

Exploring Yoga Therapists' Perceptions of the Impact of Therapeutic Interventions on Health: A Call for Interprofessional Collaboration

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Abstract

Yoga therapy is a personalized, integrative approach rooted in traditional Indian medicine and designed to complement modern allopathic healthcare. Although its benefits are widely supported anecdotally, limited empirical research examines yoga therapists' experiences with yoga therapy across the pañcamaya model's multidimensional framework. This mixed-methods study used univariate analysis, bivariate analysis with Fisher's exact test and the freeman-Haltan extension, and thematic analysis to explore how yoga therapists (n=69) perceive the impact of personal therapeutic yoga practices on various health conditions and life dimensions. Quantitative findings showed varied therapist perspectives on the benefits of a personal yoga therapy practice. Qualitative results revealed yoga therapy goals across the tri krama model: Cikitsā krama goals are therapeutic and focus on healing and recovery (1) pain relief and physical healing, (2) emotional and mental health, (3) holistic balance, and (4) functional recovery; Rakṣaṇa krama goals protect and preserve, supporting ongoing wellness (1) physical strength and graceful aging, (2) mental and emotional stability, and (3) self-awareness and sustainable routines; and Śikṣaṇa krama goals develop refinement, promoting growth and learning (1) spiritual development, (2) study of yogic philosophy and sacred texts, and (3) integration of yoga into daily life and work. Therapists' experiences indicate that yoga therapy supports holistic well-being throughout the system, offering a comprehensive and adaptable approach to health and personal development. We build on these findings by offering suggestions for interprofessional collaboration among healthcare providers.

Keywords: Yoga therapy; Yoga therapist; Health; Healing; Pañcamaya model

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Introduction

Yoga therapists' perceptions of the impact of therapeutic interventions on health

Yoga is an ancient practice rooted in traditional Indian texts, including the Vedas, Upanishads, the Bhagavad Gītā, and Patañjali's Yoga Sūtras, and has been practiced in Eastern societies for thousands of years [1]. The term yoga is a Sanskrit word meaning to join or unite, referring to the mind and body [1,2]. This unification is achieved through the fundamental aspects of yoga, which include breath work (pranayama), movement (asana), and meditation (dharana, dhyana, and samadhi) [3]. Yoga therapy is a holistic and comprehensive practice that uses techniques and methods to bring balance to the mind, body, and spirit [4]. This balance can be advanced beyond traditional healthcare providers through multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary approaches that treat these conditions through interprofessional collaboration. Understanding yoga therapists' perspectives on how their personal practice affects client health and overall well-being can promote patient-centered collaborative care. Previous research has shown a positive connection between provider perceptions of their practice and client health, communication, patient satisfaction, perceived receipt of quality of care from their provider, positive clinical outcomes, client treatment adherence, and provider burnout [5,6].

This study aims to enrich existing research by analyzing the experiences and perspectives of yoga therapists themselves and presenting suggestions for interprofessional collaboration that can enhance outcomes. Interprofessional collaboration is well established in the literature and has been described as a mandate for optimal, high-quality healthcare [7-10]. This differs significantly from multidisciplinary and interdisciplinary approaches to healthcare (Smith & Clouder, 2010). McLaney et al. [11] suggest that interprofessional collaboration go beyond individual provider attributes and instead involve coordinated, partnered, and communicative efforts to meet individual needs. A “blurred” or “blending” approach, whereby disciplines use a transdisciplinary orientation to assessment, treatment, intervention, and collaboration, which requires some cross-training, is holistic [12] (Kilgore & Langford, 2009). They suggest an action-based stance of active collaboration, shared provider decision making, and shared responsibility to advance quality healthcare. This requires healthcare professionals to have a deeper understanding of each other’s roles and to engage in effective teamwork toward effective care outcomes [13]. According to Iachini et al. [14], interprofessional care requires interdependence, newly created professional activities, flexibility, collective ownership of goals, and reflection on the process. An optimal level of interdependence requires a clear understanding of each provider’s role.

For instance, providers may not be fully aware of other providers’ roles or the techniques used within those roles to work with a particular chronic condition; thus, interdependence can be fostered through knowledge and understanding. This can result in the maximum use of each provider’s skills to address the conditions we have studied [14]. Newly created professional activities suggest that providers include yoga therapists, requiring a partnership with communication about the client or patient [14]. Flexibility allows each healthcare provider to engage in basic information exchange with a client or patient relevant to yoga therapy and vice versa; this is not practicing outside of scopes of practice, but rather a basic acknowledgment through providing basic information while awaiting the expert provider intervention, which can be helpful [14]. Additionally, sharing ideas, agreeing and disagreeing on care or treatment plans, and evaluating goals align with interprofessional collaboration through collective ownership of goals [14]. Finally, providers reflecting on their practice with each other, rather than only with like professionals, is self-reflection on the process [14]. While this study examined yoga therapists’ perspectives and practice experiences, there is an opportunity to contribute to the literature by using these results to inform a holistic approach to working with individuals with the physical and psychological conditions under study, as it may be unclear how to interprofessionally collaborate concerning yoga therapy.

We present a discussion of an application of Iachini’s model [14] to yoga therapists and other healthcare providers who work with diabetes, cancer, back pain, headaches, depression, anxiety, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), stress, arthritis, Multiple Sclerosis (MS), asthma, obesity, and menopause. This mixed-methods study examined the perspectives of yoga therapists, identifying how yoga therapy contributes to health and overall

well-being and how yoga therapists can work with other healthcare professionals in the spirit of interprofessional collaboration. Yoga therapists were recruited by emailing a flyer to yoga therapy training programs certified by the International Association of Yoga Therapy (IAYT). A total of 69 yoga therapists participated in the study and completed an online survey with both closed- and open-ended questions to capture the full depth of their interpretations. Bivariate and thematic analyses were used in this study. Quantitative results showed that yoga therapists have varying perceptions of the effects of their personal practice on health problems. Qualitative results indicated that participants’ yoga therapy goals support healing and recovery, maintaining current health and thriving, as well as continued learning, growth, and self-discovery in their yoga therapy practice. This study supports the growing body of literature on therapeutic yoga as an effective and beneficial integrative approach to traditional interventions.

