

# Yoga therapy

.....

**Robin Monro**

**Abstract** Yoga therapy in its present form is a new discipline, created by the marriage of traditional yoga with modern medicine. It is a specialization of yoga, which tailors yoga practices to the individual needs of people with health problems. It employs simple postural, breathing, relaxation and meditation practices, taking into account medical diagnoses and holistic factors. It emphasizes mind–body integration, extended awareness and the cultivation of a sense of harmony with the rest of life. It is applicable to many chronic conditions and can be used in conjunction with other complementary therapies. Prior experience of yoga is not required.

## Introduction

Yoga therapy is the adaptation of yoga to a particular set of people – those with health problems.

Although general yoga classes can often help resolve mild health problems, they may be ineffective (or even harmful) for serious conditions. Yoga therapy tailors yoga to individuals, taking into account the nature of their medical condition, constitution and life situation. Despite being specialized, yoga therapy retains the basic principles and aims of yoga. Even though people may come in order to solve their health problems, they often benefit in larger ways as well. Indeed, yoga therapy is relatively ineffective unless a holistic approach is taken. Every yoga therapy session should include a balanced set of practices that calm and vitalize the mind and body, as well as acting specifically on diseased parts.

## Origins of yoga therapy

Yoga and *ayurveda* (traditional Indian medicine) grew up together on the Indian subcontinent over thousands of years and they have close links with one another. The rich body of knowledge underlying them extends to physical, mental and spiritual levels of existence. While *ayurveda* included various aspects of yoga, modern yoga therapy is a distinct discipline, created by the marriage of traditional yoga with Western medicine.

Swami Kavalayananda pioneered this new application of yoga in India, starting in the 1920s. He and his colleagues applied the methods of modern medical science to study physiological effects of yoga and to develop therapeutic applications of yoga. In the following decades research in this field was also taken up at the All India Institute of Medical Science, Delhi, and various Indian

### Robin Monro

Yoga Biomedical Trust, Royal London Homoeopathic Hospital Trust, 60 Great Ormond Street, London WC1N 3HR, UK

Correspondence to: Robin Monro  
Tel: 0171 833 7267; Fax: 0171 833 7292

Received April 1997  
Accepted May 1997

.....  
*Journal of Bodywork and Movement Therapies* (1997)  
1(4), 215–218  
© Pearson Professional 1997

**Box 1** Yoga therapy and asthma

Several trials of yoga therapy for asthma have been reported, all showing positive benefits of yoga. A trial reported by Nagarathna & Nagendra (1985) is particularly interesting because of its long-term follow-up. Fifty-three people with asthma were taught an integrated set of yoga practices and compared with 53 people matched for age, sex and severity of asthma who were not taught yoga. There were significantly greater improvements in the group who practised yoga in (1) weekly number of attacks of asthma, (2) scores for drug treatment and (c) peak flow rates. These differences persisted for at least 4 years. In contrast with drug therapy, the effectiveness of yoga therapy usually increases, rather than decreases, with time.

universities and yoga centres. The practice of yoga therapy spread to many parts of India, often in association with hospitals.

In the West, relaxation techniques, deriving from yoga, have come to be widely prescribed for anxiety by psychologists and doctors. However, yoga therapy for medical conditions is only just beginning to be established.

As yoga therapy comes to be accepted, we should always bear in mind that it has its roots in traditional yoga and that the ultimate aim of yoga is the 'realization of life' (not just the curing of physical and mental ailments). Each person takes from yoga what he or she is ready for. Some seek only physical and mental health, others seek something more.

**Diagnosis**

Yoga therapy relies on modern medicine for diagnostic information, together with its own more intuitive and holistic methods of diagnosis based on posture, breathing patterns, physical and psychological states, energy distributions, mental attitudes,

nutritional status and lifestyle. This information provides the basis (including contraindications) for the design, monitoring and periodic revision of yoga regimens to suit each individual. Yoga therapy often leads to improvements as judged by both medical and yogic diagnostic criteria.

