-Scale 1: Integration, Cooperation, Optimism**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pair</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Std. deviation</th>
<th>Std. error Mean</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig (2-tailed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post</td>
<td>40.84</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>8.897</td>
<td>1.443</td>
<td>0.486</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.630</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>39.97</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>8.015</td>
<td>1.300</td>
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</table>

**SUB-Scale 2: Support, Esteem, Stability**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pair</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Std. deviation</th>
<th>Std. error Mean</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig(2-tailed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post</td>
<td>34.94</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9.535</td>
<td>1.589</td>
<td>-0.206</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>0.838</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>35.39</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>9.363</td>
<td>1.561</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SUB-Scale 3: Medical Communication & Consultation**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pair</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Std. deviation</th>
<th>Std. error Mean</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig (2-tailed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post</td>
<td>15.32</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4.911</td>
<td>0.797</td>
<td>1.498</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0.142</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>13.68</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>4.281</td>
<td>0.695</td>
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</table>

KCSS – Kingston Caregiver Stress Scale

**Sub-Scale 1: Care group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pair</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Std. deviation</th>
<th>St. Error Mean</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig(2-tailed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post</td>
<td>15.26</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>6.265</td>
<td>1.003</td>
<td>-0.551</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.558</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>15.85</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>6.230</td>
<td>0.998</td>
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</table>

**Sub-Scale 2: Family group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pair</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Std. deviation</th>
<th>Std. error Mean</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig(2-tailed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post</td>
<td>4.10</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2.162</td>
<td>0.346</td>
<td>0.107</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>0.915</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>4.05</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>2.339</td>
<td>0.375</td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Sub-Scale 3: Financial group**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Pair</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Std. deviation</th>
<th>Std. error Mean</th>
<th>T</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Sig(2-tailed)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Post</td>
<td>2.24</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1.164</td>
<td>0.191</td>
<td>-0.349</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>0.729</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre</td>
<td>2.35</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>1.358</td>
<td>0.223</td>
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</table>

It can be inferred from the test results that there was no statistically significant difference between the baseline and the post data.

**DISCUSSION**

Although many types of caregiver interventions have been tested, to our knowledge this is the first study of yoga-based stress reduction intervention – Cyclic Meditation, done for caregivers.
of special needs children. These pilot findings suggest that this intervention of Cyclic Meditation significantly reduces the stress levels on account of a wide arena of situations faced by the caregivers of these children and increases their self-efficacy and coping skills in a very short period of 8 weeks.

A 2002 review of caregiver research (Schultz et al., 2002) highlighted depression and anxiety as clinically meaningful indicators of caregiver well-being. [13]

The results of this study clearly indicate that when objectively measured, even in a study of a short duration of 8 weeks, at the rate of 3 days a week only for an hour each day, the yoga-based stress reduction module of Cyclic Meditation, is showing a very significant change in the stress levels of the participants. The results clearly indicate beneficial effects of the intervention on the physical, and psychological health, and in the social and environment domains, where high levels of stress were perceived.

There are differences among different mental stress levels. The purpose of the KCSS & CHIP scales is primarily to allow a family caregiver to express his or her level of perceived stress. The caregiver is the individual who provides care on a day-to-day basis in the home; usually a spouse or other relative. It is unlike a ECG or HRV monitor, in that it does not attempt to measure exactly the care load, it only suggests how much stress one should be experiencing.

The scales were designed to quickly (in fewer than 15 minutes) allow a caregiver to express the amount of stress that he or she is feeling. By determining the type and intensity of stress related factors that an individual caregiver is exposed to, these scales were used to determine how much stress an individual should be experiencing. However, this does not take into account the personality or capabilities (to handle difficult behaviour) of the caregiver, and therefore does not necessarily reflect their true stress levels. This is one of the serious limitations that needs to be addressed in future studies and interventions.

This data also reveals that people do distinguish between sources of stress and can assign a relative value to each, which is a very positive indicator that they can be worked upon in future with longer periods of support. This compartmentalization of stress is useful to any researcher since it gives one a clue as to where to start to deal with the problems facing a caregiver.

Mean scores at 1-week pre-intervention indicated that these caregivers were moderately depressed, were mildly anxious, and only about half the time felt confident about their ability to control negative caregiving thoughts.

As anticipated, pre/post comparisons revealed that depression and anxiety and stress levels of social interaction and knowledge of the caregivers were not statistically significant, on a subjective analysis of scales.

Contrary to expectations, significant pre/post difference was observed in objective analysis of the caregiving burden.

In terms of subjective improvement, at 1-month post intervention, follow-up, 80% or more reported feeling “somewhat better” or “much better” than before the study in terms of activity level, physical pain, sleep problems, depression, frustration, energy level, overall well-being and coping mechanisms of all their problems. Additionally, the parents reported great improvement in the domains of fatigue, coping with stress, physical illnesses, and anger. Participants rated the usefulness of the intervention components highly. At the 1 month follow-up, 90% or more rated all of the intervention components (i.e., Loosening practices, Asanas, Instant, Quick and Deep relaxation techniques, practice of breath awareness, A,U,M. chanting) as highly useful, which was rated useful by 90% of the participants.