Literature Review

Yoga Therapy

Yoga therapy is a complementary healthcare practice that embodies a holistic approach, integrating physical and psychological benefits [15,16]. It empowers individuals to use the body to regulate the mind and support the recovery journey, with the overarching goal of alleviating suffering through the body, mind, and environment [15,16]. Sullivan and colleagues define yoga therapy as the “process of empowering individuals to progress toward improved health and well-being through the application of the teachings and practices of yoga” (2017, pg. 1). Yoga comprises several core components, including movement, breath, and attention, that work together within a structured practice to promote physical and psychological well-being [17]. Structure is a core element of yoga therapy, playing a crucial role in its therapeutic effectiveness [18]. Movement refers to the intentional execution of postures and sequences designed to treat the client while improving mobility, flexibility, and strength [17]. When paired with breathwork, movement supports physical engagement and serves as a tool for directing attention, thereby enhancing interoceptive and proprioceptive awareness [17]. Heightened awareness helps individuals become more attuned to their internal processes, which is essential for emotional regulation [17]. Lang and colleagues emphasize that yoga therapy involves active, deliberate regulation of attention, typically directed toward the breath, to enhance mindfulness and self-awareness (2021). Additionally, meditation within yoga therapy increases self-awareness and supports self-regulation, thereby improving mental health and overall well-being [19].

Tri krama model: Cikitsa, raksana, siksana

Yoga’s principles approach health from a perspective that differs from that of Western allopathic medicine. In the yogic tradition, health encompasses three levels: Cikitsa, Raksana, and Siksana [20]. The first level, Cikitsa, is where health begins [20]. In this state of Cikitsa, you begin to address the presenting problem of pain, illness, and/or suffering [21]. Raksana, the second level, is where the client moves from the healing phase into the maintenance phase [20]. During Raksana, the focus is on building

strength and refining core yoga techniques [20]. The final stage of health, Siksana, is the pinnacle of yoga practice. Siksana embodies the utmost refinement and personal growth in yoga [20]. This stage involves delving into the deepest layers of yoga practice to achieve the highest realization [20]. The tri krama model reflects yoga's holistic and traditional view of healing. The Tri Krama model does not just symbolize the absence of disease but the continuous process of healing and growth that leads to sustained well-being.

Pañcamaya model

Pañcamaya is a foundational model in therapeutic yoga that offers a holistic framework for understanding human experience [22]. It describes five interrelated dimensions that together constitute a person's totality [22]. These dimensions are not isolated but deeply interconnected, so any shift, whether physical, emotional, or mental, can ripple across all layers of being [22]. The first dimension, annamaya, refers to the physical body [22]. The second, prāṇamaya, represents the breath, which governs the flow of prana throughout the system [22]. Manomaya, the intellect dimension, encompasses thoughts and processing. The fourth dimension, vijñānamaya, is the personality dimension associated with perception, communication, and individuality [22]. Lastly, ānandamaya, the dimension of emotion, represents some of the innermost layers of the human system [22]. In therapeutic yoga, practices are designed to work across dimensions to provide holistic support and well-being. This model emphasizes that health goes beyond the presence or absence of disease and encompasses balance among all human systems.

Health conditions treated by therapeutic yoga

Yoga has become an alternative healing approach for a variety of physical and psychological health conditions. Yoga combines movements, breathing, and meditation techniques, sequenced in a unique manner, to address a specific health diagnosis or symptoms. Common health conditions that respond strongly to yoga include depression, anxiety, and back pain. The impact of yoga therapy on common physical and psychological ailments has been described in the literature.

Physical ailments: Yoga therapy interventions can be used to treat a wide range of health problems because of their flexibility and emphasis on individual needs. Yoga therapy improves flexibility, strength, and mobility while being personalized to address an individual's current condition [15]. Kishida and associates reported that yoga could directly lead to improved health and well-being outcomes related to physical function (2018). Shohani and associates found that yoga is a useful treatment for diseases such as multiple sclerosis, asthma, hypertension, and osteoarthritis (2018). Additionally, Forseth and colleagues found that even an eight-week therapy program can significantly reduce bodily inflammation (2022). Yoga therapy is a modality that can accommodate a wide variety of health disturbances due to its personalized nature, allowing for significant variability in treatment options. The effectiveness of yoga therapies in supporting health and managing chronic disease may be best evaluated using outcomes related to survival, longevity, and disease prevention. Yoga-based

interventions have been shown to influence biological pathways associated with healthy aging, metabolic regulation, and cellular resilience, which are central to reducing chronic disease risk [22]. Research on gene regulation and epigenetic mechanisms highlights the importance of longevity-associated genes in appetite control, cellular repair, and protection against senescence and apoptosis, underscoring the relevance of biological markers for evaluating the physiological impact of lifestyle and therapeutic interventions, including yoga [23-25].

Psychological Ailments: Yoga therapy is widely recognized as a significant intervention for psychological disorders, particularly anxiety, depression, and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). An essential component of yoga therapy is cultivating the ability to focus and regulate the mind and nervous system [1]. This enhanced self-regulation has been shown to alleviate symptoms of depression and other mental health disorders [1]. Another emotional benefit of yoga therapy is that it supports mindfulness, helping clients achieve a sense of calm, increase self-compassion, and reduce stress [26]. These benefits are achieved through the mind-body connection [27]. Yoga therapy facilitates the mind-body connection by creating a unique collaboration between psychological and physiological processes [28]. In a 2021 study by Fitzgerald and colleagues, yoga therapy significantly reduced psychological factors such as anger, fatigue, and tension while promoting relaxation and stress relief. Participants self-reported positive mood changes, enhanced well-being, and improved self-esteem [15].