**Integral approach**

Yoga therapy is thought to work simultaneously on physical, mental and spiritual levels. The interrelating of these different levels, through direct experience, distinguishes it from both traditional Western physiotherapy and psychotherapy. An interpretation of the different levels on which yoga works is provided elsewhere (Nagarathna et al 1990, pp. 1–14). *Asanas* (postures) act primarily at the physical level, while deep relaxation and meditation work at the mental and spiritual levels.

*Pranayama* (breathing exercises) helps to interlink and harmonize the physical, mental and spiritual levels by consciously modulating 'energy' flows. Every yoga therapy session should include work at all these levels, including a consideration of their bearing on life style.

**Yoga practices**

Yoga therapy uses graded sets of exercises, including very simple ones,

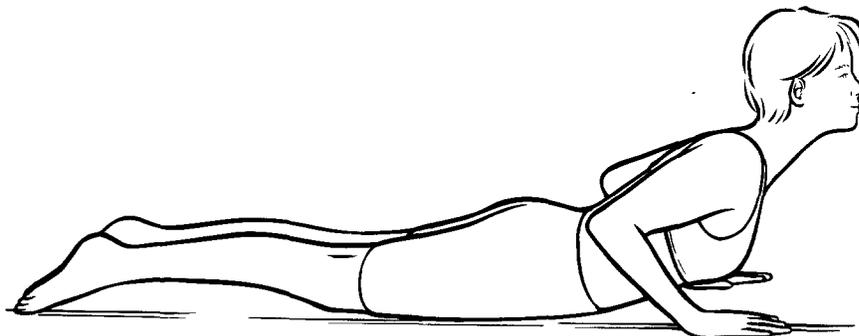
so that all students can practise on their own, even after the first lesson, whether or not they have done yoga before. Commencing with gentle stretching and breathing exercises, the student progresses to a range of classical *asanas* and *pranayama* practices.

The *asanas* (Figs 1 & 2) have a variety of effects, including:

- relaxation, strengthening and balancing of muscles
- mobilization of joints
- improvement of posture
- action on pressure points
- improvement of breathing
- calming of nervous system
- promotion of homeostasis in cardiovascular, digestive, endocrine and other systems.

*Asanas* relax muscles through holding them in gently stretched positions. This feeds back to the mind, thus also relaxing mental tensions. Mental relaxation techniques promote relaxation at all levels (muscles, autonomic system and mind), through body awareness, visualizations, etc.

*Pranayama* harmonizes and links the mind and body. Breathing is controlled by both conscious and unconscious neural pathways, providing a bridge between mind and body. This is a key bridge because breathing constantly affects the muscles, joints and internal organs, throughout the torso. Breathing patterns



**Fig. 1** Cobra: mobilizes joints of the spine, strengthens back muscles and opens up the chest; excess extension of the lumbar spine can be avoided by tilting the pelvis forwards; minimal weight is borne by the arms, the main effort coming from muscles of the back; the chest is extended forwards as one inhales.

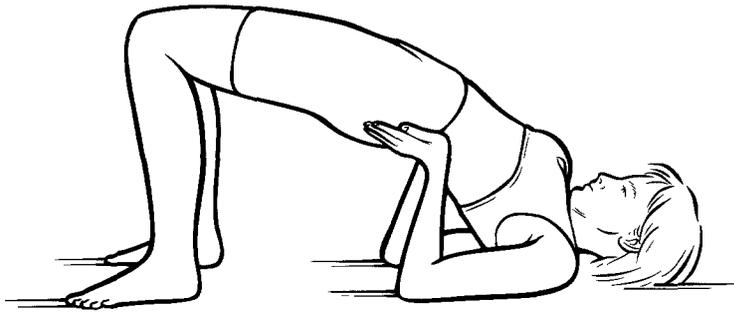


Fig. 2 Bridge: promotes diaphragmatic breathing.