Although the pre/post comparisons of the subjective measures, indicate that caregivers were not significantly impacted in their stress inducing domains, the possibility exists that the improvements seen in the 2-month follow-up were attributable to the passage of time rather than to the efficacy of the intervention. This clearly is an indication that caregivers were improving as a function of time. These statistical tests are originally designed for normal distributed quantities of experimental results; it is important to assess what are the possible sources of uncertainties in our experimental approach and if it is realistic to diversify small differences. It means that the null cannot be rejected based on the data. That is different from accepting the null because one can also fail to reject a null simply because the power of the test is poor and the data do not contain enough information to reject it.

The positive relationships between the amount of information accessed and the quality of support received by parents, and between parental stress and involvement vary according to the life stage of the child. Mothers experienced a greater caregiving burden when compared with fathers.

There is a clear indication that the present Cyclic Meditation intervention, encourages detachment from distressing cognitions, improves caregivers’ perceived ability to control distressing...
thoughts and reduces their depression and anxiety and enhances their coping skills significantly.

**CONCLUSION**

There was a clear indication that this intervention was useful and acceptable to caregivers. The majority of caregivers reported subjective improvement in all of the caregiver problem domains, and almost all caregivers rated the intervention components as useful. The increase in practice time over the course of the intervention also indicate that caregivers found these techniques to be acceptable and feasible even in the context of demanding caregiving responsibilities. Further, the Cyclic Meditation intervention was acceptable to all participants, as evidenced by the lack of attrition in that group, even though the intervention was administered in translation, local vernacular, for the ease of the participants understanding and practice.

These pilot findings suggest that Cyclic Meditation, is a feasible and effective program to reduce symptoms of stress and depression among caregivers of special needs children and may enhance affect, self-efficacy, physical well-being, and stress management, if continued for a longer period of time. Although these results are encouraging, they should be viewed with caution because the current study had a small number of subjects. Knowledge is another caregiver resource that determines how caregivers manage to cope with the situation. An increase in caregivers' knowledge can result in an increase in sense of control and a decrease in anxiety, negative emotions and health problems. Also, caregivers’ coping ability turns out to be very important; caregivers of special needs children who use active coping strategies report fewer psychiatric problems.[14]

Another main factor is that, social support has to be taken into account in an analysis of caregiver strain, because caregivers who lack a social network are an important risk group for burnout. It is important for the caregiver to receive different kinds of support. Many caregivers have a fulltime care job. They need practical support from their social network to make time for themselves to pursue a hobby or meet other people. Also, emotional support and appreciation from members of the social network is important in this situation.[15]

All these factors need to be considered in future studies, in designing a module as a stress reduction intervention for the caregivers, to see an impactful, functional and sustained change in the coping skills of the primary caregivers of special needs children.

**Limitations of the study**

Parent gender and child age moderated correlations between variables needs to be analysed. Content analyses needs to be done in future studies to identify factors contributing to parental stress and its alleviation. When compared, the parents with adolescent children, were significantly more stressed, more involved, and reported higher levels of stress and coping related to caregiving. Differences according to child age, regarding helpfulness of support and access to information/education on the basis of the analysis of subjective measures of CHIP and KCSS needs to be analysed.

A serious limitation of the current study is the lack of address towards care recipients’ problems. Because of the demanding nature of caregiving responsibilities, target adherence needs to be set at 30 minutes of practice a day for at least 6 days per week. Improvements thereon should be noted in depression, anxiety, and self-efficacy without compromising the usefulness of the intervention.

Participants data for analysis were limited. The experiment procedure was simple.

**Future work**

To analyse other physiological signals which can be regarded as an index of mental stress/mental workload such as EEG (Electroencephalography), EOG (eye movements), and respiration rate, etc, should be used in future studies. Improve the design to make the stress assessments more significant. Conduct more statistical tests to improve the reliability of the statistical analysis. Find ways to quantify the participants stress and find the relation between stress and the various domains of stress in their standing relation to the coping skills of the primary caregivers of families with children with developmental disabilities.

**ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We thank Mrs.Sita Krishnamurthy, Principal Deepika School, Bangalore, India; Mrs. Usha Madan, Counsellor, Deepika School, Bangalore, India for their whole-hearted support and cooperation, by encouraging the parents of the children of their school to participate in this study. We also thank Information and Resources Centre for Autism, Bangalore and their staff, for kindly providing us the facilities for the entire duration of the study. We thank the authors of CHIP – Dr. Jason Spieger and team, and KCSS - R.W. Hopkins, L.A. Kilik, for having given the permission to use the scales in this study. We also thank Dr.Sateesh Babu. K and Dr.U.R.Shankar for their valuable inputs in our study.
Footnotes

Sources of Support: The research was done in Information and Resources Centre for Autism IRC and Deepika School parents, with SVYASA University's yoga module.

Conflict of Interest: None declared.

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15. Ibid.

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Cite this article as:

Conflict of interest: None Declared

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