Similarly, a 2022 study by Forseth and associates found that a yoga intervention significantly reduced symptoms of stress and depression. Nanthakumar conducted a literature review to analyze current trends linking yoga therapy interventions to psychological well-being (2020). Nanthakumar's results supported the previously mentioned studies, as the reviewed studies reported reductions in anxiety, depression, and stress (2020). Nanthakumar found that yoga therapy interventions increased clients' resilience by altering brain activity, promoting improved moods, and helping them release grief, anger, and frustration in a healthy way (2020). Nanthakumar also found that the yoga interventions presented no adverse effects, making it a safe treatment option for clients struggling with mental illnesses (2020). Specific methods of yoga therapy are also effective for treating mental illness and can be tailored to specific populations. A study by Heeter and colleagues examined the potential benefits of technology-assisted delivery of a meditation intervention among hospice and palliative care workers (2017). This approach increased accessibility for a population experiencing high-stress environments and burnout [19]. The results showed improved interoceptive awareness, reduced burnout and compassion fatigue, and overall support for professional quality of life [19]. This is just one way to use yoga therapy to target specific populations through unique means.

Another aspect of yoga therapy is tailored to trauma and PTSD. Yoga therapy has been deemed an effective intervention for managing PTSD [2,29]. A 10-week yoga intervention significantly reduced PTSD symptoms among women with treatment-resistant PTSD [30]. One form of trauma-specific yoga intervention is

trauma-sensitive yoga at trauma centers [31]. This approach has been reported to confer biopsychosocial benefits, as perceived by study participants with both childhood trauma and a current PTSD diagnosis [32]. Yoga therapy interventions, as complementary and integrative health approaches aimed at managing PTSD symptoms, have been found effective in reducing PTSD severity and improving co-occurring symptoms such as depression, anxiety, anger, sleep problems, and psychosocial disabilities [18]. Overall, yoga therapy shows promising results as an adjunct or alternative treatment for a wide range of psychological ailments. Therefore, it is vital for other healthcare providers to recognize the benefits of yoga therapy to inform interprofessional collaboration. Yoga therapy, part of the field of integrative medicine, has been increasingly recognized by other healthcare providers as an adjunct to address many health conditions. While some providers may prescribe or suggest a referral, the literature suggests there is likely a need for interprofessional collaboration between yoga therapists and other providers of an individual's care.

Methods

This concurrently designed mixed-methods study was approved by the lead author's institutional review board. Yoga therapists were recruited through International Association of Yoga Therapists (IAYT)-certified yoga therapy schools. The researchers' flyer was distributed to the institute's network of yoga therapists via the yoga school's email system. To participate, therapists self-identified as yoga therapists. The only exclusion was that those who did not identify as yoga therapists were not included in the study. The research flyer included references to a Qualtrics survey, in which participants could scan a barcode or click a link to begin the voluntary survey. The survey consisted of sociodemographic questions about the participant, closed-ended questions about their perceptions of the effects of therapeutic yoga interventions on physical and mental conditions, and closed-ended questions about the perceived impact of these interventions on the 5 *pañcamaya* domains.

Participants were asked to rate their perceptions of the impact of therapeutic Viniyoga interventions (i.e., asana, pranayama, meditation, chanting, *nyasa*) on each of the 5 *pañcamaya* domains (Annamaya/physiology, Prāṇamaya/energy, Manomaya/mind, Vijñānamaya/personality, and Ānandamaya/feelings) using a five-point Likert scale (1=not at all effective, 2=slightly effective, 3=moderately effective, 4=very effective, 5=extremely effective). Participants also rated, using a six-point Likert scale (1=I did not treat this condition, 2=not at all effective, 3=slightly effective, 4=moderately effective, 5=very effective, 6=extremely effective), the perceived impact of these interventions on physical conditions, including hypertension, diabetes (types I, II, and pre-diabetes), cancer, back pain, headaches, arthritis, multiple sclerosis, asthma, obesity, and menopause. Mental health conditions (i.e., stress, depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder) were also assessed. Participants were also asked open-ended questions about their experiences and perceptions of yoga's impact across various domains and on their physical and mental health. Example questions included: "Tell us how you feel about yoga interventions

and common physical ailments or chronic health conditions," and "Tell us how you feel about yoga interventions and manomaya/mind."

Data analysis

Univariate analysis was completed, and missing cases were imputed. Multiple sclerosis and diabetes were excluded from the bivariate analysis because therapists who did not work with these conditions were overrepresented among the missing cases. The distribution of continuous data was normal. Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS version 29.0. Qualitative data were analyzed using thematic analysis and NVivo 15. The six steps of thematic analysis were followed, including Phase 1: Familiarization with the data, Phase 2: Generating initial codes, Phase 3: Searching for themes, Phase 4: Reviewing themes, Phase 5: Defining and naming themes, and Phase 6: Producing the report [33]. In Phase 1, researchers read all open-ended responses describing yoga therapists' personal practices in the context of *Cikitsā* (therapeutic), *Rakṣaṇa* (preventive), and *Śikṣaṇa* (developmental) goals. Notes and initial ideas were recorded in analytic memos. Observations included frequent mentions of pain, emotional regulation, daily routines, and spiritual reflection. In Phase 2, *in vivo* and descriptive coding were used. Examples of initial codes include "relieve back pain" coded as 'pain relief', "daily practice keeps me centered" coded as 'mental balance', "I study the Gita every morning" coded as 'philosophical study', "keeping mobility in aging" coded as 'aging gracefully', and "deepening my awareness" coded as 'spiritual growth'. In Phase 3, codes were clustered by similarity within each goal area.