**Box 2** Yoga therapy and rheumatoid arthritis

It might be thought that yoga is unsuitable for people who suffer from rheumatoid arthritis. However, a randomized controlled trial reported by Haslock et al (1994) illustrates how yoga therapy can be adapted to a wide range of conditions and disabilities. Twenty people attending a clinic for rheumatoid arthritis were randomly allocated into two groups of ten each. One of these groups was taught yoga, while the other was not. Both continued with their normal medication. Those in the yoga group enjoyed the practice and showed significant improvements in grip strength after 12 weeks. No adverse effects were observed.

closely reflect mental states, and are nearly always disturbed in illness. Improving the breathing patterns promotes health and can help in the management of many chronic ailments.

From the first yoga lesson, every student can begin to practise simple breathing-with-movement exercises. Many people can also begin at this stage to separate diaphragmatic breathing, lower chest breathing and upper chest breathing. These practices, alone, often bring substantial benefits, especially for people who hyperventilate. More advanced *pranayama* practices bring further benefits for a wide range of chronic conditions.

Simple forms of meditation are also a vital component of yoga therapy. These emphasize awareness, positive emotions, and a sense of unity with the rest of life. Many conditions affecting the musculoskeletal system have psychological components, and can therefore be helped by therapy at mental and spiritual levels (Fig. 3).

**Yoga therapy for chronic conditions**

Controlled trials indicate that yoga therapy can help in the management or cure of many chronic conditions, including asthma (Nagarathna & Nagendra 1985), diabetes (Monro et al 1992), heart conditions (Ornish et al 1990), hypertension (Patel & Marmot 1988) and rheumatoid arthritis (Haslock et al 1994)

Surveys, case studies and anecdotal reports suggest that yoga therapy can also help many other chronic conditions, including back pain, menstrual conditions, migraine, multiple sclerosis and osteoarthritis.

**Low back pain**

Back pain provides an interesting area of overlap between yoga therapy and

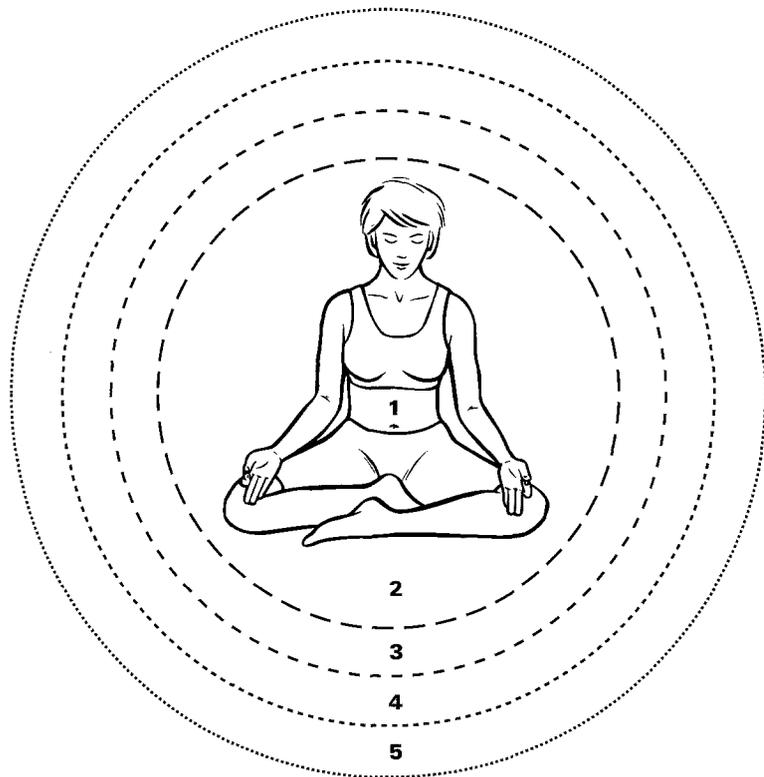


Fig. 3 Schematic representation of the 'five kosas': 1: physical body; 2: vital body (*prana*); 3: mind (lower mental); 4: intellect (higher mental); 5: bliss (universal consciousness); yoga therapy must act on all of these levels to be fully effective.

other body-and-movement therapies. General yoga can often resolve mild back pain caused by stress and tense muscles. However, it can exacerbate conditions involving joint problems, such as prolapsed disc, facet joint strain and severe spondylosis.

