



Yoga Therapy in the Treatment of Migraines

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Description

The efficacy of yoga remedy for migraine remains controversial. We conduct this meta- analysis to explore the influence of yoga remedy on the treatment efficacy of migraine. Entrepreneurs generally work for long hours performing in prostration, stress, and collapse. The current symptoms of collapse are reduced situations of physical and internal energy reduced job effectiveness and lowered productivity. Thus, it's important to ameliorate the health of entrepreneurs. Gamification has a positive relationship with advancements in health and well- being as it influences positive gestures and satisfaction. This trial aims to study how 30- twinkles of virtual reality game use via Kinect Azure and Oculus platforms 3 times per week, for 4 weeks, relates to differences in entrepreneur stress, collapse, private life quality, and downstream establishment performance. We'll retain entrepreneurs over the age of 18 for the gamification analysis. Analysis of former power using power will determine the sample size. We'll divide the actors into 3 groups, wherein Group A will suffer gamification on the Kinect platform, Group B will suffer the Oculus Quest intervention, and Group C will be the control group. We'll conduct the study at two spots, one at the HuMen exploration. The outgrowth measures include a five- point likert scale for measuring entrepreneurial stress, collapse- measuring scale for collapse, five- point Likert scale for performance and SF-12 for Quality of life. Since current strains pave ways to unborn accomplishment, entrepreneurs 'eudemonic well- being might particularly relate to forward- looking challenge stressors and lassitude. The results will give sapience into how gamification could help entrepreneurs to deal with work stress and maintain grandly well-being.

Frequency of Pediculosis

The frequency of pediculosis in Mexican children was studied in San Nicolas and Tapachula, Mexico. Across-sectional study included 888 scholars between six and 12 times old from two civic communities with an unstable socioeconomic status between September 2015 and March 2016. A Pearson χ^2 and multivariate logistic analysis were carried out to associate threat factors to

pediculosis. The overall frequency of pediculosis from both points was 23.9. The womanish gender; long and medium hair; living with someone overran; preliminarily overran by head lice and entwining hair were variables linked to a significantly advanced frequency of pediculosis ($p < 0.01$). Nonetheless, no significant differences were observed in the age groups, points and socioeconomic status for mortal lice infection. Socioeconomic variables similar as figures of occupants, bottoms of house, beds and apartments; and parents' qualification didn't show a significant association for pediculosis. Health education in seminars is demanded for pediculosis forestallment and removes the stigmatization of this complaint related to poverty. Methods Across-sectional study was carried out with a representative sample of 905 scholars aged 15 to 19 times. Information on social networks and tobacco use was collected by the tone administered smoking and substance involvement socioeconomic status was assessed using an area- grounded social vulnerability indicator and type of academy. Multinomial logistic retrogression analysis was employed to test associations between tobacco use and the independent variables. Results the overall frequency of tobacco use womanish adolescent's had fold lesser odds of reporting daily to diurnal tobacco use compared to manly adolescents. Actors who reported that their most important groups of close musketeers were from church had a lower threat of reporting daily to diurnal tobacco use in comparison to those who reported that their stylish musketeers were from school. The frequency of tobacco use was high and was associated with academy- grounded fellowship networks, womanish gender and advanced area- position socioeconomic status.

Cardiovascular Health

The status of cardiovascular health among urban population of Nepal, and determine factors associated with ideal cardiovascular health. Methods A population grounded, cross-sectional study using a methodical arbitrary sample was conducted among 2310 grown-ups progressed ≥ 25 times in asemi-urban area of the pokhara Metropolitan City preliminarily named Lekthnath in Nepal. The ideal, intermediate and poor cardiovascular health were defined as the presence of health criteria, among a list of 7 health behaviours and health factors, videlicet smoking, body mass indicator, physical exertion, fruits and vegetables inputs, dangerous alcohol consumption, blood pressure, and dieting blood glucose.

We used univariate and multivariate poisson retrogression models conforming for coitus, age groups, race, educational position and socioeconomic status, and calculated the frequency rates. Results actors had ideal cardiovascular health, whereas 67.0 and 18.7 of the actors had intermediate and poor cardiovascular health, independently. Age groups were significantly associated with low frequency of ideal cardiovascular health compared with the age group. Ethnical groups, including Janajati and Dalit, were significantly associated with low frequency of ideal cardiovascular health. Prevalence of ideal cardiovascular health is low in thesemi-urban population in Nepal. Combined sweats are demanded to develop a population- grounded intervention to ameliorate cardiovascular health in Nepal.