Cikitsā codes were grouped into pain relief, emotional healing, and functional recovery; *Rakṣaṇa* codes into daily habits, physical maintenance, and emotional steadiness; and *Śikṣaṇa* codes into spiritual insight, study, and integration into life. During Phase 4, all themes were cross-checked against the raw data. Themes were removed if they were too vague (e.g., "healthy living") or overlapped significantly with stronger themes (e.g., "alignment" folded into "functional recovery"). During Phase 5, final themes and definitions were created. In Phase 6, these themes were integrated into the Joint Display Table, providing depth and insight under the "Qualitative Themes" column. Interpretive narratives were developed that linked themes to quantitative dimensions (e.g., back pain to "pain relief" in *annamaya*). Direct quotes were used in the full report to support each theme [34-39].

Results

Quantitative strand

Table 1 presents descriptive and univariate analyses of the results. The mean age of participants was 41.94 years (SD=9.54). Most participants were yoga therapists (98.6%) and IAYT-associated (97.1%). Twenty-eight percent were Viniyoga-trained. Ninety-seven percent were female, and 44.9% held a master's degree. Most (89.9%) identified the United States as their practice location, with 47.8% practicing in the suburbs. Most (75.4%) were primarily in private practice, 79.7% practiced both online and in person, and 95.7% endorsed personal practice. The sample's median annual household income was \$100,000 to \$149,999.

Table 1: Sociodemographics, Sample Characteristics, & Univariate Statistics (n=69).

	n	%		Mdn	Min Max
Yoga therapist					
Yes	68	98.6			
No	1	1.4			
Viniyoga					
Yes	28	40.6			
No	41	59.4			
IAYT					
Yes	67	97.1			
No	2	2.9			
Age			41.94		15.00, 59.00
Gender					
Female	67	97.1			
Male	1	1.4			
		1.4			
Marital Status					
Single/never married	5	7.2			
Married	49	71			
Widowed	2	2.9			
Divorced	13	18.8			
Household Income				\$100,000-\$149,000	
Education Level					
High school	2	2.9			
Some college	5	7.2			
2-year degree	2	2.9			
4-year degree	20	29			
Master's degree	31	44.9			
Doctorate or PhD	9	13			
Country					
International	7	10.1			
United States	62	89.9			
Location					
Rural	12	17.4			
Suburban	33	47.8			
Urban	19	27.5			
Practice Setting					
Private practice	52	75.4			
Hospital	2	2.9			
Clinic	3	4.3			
Personal Practice					
Yes	66	95.7			
No	2	4.3			
Virtual/Telehealth or In Person Yoga					
In person only	9	13			
Virtual only	5	7.2			
Hybrid/both	55	79.7			

Univariate analysis of therapists' practice in relation to the pañcamaya model & how regularly they notice a change along each of the 5 dimensions of the human system: Participants were asked about their personal practice in relation to the pañcamaya model and how often they notice changes in clients' practice across the 5 dimensions of the human system. Univariate analysis showed that most participants usually or often notice changes in annamaya/physiology (94.2%), manomaya/mental (92.8%), prāṇamaya/energetic (66%), ānandamaya/emotional (85.5%), and vijñānamaya/personality (72.5%).

Univariate analysis of health problems and bivariate analysis between yoga therapists' perceived self-change in doing their personal practice regularly and the perceived Effectiveness of Their Practice: Table 2 presents the results of univariate and bivariate analyses on yoga therapists' perceived self-change in maintaining regular personal practice and perceived effectiveness of that practice. Therapists were asked about their personal practice regarding 15 presenting problems and whether they consider yoga therapy generally very effective, somewhat effective, or not effective. The following frequencies represent the number of therapists who identified with each. Some rated the following as very effective: 84.1% of participants rated back pain as very effective in their personal practice, as did 78.3% for anxiety and 87.0% for stress. Somewhat effective ratings were attributed to depression (47.8%) and menopause (53.6%). Headaches (85.5%), cancer (87.0%), PTSD (76.8%), arthritis (79.7%), asthma (89.9%), and obesity (87.0%) were rated as not applicable/I have never worked with this problem. No conditions were rated as not very effective. Associations between yoga therapists' perceived self-change from regular practice and the perceived effectiveness of their practice across 15 health-related presenting problems were assessed using fisher's exact test with the freeman-Halton extension.

Results (Table 2) showed several statistically significant associations. Vijñānamaya/personality was significantly associated with the following conditions: cancer ($p=.002$), headaches ($p=.010$), depression ($p<.001$), anxiety ($p=.019$), stress ($p<.001$), and arthritis ($p=.020$). Statistically significant associations were also found with annamaya/physiology for asthma ($p=.009$), back pain ($p=.031$), PTSD ($p=.002$), and hypertension ($p=.002$), and with prāṇamaya/energetic for depression ($p=.026$) and asthma ($p=.010$). Manomaya/mental was associated with depression ($p=.048$), stress ($p=.014$), and arthritis ($p=.023$). Finally, ānandamaya/feelings was associated with anxiety ($p=.022$), PTSD ($p=.021$), stress ($p<.001$), arthritis ($p=.012$), asthma ($p=.011$), cancer ($p=.004$), and menopause ($p=.047$). Regarding the vijñānamaya/personality dimension, participants usually or often had not worked with cancer or arthritis and did not rate the model's effectiveness. They usually or often noticed a change when applying the pañcamaya model to headaches and depression, and perceived it as somewhat effective in addressing these conditions. However, therapists usually or often noticed a change in anxiety and stress and perceived the model as very effective in addressing these conditions.

Table 2: Univariate Analysis of Health Problems and the Bivariate Associations between Yoga Therapists' Perceived Self-Change in Doing Their Personal Practice Regularly and the Perceived Effectiveness of Their Practice (n=69).

