

An Integrated Approach in the Present Era: Scope & Applications

Raina S^{1*} , Navya²


DOI:10.21760/jaims.10.1.20

^{1*} Sumit Raina, Senior Research Fellow, Regional Ayurveda Research Institute, Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences, Ministry of AYUSH Govt of India Rajinder Nagar Bantalab, Jammu, J and K UT, India.

² Navya, BAMS Intern, Government Ayurvedic Medical College and Hospital Akhnoor, Jammu, J and K UT, India.

In the contemporary healthcare landscape, the integration of Ayurvedic and modern medicine represents a promising approach to enhance patient outcomes and address complex medical challenges. This paper explores the scope and applications of combining these two systems, emphasizing their complementary strengths. Ayurvedic medicine, with its holistic perspective and natural remedies, offers preventive and personalized care rooted in centuries of empirical practice. Modern medicine, characterized by advanced technology and evidence-based interventions, provides critical diagnostic and therapeutic capabilities. By examining current research, we illustrate how integrative practices can improve the management of chronic diseases, enhance patient quality of life, and promote sustainable healthcare solutions. Furthermore, the paper discusses the potential for collaborative research, education, and policy-making to support the harmonization of these medical systems. Our findings underscore the need for an open, interdisciplinary approach to healthcare that respects and utilizes the diverse strengths of both Ayurvedic and modern medical traditions.

Keywords: Ayurveda, Integration, EBM, Holistic health

Corresponding Author	How to Cite this Article	To Browse
Sumit Raina, Senior Research Fellow, , Regional Ayurveda Research Institute Central Council for Research in Ayurvedic Sciences Ministry of AYUSH Govt of India Rajinder Nagar Bantalab, Jammu, J and K Ut, India. Email: rainasumit105@gmail.com	Raina S, Navya, An Integrated Approach in the Present Era: Scope & Applications. J Ayu Int Med Sci. 2025;10(1):151-154. Available From https://jaims.in/jaims/article/view/3784	

Manuscript Received
2024-12-05

Review Round 1
2024-12-16

Review Round 2
2024-12-25

Review Round 3
2025-01-09

Accepted
2025-01-22

Conflict of Interest
None

Funding
Nil

Ethical Approval
Not required

Plagiarism X-checker
12.52

Note



© 2025 by Raina S, Navya and Published by Maharshi Charaka Ayurveda Organization. This is an Open Access article licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/> unported [CC BY 4.0].



Introduction

Healthcare is evolving rapidly, with increasing emphasis on integrative medicine that blends traditional practices with modern scientific advances. *Ayurveda*, a holistic system of medicine based in ancient India, offers comprehensive approaches to get health and wellness from. Modern medicine with its technological advances and evidence-based approaches has made great strides in the treatment of acute and chronic conditions. The integrative approach seeks to align these two paradigms, creating a unified health care system that leverages the strengths of both.

Review of Literature

Historical context and philosophical foundations

Ayurveda is over 5,000 years old is based on the principles of balancing the *Doshas* of the body (*Vata*, *Pitta*, *Kapha*) and encouraging harmony of body, mind and spirit. It includes preventive care, medication for everyone and natural remedies. Modern medicine, or allopathy, developed primarily in the last century, focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of diseases using medicine, surgery, and advanced medical technology. The philosophical foundations of *Ayurveda* prioritize a holistic approach to health considering the physical, mental and spiritual aspects of the individual.

Based on scientific research and empirical evidence, modern medicine seeks to understand and manipulate biological processes to treat specific diseases. Integrative approach attempts to integrate these philosophies by applying accurate modern medical research and effective treatments along with personalized *Ayurvedic* preventative care.

Places of integration and solidarity

1. Chronic Disease Management

Chronic diseases such as diabetes, hypertension, and arthritis pose significant challenges due to multiple complex factors. *Ayurveda*, which emphasizes lifestyle changes, dietary interventions, and natural therapies, can be a solution to modern pharmacotherapy, and can reduce side effects and increase overall effectiveness. One such study by Sharma R. *et al.* reveals that *Ayurveda* intervention, i.e., *Mamajaka Churna* (1g),

Amalaki Churna (3g) and *Guduchi Churna* (3g) two times/day effectively controls blood sugar level in pre-diabetic and type 2 diabetic patients and improves the disease management with lifestyle modification and *Yogasana* as well as with allopathic treatment.[1]

2. Treatment of Cancer

Integrative oncology is a growing field that uses *Ayurvedic* principles alongside traditional cancer treatments. *Ayurvedic* herbs such as ashwagandha and turmeric, known for their anti-inflammatory and immune boosting properties, are being studied for their ability to reduce side effects of chemotherapy and promote healing effects. This holistic approach supports the body's natural healing processes and can help manage the emotional and physical stress associated with cancer. Classical approach of *Panchkarma*, *Rasayana*, *Satwajay Chikitsa* helps in relieving signs and symptoms as well as side effects of chemotherapy and Radiotherapy. It helps to increase the life span of individual and improves quality of life.[2]

3. Mental Health

Mental health problems such as anxiety, depression and stress are areas where the mind-body approach to *Ayurveda* can be particularly beneficial. The concept of *Satvavajaya Chikitsa*, *Achar Rasayana* and techniques such as *Yoga*, meditation and *Pranayama* (breathing exercises) are increasingly recognized as effective in improving mental well-being.