The skilled yoga therapist can work safely with nearly all types of back condition, helping them in the following ways:

- releasing tense muscles
- strengthening postural muscles
- improving posture
- increasing flexibility and range of movement
- improving breathing
- improving circulation to damaged joints
- managing pain.

In severe cases (e.g. acute prolapsed disc) relaxation, *pranayama* and meditation can still be used and can help manage pain and stress.

There are of course limits to the

range of applicability of yoga therapy, and other therapies can sometimes be more appropriate. For instance, we recently found osteopathy greatly to help a severe case of scoliosis in the mid-thoracic region, where yoga therapy had failed. Equally, we have had cases who have responded to yoga but not osteopathy.

Yoga therapy can often complement other therapies. For instance, after osteopathic treatment, a yoga therapist can provide exercises to strengthen the back and help prevent recurrence of the pain.

### Yoga therapists

The Yoga Biomedical Trust runs a training course for yoga therapists. This is a part-time, 2-year course with both theoretical and practical components. The course provides a grounding in anatomy, physiology and pathology, clinical assessment, and application of yoga practices to a

range of chronic conditions. For those who are not already yoga teachers, there is a foundation course in yoga teaching, which runs concurrently with the yoga therapy course.

### REFERENCES

- Nagarathna R, Nagendra H R, Monro R 1990 Yoga for Common Ailments. GAIA Books, London
- Nagarathna R, Nagendra H R 1985 Yoga for bronchial asthma: a controlled study. British Medical Journal 291: 172-4
- Monro R E, Power J, Coumar A, Nagarathna R, Dandona P 1992 Yoga Therapy for NIDDM. Complementary Medical Research 6: 66-88
- Ornish D, Brown S E, Scherwitz L W et al 1990 Can lifestyle changes reverse coronary heart disease? The Lancet 336: 129-133
- Patel C, Marmot M 1988 Can general practitioners use training in relaxation and management of stress to reduce mild hypertension? British Medical Journal 296: 21-24
- Haslock I, Monro R E, Nagarathna R, Nagendra H R, Raghuram N V 1994 Measuring the effects of yoga in rheumatoid arthritis. British Journal of Rheumatology 33: 788

## REVIEWS

# Book review

### **Handbook of Osteopathic Technique**

**L Hartman**

3rd edn Chapman and Hall, London, 1996, ISBN 0412 62310 2, pp. 280

The new edition of Hartman's manual improves on the success of the earlier editions. The stated function is to catalogue the range of techniques taught at the British School of Osteopathy; this is supplemented by many techniques Hartman has collected over more than two decades of teaching osteopathic technique in various schools around the world. The text is readable and very student centred, with clear new

photographs and many helpful hints on the application of the techniques, based on many years of clinical and teaching experience. The early chapters on diagnosis, handling and modifying factors in technique are particularly clear, reflecting Hartman's refined approach to technique using minimal force for maximal effect. The description of indirect techniques as all non-thrust manual methods is somewhat confusing. Muscle energy technique (which he describes as an indirect technique) can be either direct or indirect (towards or away from barrier). The video that accompanies the new edition is also a great improvement on the original. The book and video will prove useful for

practitioners of manual therapies particularly if they are familiar with osteopathic type techniques. A useful contribution for osteopathic students and others interested in manual techniques.

*Mark Kane*  
Senior Lecturer,  
Complementary Therapy Studies,  
Centre for Community Care and Primary  
Health,  
University of Westminster, UK