Health Problem	Mdn	Interquartile Range	Five Dimensions of the Human System				
			A n n a m a y a / Physiology	Prāṇamaya/ Energetic	Manomaya/ Mental	Vijñānamaya/ Personality	Ānandamaya/ Emotional
Hypertension	1.00	0.00	0.125	0.158	0.146	0.158	0.314
Diabetes	1.00 ***	0.00***	**	**	**	**	**
Cancer	1.00	0.00	0.228	0.189	0.202	0.002	0.004
Back Pain	4.00	1.00	.031*	0.285	1.00	0.116	0.23
Headaches	3.00	3.00	0.076	0.415	0.453	.010*	.019*
Depression	3.00	3.00	0.069	.026*	.048*	<.001*	0.001
Anxiety	4.00	1.00	0.634	1.00	0.381	0.019	.022*
PTSD	1.00	2.00	.002*	0.132	0.204	0.056	.021*
Stress	4.00	0.00	1.00	1.00	.014*	<.001*	<.001*
Arthritis	1.00	2.00	0.226	0.159	.023*	.020*	.012*
MS	1.00 ***	0.00***	**	**	**	**	**
Asthma	1.00	0.00	.009*	.010*	0.059	.018*	0.011
Obesity	1.00	0.00	0.436	1.00	0.514	0.426	0.778
Menopause	3.00	3.00	0.456	0.163	0.312	0.089	0.047

Note. p* denotes statistical significance

**denotes variable removed from bivariate analysis

***diabetes n=44, multiple sclerosis n=44.

The manomaya/mental dimension results showed that a change was usually or often observed with depression, and it was somewhat effective. However, regarding stress, a change was often observed, and it was very effective. Regarding this dimension, participants had usually or often not worked with arthritis and did not rate their perceptions of the model's effectiveness. Annamaya/physiology results showed that therapists usually or often notice changes in clients' back pain and found the model very effective in addressing it. Participants usually or often had not worked with hypertension or asthma and did not rate the model's effectiveness for these conditions. The ānandamaya/feelings dimension results showed that participants usually or often did not notice changes related to cancer, arthritis, asthma, or PTSD. Therapists who have worked in this dimension with headaches usually or often perceived the model to be somewhat effective in addressing headaches and somewhat effective in addressing depression and menopause, whereas they perceived changes in clients' anxiety and stress as very effective. Finally, in the prāṇamaya/energetic dimension, the therapist perceived a notable change in the client's depression ($p=.026$) and considered the model somewhat effective in addressing it. However, they had usually or often not worked on asthma in this dimension and did not rate the model's effectiveness for this condition.

Qualitative strand

Themes: The mixed-methods study used a convergent design that integrated qualitative questions into a Qualtrics survey alongside the quantitative strand. Yoga therapists were asked to briefly list any goals they've worked on in their personal practice, using the Tri Krama framework: Cikitsā, Rakṣaṇa, and Śikṣaṇa.

Cikitsā Goals: The first of these three traditional frameworks is cikitsā. Cikitsā is healing, recovery from illness, injury, or imbalance. It is the first stage of the healing journey. In the cikitsā stage, the focus is on relieving symptoms, restoring basic health, and bringing the body-mind system back into balance. It helps someone feel better and resume normal function. It's where yoga tools are used therapeutically to address a specific condition or disruption. Yoga therapists identified four themes from their personal practice as cikitsā goals: 1. Pain relief and physical healing, 2. Emotional and mental health, 3. Holistic health and balance, and 4. Functional recovery. When describing the most common themes in the cikitsā stage of pain relief and physical healing, participants focused on pain reduction and injury recovery. Many participants described back pain, "Heal debilitating recurring back pain" (participant 3). Others identified recovery from surgery, "Recovery from surgery" (participant 5), or from injury, "Recovering from an injured ankle and wrist sprain from a fall" (participant 42).

Yoga therapist participants reported themes related to emotional and mental health goals, including stress management, emotional well-being, grief, and mental resilience. Participant goals included "Working toward healing from significant grief" (participant 7), "Healing sadness" (participant 11), and "Improve stress management and distress tolerance" (participant 30). Holistic health and balance themes included participant goals for overall wellness, balance, longevity, and vitality. Participants described goals such as "Managing fluctuations in the system as it relates to energy, sleep, and mood-related changes as influenced by seasons" (participant 28), "Balance - structurally, mentally, and emotionally" (participant 35), and "Graceful aging" (participant 51). Goals

related to the theme of functional recovery focused on managing or recovering from specific conditions. Yoga therapist participants reported goals such as “Calm ulcerative colitis, relieve plantar fasciitis” (participant 16), “Sudden hearing loss” (participant 33), and “C-PTSD, sciatica, menopause symptoms, pregnancy and post-natal, osteopenia” (participant 48).

Rakṣaṇa Goals: Rakṣaṇa goals support maintenance and thriving. These include protecting and preserving health and balance. In yoga therapy, after recovery, the focus shifts to maintaining progress and preventing setbacks. It’s about building resilience and preserving what’s been gained, both physically and mentally. Yoga therapists support the client in thriving, not just surviving. The rakṣaṇa stage often involves establishing daily routines, consistent practice, and lifestyle habits that support long-term wellness. Yoga therapists identified three themes regarding rakṣaṇa goals in their personal practices: 1. Physical strength, mobility, and graceful aging; 2. Mental and emotional stability; and 3. Self-awareness, daily practice, and sustainable routines. The first theme, physical strength, mobility, and graceful aging, centers on preserving or improving physical health, mobility, and vitality as people age well. Several participants described graceful aging as a rakṣaṇa goal. Examples of rakṣaṇa goals from participants’ personal practices include “Maintaining strength, graceful aging” (participant 3), “Staying strong and flexible physically as I am aging” (participant 18), and “Graceful aging” (participant 51).

Others identified flexibility or mobility as a goal, including “Keeping body flexible” (participant 31), “Maintaining mobility and longevity” (participant 34), and “Maintain strength and range of motion” (participant 59). Explaining the theme of mental and emotional stability, participants aim to cultivate emotional resilience, mental clarity, and tools for processing life’s challenges. These goals include “Mostly mental and emotional stability” (participant 9), “To feel confident” (participant 13), and “Keep mental game sharp and vital” (participant 25). Participants shared goals related to self-awareness, daily practice, and sustainable routines. These goals focused on maintaining healthy routines, daily rituals, and inner balance through mindful living and yoga practice. Participants stated their personal rakṣaṇa goals were “Consistent practice, preservation of health, balance” (participant 29), “Improve sustainability of beneficial habits” (participant 30), and “Continuing to balance my to-do list with all the daily rituals I’ve found that bring joy” (participant 45).