These practices can be integrated into modern mental health treatments to provide a comprehensive approach to mental health care. When we integrate the contemporary art of psychotherapy with the ancient science of *Ayurveda*, it becomes a powerful combination that is called *Psycho Veda*. The integration of *Psycho* and *Veda* is motivated by the complete integration of the immense but fairly contemporary view of the mind, emotions and psyche and how this performs in our lives.[3]

4. Preventive and Public Health

Ayurveda is the greatest choice for achieving the goal of personal health along with public health.[4] Preventive medicine is a cornerstone of *Ayurveda*, focusing on balancing and preventing disease through lifestyle and dietary choices.

This is consistent with contemporary public health policies that encourage preventive care to reduce the incidence of lifestyle diseases. *Ayurvedic* principles can inform modern preventive measures and promote a proactive approach to health care.

5. Geriatric Care

It must be remembered that complete health care to the elderly is possible only by comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach.[5] *Ayurvedic* modalities and lifestyle practices can be used to improve the quality of life of the elderly by focussing on maintaining balance and vitality. As *Ayurveda* emphasizes individualised care, the lifestyle practices tailored to the unique needs of older adults can be recommended for overall wellness.

Key treatments include *Rasayana* Therapy, which aims to rejuvenate body and mind, slow aging process and improve immunity. *Ayurvedic* practices like *Abhyanga* (therapeutic oil massage), meditation and *Yoga* also address common geriatric issues like joint pain, cognitive decline and digestive problems. *Ayurveda* can play a significant role in geriatric care and ensure healthy and dignified aging process.

Evidence-based research and integration

Integrating *Ayurveda* with modern medicine requires rigorous scientific research to validate traditional practices, ensuring their safety and efficacy. Collaborative research efforts are needed to address knowledge gaps and build evidence for combination therapies. The study of *Ayurvedic* herbs, their pharmacological properties and clinical outcomes is essential to gain acceptance among a broader medical community. The integrative approach faces many challenges, including regulatory barriers, differences in educational and training models, and skepticism from traditional and contemporary physicians.

A standardized plan of establishment for the integrative treatment and ensuring the quality and integrity of *Ayurvedic* products are important steps towards wider acceptance. Future directions for integrative medicine include the establishment of comprehensive educational programs that train health professionals in *Ayurvedic* and modern medical principles, Interdisciplinary collaboration and continued research are needed to provide that this integrative model has evolved, ultimately leading to holistic and patient-centred health care.

Discussion

The integration *Ayurvedic* principles into modern healthcare pose both opportunities and challenges. *Ayurveda* has gained a lot of interest in recent years, as there is growing demand for natural and complimentary therapies that address the root causes of diseases rather than merely managing symptoms. One of the most promising applications of *Ayurveda* in present era is it's potential in preventive healthcare. With lifestyle disorders becoming increasingly prevalent, *Ayurvedic* approach with tailored advices based on person's unique constitution (*prakriti*), day-to-day routine and diet aligns with contemporary trends towards precision medicine. In the context of public health, *Ayurveda* offers valuable framework for community-based health interventions. In resource-limited settings, *Ayurveda* can prove beneficial with focus on prevention, lifestyle modification, and use of locally available resources, making it a practical and cost-effective option in public health challenges.

However, the primary concern is the need for scientific validation of *Ayurvedic* practices and treatments. While there is growing evidence in support of *Ayurvedic* interventions, more high-quality clinical trials and pharmacological studies are needed to establish their safety and effectiveness conclusively. Furthermore, the collaboration between *Ayurvedic* and modern scientists could facilitate the development of standardized practices and ensure that the *Ayurvedic* products meet the required safety and efficacy standards. As the research evolves and practices become more refined and standardized, *Ayurveda* is likely to play an increasingly important role in global health with complementing and enhancing the effectiveness of conventional medical practices.

Conclusion

In the present era, the integrative approach holds great promise for improving healthcare by combining the ancient wisdom of *Ayurveda* with the rigor of modern medical science. The integrative care can play a pivotal role in management of chronic diseases, oncology, mental well-being, preventive health and geriatric care. This holistic model can deliver effective, personalized and preventive healthcare solutions that address today's complex healthcare challenges.

As research continues and collaborations deepen, the integration of *Ayurveda* with modern medicine is poised to transform the future of healthcare, providing a more balanced and comprehensive approach to health and wellness.

References

1. Sharma R, Shahi VK, Khanduri S, Goyal A, Chaudhary S, Rana RK, et al. Effect of Ayurveda intervention, lifestyle modification and Yoga in prediabetic and type 2 diabetes under the National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer, Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke (NPCDCS)-AYUSH integration project. *AYU*. 2019;40:8-15. [\[Crossref\]](#)[\[PubMed\]](#)[\[Google Scholar\]](#)
2. Rathod SS, Mishra BR, Mishra AB. Ayurveda for Cancer therapy - A Review. *J Ayurveda Integr Med Sci*. 2023;5:193-6. doi:10.21760/jaims.8.5.32 [\[Crossref\]](#)[\[PubMed\]](#)[\[Google Scholar\]](#)
3. Behere PB, Das A, Yadav R, Behere AP. Ayurvedic concepts related to psychotherapy. *Indian J Psychiatry*. 2013;55:310-4. [\[Crossref\]](#)[\[PubMed\]](#)[\[Google Scholar\]](#)
4. Alisha, Singh NR, Jitendra V. Role of Ayurveda in Public Health: Compass and Challenges. *J Ayu Herb Med*. 2019;5(1):28-30. [\[Crossref\]](#)[\[PubMed\]](#)[\[Google Scholar\]](#)
5. Amit et al. Geriatrics: A Ray of Hope Through Ayurveda. *World J Pharm Res*. 2014;3(9):335-51. [\[Crossref\]](#)[\[PubMed\]](#)[\[Google Scholar\]](#)

Disclaimer / Publisher's Note: The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of Journals and/or the editor(s). Journals and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.