Śikṣaṇa Goals: Śikṣaṇa goals center on learning, growth, and self-discovery. Once stable and thriving, clients may feel drawn to explore deeper questions, expand their self-awareness, or refine their path. This stage focuses on personal development through yoga, not because anything is wrong, but because there’s a desire to grow. Participants in this study identified three themes related to Śikṣaṇa: 1. Spiritual growth and inner awareness, 2. Study of yogic philosophy and sacred texts, 3. Integration into life and work. They described goals related to spiritual growth and inner awareness, focusing on deepening their spiritual practices, connecting with their inner selves, and exploring higher states of consciousness. Participants reported goals from their personal practices, including “Connection to life led by flow” (participant 3), “Equanimity”

(participant 31), and “Svādhyāya” (self-study) (participant 69). Another theme emerged in the study of yogic philosophy and sacred texts.

This theme includes goals such as studying texts like the Yoga Sutras, deepening philosophical understanding, and integrating that knowledge into life and teaching. Participants explained, “My yoga practice inspires me to continue to challenge the mind, continue to keep learning and expanding” (participant 29), “Continue to learn texts and Vedic chants” (participant 28), “Deepen my understanding of Ayurvedic and Yogic philosophy” (participant 61). The final theme uncovered was integration into life and work. Participants expressed a desire to apply their yoga and study to their personal development, teaching, or the broader systems they’re part of. Examples of participants’ personal goals included “Improve cognitive flexibility and radical acceptance” (participant 30), “Learn more about therapeutic yoga practices to share with clients” (participant 34), and “Forge new ways to bring the experience of yoga therapy into the western medical system in subtle yet substantial ways” (participant 45).

Discussion

Yoga therapist participants in this study report overarching themes that run through their personal practice. A common theme is that yoga therapy is used to relieve pain and promote physical healing. Across every list, goals related to relieving chronic pain, healing from injury or illness, and improving physical functioning are prominent. Examples include addressing chronic pain, arthritis, and inflammation; recovering from surgeries or injuries; managing degenerative diseases or autoimmune conditions; and improving mobility, posture, or joint health. This suggests that yoga therapist participants view yoga therapy as a modality that supports long-term, sustained healing. Yoga therapy is used to manage both acute and chronic health concerns. Another common thread identified in the qualitative strand of this study is that yoga therapy is used to address concerns related to mental health, stress management, and emotional healing. Yoga therapists report that it is used to address emotional and physiological ailments, including stress, anxiety, depression, grief, burnout, trauma, PTSD, mood regulation, and nervous system resilience. This supports the use of yoga therapy as a tool for mental health.

Yoga therapy practices help practitioners build resilience, process trauma, and find balance. Yoga therapy is used to support goals such as nervous system regulation, expanding the window of tolerance, and grounding through mindfulness techniques. Yoga therapy is also used to connect with yogic knowledge through the exploration of yoga philosophy, the study of ancient texts, the practice of the 8 limbs of yoga, and other traditional yogic practices, including chanting and mudra. Results suggest that yoga therapy may support personal development physically, mentally, and emotionally, as well as spiritually. Yoga therapy tools help practitioners make meaning and find purpose in their lives. In addition to supporting physical and mental health, yoga therapy is also used as a vehicle for self-exploration, personal growth, and inquiry. As yoga therapy is integrated into daily practice, it becomes a tool for establishing a lifestyle that supports sustainable

daily practices, builds discipline and healthy habits, and fosters work-life balance through self-care practices that can support the establishment of a system for living well across the lifespan. Yoga is being used as a multidimensional tool to support the whole system—physically, mentally, emotionally, energetically, and spiritually.

Interprofessional collaboration

While this study examined yoga therapists' perspectives and practice experiences, this research contributes to the literature by applying an interprofessional collaboration approach to working with individuals with the physical and psychological conditions under study. Previous research showed that patients have different perceptions of their health outcomes than their providers do [32]. Thus, interprofessional collaboration can be leveraged to address these differences in perceptions. This can be achieved through the interdependence between providers and yoga therapists [14]. For instance, a yoga therapist can request information from a patient's primary care physician about the patient's concerns regarding medication changes. Another example is that, with the patient's release of information, a social worker can request that the yoga therapist further work with patients on attention regulation to enhance mindfulness and self-awareness, which may align with the clinical social worker's mental health therapy patient homework recommendations.

Yoga therapists would then follow up with the clinical social worker to discuss ways to maximize patients' psychological well-being, considering factors that might be affecting their mental health. This can also be achieved by developing new professional activities [14]. A patient's healthcare provider team, whether co-located in the same office or building or not, can foster inclusion by formally establishing meeting agendas and protocols that

include each discipline. These new activities can guard against siloed practice. Flexibility is crucial [14]. For example, if a diabetes healthcare provider manager, such as a nutritionist, collaborates with yoga therapists to address patient needs over time, the yoga therapists may learn from the diabetes healthcare provider about common diabetes medication names and typical diabetes management recommendations. The therapist may be able to provide a reasonable, basic response to a patient's question, which can acknowledge the question, although yoga therapists would ultimately still refer patients back to their diabetes healthcare provider for a more informed response. Collaboration through collective ownership of goals is also a cornerstone of an interprofessional approach [14].

This can be realized by creating new protocols that enable all patient-treating providers to work together and, through that collaboration, to include patients and their support systems in co-developing, co-implementing, and co-evaluating goals. This requires genuine unison and the willingness to disagree, with open sharing of ideas to address patient needs. Finally, all patient-involved providers reflecting on their practice with one another, rather than only with peers, is best practice [14]. In closing, some of these suggestions may be challenging to implement due to provider schedules and timing variability. If time is invested in multidirectional interprofessional collaboration (i.e., collaboration with all patient providers), this can be realized. Starting with newly created activities may help, as it provides opportunities to plan how to proceed with interprofessional collaboration and interdependence, to explore the degree of flexibility needed or appropriate, and to determine how collective ownership will be implemented (Appendix A).

Appendix A: Themes describing Cikitsā goals in yoga therapists' personal practices.

Cikitsā Goals	Yoga Therapists' Personal Practices
Theme 1	Pain Relief and Physical Healing
Participant	Quote
3	Heal debilitating recurring back pain/unstable sacroiliac joint, manage symptoms of asthma, manage chronic deep vein thrombosis
4	Back pain relief, knee pain relief
5	Recovery from surgery
8	Restoring mobility in my knees
9	Pain in body
15	Pain
25	Low back pain reduced
29	Low back discomfort, balancing asymmetry
31	Back pain
36	Healing pain from scoliosis
39	Recover from fibromyalgia completely. Recover from grand mal seizures. Recover from cervical cancer.
42	Recovering from injured ankle and wrist sprain from a fall
45	Manage persistent pain from scoliosis
46	I initially came to yoga for recovery from my second pulmonary embolism, and my goal was to be able to walk uphill to work without losing my breath or needing to take a break.
47	When I went through breast cancer
52	For genetic heart issues, improve fitness and for odd injuries that surface on occasion, address within sequence

59	Neck injury, sleeplessness, hip injury
Theme 2	Emotional and Mental Health
Participant	Quote
7	Most recently working toward healing from significant grief
11	Healing sadness
30	Improve stress management and distress tolerance
39	Recover from major depression.
43	Work on this as things come up. It has been a combination of relieving mental or emotional symptoms, making modifications in asana to feel supported & lessen fear surrounding injury
45	Manage stress from living with a teenager, working with sick children, and dealing with aging parents
47	My goals were based on the qualities represented by the goddess Durga: 1. Wisdom/knowledge: what information do I need today related to my current condition? 2. Energy: what energy level do I have today and how can I expect it to change? 3. Blessings: what are the blessings I can identify today and what further blessings do I need for inner healing today?
48	Many different goals over a lifetime of practice. C-PTSD, sciatica, menopause symptoms, pregnancy and post-natal, osteopenia
61	Balance my Doshas, cultivate and strengthen my Vagus nerve, reduce anxiety, cultivate emotional equanimity
69	Anxiety, PTSD recovery
Theme 3	Holistic Health & Balance
Participant	Quote
12	Joint health
13	To stay healthy
28	Managing fluctuations in the system as it relates to energy, sleep and mood related changes as influenced by seasons
35	Balance - structurally, mentally and emotionally
51	Graceful aging
Theme 4	Functional Recovery
Participant	Quote
16	Calm ulcerative colitis, relieve plantar fasciitis
33	Sudden Hearing loss improvement
48	C-PTSD, sciatica, menopause symptoms, pregnancy and post-natal, osteopenia
52	For genetic heart issues, improve fitness and for odd injuries that surface on occasion, address within sequence
61	Balance my Doshas, cultivate and strengthen my Vagus nerve

Limitations and opportunities for future study

This study has limitations despite the key opportunities outlined. The study used a convenience sample of therapists. Therapists' practices were measured using Likert-scale items based on therapists' self-reports of their perceptions; the study also asked therapists to report perceptions of conditions they may not be trained to detect. Future studies evaluating this model in practice with yoga therapists and other healthcare providers treating these conditions are recommended (Appendix B). These

studies should evaluate the model, patient health outcomes, and provider well-being. Revisiting healthcare providers' and patients' perceptions of outcomes, and how they differ and overlap, based on interprofessional collaboration with yoga therapists is recommended. Surveying yoga therapy clients about their experiences with yoga therapy for health conditions is recommended. Studies that include focus groups or individual interviews with yoga therapists, clients, and other healthcare professionals are recommended to gather additional data on the impact of yoga therapy on a variety of health conditions.

Appendix B: Themes describing Rakṣaṇa goals in yoga therapists' personal practices.

Rakṣaṇa Goals	Yoga Therapists' Personal Practices
Theme 1	Physical Strength, Mobility & Aging Gracefully
Participant	Quote
3	Maintaining strength, graceful aging
4	Fluidity
7	Maintaining physical and mental strength to support my life
8	Building capacity in my chest
11	Wanting to regain some strength and vitality

16	More energy and motivation/inspiration
18	Staying strong and flexible physically as I am aging. Also staying regulated in my nervous system. I need my yoga practice for this more than ever.
31	Keeping body flexible
34	Maintaining mobility and longevity
47	Daily Check-in using the pañcamaya model, with practice oriented toward my needs. In particular, even years after radiation for breast cancer, I need daily asana for mobility in the chest, shoulders, neck. Healthy spinal posture is a lifelong goal. Focus on overall exercise, nutrition, and sleep are daily goals.
51	Graceful aging
59	Maintain strength and range of motion, take care of bodily systems (mainly immune, digestive and endocrine), feel better during perimenopause
Theme 2	Mental and Emotional Stability
Participant	Quote
9	Mostly mental and emotional stability
13	To feel confident
15	Detachment
16	Keep my nervous system flexible for parenting, client work, and difficult childhood issues
25	Keep mental game sharp and vital
28	Maintaining stability at all levels through integrated practices
36	Recovery from burnout
39	Thrived through the death of both of my parents and my husband all in one year
40	Maintaining good Mental health stability, physical strength/flexibility
42	Maintain vitality, strength and optimism
48	Compensation for physically and mentally challenging work, calm, focus
69	Equanimity
Theme 3	Self-Awareness, Daily Practice & Sustainable Routines
Participant	Quote
7	Maintaining physical and mental strength to support my life
29	Consistent practice, preservation of health, balance
30	Improve sustainability of beneficial habits
43	Knowing that every time something happens, I have my practice to guide me through. Keeping that in mind, I work on a balance of flexibility, strength and balance on all 5 dimensions. I allow my routines I create for myself to change and accommodate my needs
45	Continuing to balance my to do list, with all the daily rituals I've found that bring joy
46	Go for daily walks with breath awareness to change my respiratory rate, watch sunrise most days, cook a healthy breakfast, and use somatic movements for pain relief as needed.
52	Noticing what I need daily to sustain or work on sustaining inner balance including nutritionally, being in nature, creativity with music, garden, extra long walks

Conclusion

This study provided valuable insights into health from the perspective of yoga therapists. Qualitative and quantitative data were collected through a survey to understand the role of therapeutic yoga in addressing a variety of physical and mental health conditions (n=69). The results of this study support yoga therapy as an effective tool in the treatment of various health ailments, both physical and physiological. Yoga therapists are supporting practitioners in creating a pathway toward holistic

wellness. There is an opportunity for therapists to further examine multiple sclerosis (Appendix C). However, many conditions were overall impacted by therapists' personal practices, making a positive difference for clients with back pain, depression, headaches, PTSD, stress, arthritis, and asthma. This study also provides insight into how Viniyoga and yoga therapy approach health and well-being holistically for the overall good of the client. Further research is needed to expand the literature on the usefulness of therapeutic yoga and other forms of yoga therapy in promoting health and treating health disorders (Appendix D).

Appendix C: Themes describing Śikṣaṇa goals in yoga therapists' personal practices.

Śikṣaṇa Goals	Yoga therapists' Personal Practice
Theme 1	Spiritual Growth & Inner Awareness
Participant	Quote
3	Connection to life led by flow
5	Releasing anger
8	Exploring the possibilities in meditation
9	Identifying with and operating from puruṣa, mokṣa
11	Reacting emotionally
13	For acceptance
15	Self
31	Equanimity
33	Yes, to positively expand to all dimensions a I work with myself and others. Not looking for the issue, seeing beyond myself.
35	Better understanding how my saṃskaras hold me back and releasing myself from them--particularly related to disordered eating
36	Lifelong quest for balance
39	Stay forever youthful
40	My practice helps keep me focused and connected, non-duality
42	Finding joy in postdivorce life after 27 years married
47	Practicing presence and shifting perspective as needed are priorities. Connecting to sources of inspiration and meaning is more and more important as I age.
51	Awareness of body, mind and breath. To stay in the moment.
59	Meditate with self-study and reflection, re-learn and revisit the sutras weekly to bring awareness to self-development
69	Svādhyāya
Theme 2	Study of Yogic Philosophy & Sacred Texts
Participant	Quote
16	Learning new chants and practicing chanting continues to grow my ability to sustain my attention and digest emotions
19	Learning more about yoga philosophy and living it. Learning how to apply the sutras to being a decent human being in a western world. Understanding the injustices of colonialism. Learning how to be socially/politically active in a yogic way.
25	Taking yoga sutra classes from Nriṭhya.
28	Continue to learn texts and Vedic chants.
29	My yoga practice inspires me to continue to challenge the mind, continue to keep learning and expanding
46	Continue to study the breath, incorporate philosophy into my offerings, and remain curious about what's next.
48	spiritual development, building pranayama threshold and exploring techniques, study of texts, meditation, exploration of mudra and deeper asana
52	I'm starved and spoiled for choice with what can I make time to study each day- passionate about research, really wishing to study more about philosophy and history and currently (just finished a book) and studying quite a lot for its presentation over the coming years
61	Deepen my understanding of Ayurvedic and Yogic philosophy
Theme 3	Integration into Life & Work
Participant	Quote
30	Improve cognitive flexibility and radical acceptance
34	Learn more about therapeutic yoga practices to share with clients
43	Every change whether seen as negative or positive is new information to learn about myself. This helps me refine my practice and deepen my studies both externally (teachings from various yoga or even western studies) and internally (understanding my own development. Observing my own process on this journey has allowed me to see where my clients are on their journey at what they are ready to receive when I see them.
45	Forge new ways to bring the experience of yoga therapy into the western medical system in subtle yet substantial ways

Appendix D: Joint Display: Integration of Quantitative and Qualitative Findings on Yoga Therapy Personal Practice Outcomes Using the Pañcamaya Model.

Pañcamaya Dimension	Quantitative Findings	Qualitative Themes	Interpretation
Annamaya (Physiology)	Asthma (p=.009)	Cikitsā: Pain relief, physical healing, recovery	High physical relevance aligns with therapeutic goals of healing and recovery of physical function
	Back pain (p=.031)		
	PTSD (p=.002)		
	Hypertension (p=.002)		
Manomaya (Mental)	Depression (p=.048)	Cikitsā & Rakṣaṇa: Emotional and mental stability	Shows mental/emotional conditions align with therapeutic and preventive goals
	Stress (p=.014)		
	Arthritis (p=.023)		
Prāṇamaya (Energetic)	Depression (p=.026)	Rakṣaṇa: Self-awareness, sustainable routines, energy balance	Energetic awareness aligns with sustainable daily practice themes
	Asthma (p=.010)		
Ānandamaya (Emotional)	Anxiety (p=.022)	Cikitsā: Emotional well-being	Strong convergence across conditions and emotional healing themes.
	PTSD (p=.021)		
	Stress (p<.001)		
	Arthritis (p=.012)		
	Cancer (p=.004)		
	Depression (p=.001)		
	Headaches (p=.019)		
	Menopause (p=.047)		
Vijñānamaya (Personality)	Cancer (p=.002)	Śikṣaṇa: Inner awareness, yogic study, life integration	Highlights advanced integration and spiritual depth in complex conditions
	Headaches (p=.010)		
	Anxiety (p=.019)		
	Stress (p<.001)		
	Depression (p<.001)		
	Arthritis (p=.020)		

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