



Survival and Recovery in Lumpy Skin Disease in a Dairy Cow Using Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) Healing: A Case Report

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Received: May 05, 2026

Published: June 14, 2026

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DOI: 10.31080/ASVS.2026.08.1036

Abstract

Introduction: Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) is a highly infectious viral disease affecting cattle, causing significant economic losses due to decreased milk production, poor growth, and sometimes mortality. Conventional treatment is largely supportive, with no definitive antiviral therapy. This case report presents the successful management of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) in a dairy cow using Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV[®]) healing as a complementary therapy.

Methods: Case details were obtained from the owner and available veterinary records. A 1.5-year-old dairy cow presented with persistent fever for more than 7 days, multiple nodular skin lesions, frothy vomiting, reduced appetite, and marked inactivity. Diagnosis was made clinically by a veterinary doctor based on characteristic nodular lesions and systemic symptoms suggestive of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD). Conventional veterinary treatment, along with Ayurvedic, homeopathic, and folklore medications, was administered. Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) healing was later initiated as a complementary intervention. Healing sessions were conducted approximately five times daily for three months.

Results: Following regular healing and continued supportive care, the cow showed gradual clinical improvement with reduction in fever, improved appetite, increased activity, and progressive regression of skin nodules. Near-complete clinical recovery was observed after approximately three months.

Conclusion: This case highlights the potential supportive role of Yoga Prana Vidya healing as a complementary therapy in managing Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD). The observed recovery suggests that integrative approaches may enhance clinical outcomes and support overall healing.

Keywords: YPV[®]; Yoga Prana Vidya System[®] Complementary Therapy; Cattle; Case Report; Integrative Medicine; Energy Healing; Veterinary Care

Introduction

Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) is an economically significant transboundary viral disease of cattle caused by the Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD), a member of the genus *Capripoxvirus* within the family *Poxviridae*. First reported in Zambia in 1929, Lumpy Skin

Disease (LSD) remained largely confined to sub-Saharan Africa for several decades before spreading to the Middle East in the late 20th century, followed by rapid expansion into southeastern Europe, Russia, Central Asia, and more recently South and Southeast Asia, including widespread outbreaks in India. This unprecedented

geographic expansion has raised serious concerns regarding global livestock health, trade restrictions, and food security. Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) is primarily transmitted mechanically through hematophagous arthropod vectors such as mosquitoes, biting flies, and ticks, although the relative contribution of each vector species remains incompletely understood. Clinically, the disease is characterized by fever, enlarged superficial lymph nodes, and the development of firm, circumscribed skin nodules that may become necrotic and ulcerated. Additional manifestations include reduced milk yield, weight loss, infertility, abortion, and occasionally death, leading to substantial economic losses in affected regions [1-3].

Despite advances in surveillance and the implementation of live attenuated vaccines, several critical gaps remain in the current understanding of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) epidemiology and control. The precise mechanisms underlying virus transmission, including the role of different vectors, environmental factors, and potential wildlife reservoirs, are not fully elucidated. Furthermore, variations in vaccine efficacy, safety concerns, and challenges in achieving adequate vaccination coverage complicate disease control efforts. The persistence of the virus in endemic regions and the risk of re-emergence in previously disease-free areas highlight limitations in existing strategies. Recent outbreaks have also emphasized the need for improved diagnostic tools, better understanding of host immune responses, and development of integrated management approaches. In this context, exploring complementary therapeutic modalities that may enhance host resilience and recovery could be of value alongside conventional veterinary interventions [1,2,4].

Energy healing for animals is a non-invasive complementary approach aimed at balancing the animal's energy field to support emotional, physical, and behavioral well-being. Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) healing is applied to reduce stress, alleviate pain, and enhance immune function. YPV is a no-touch, no-drug modality that operates by cleansing and energizing the bioplasmic or energy body-also referred to as the aura-an underlying subtle field that surrounds and interpenetrates the physical body. This energy system is understood to regulate the flow of life energy (prana) to various organs and physiological systems. Disturbances such as congestion, depletion, or imbalance within this field are considered to precede and contribute to the manifestation of physical or psychological illness. Through the systematic removal of diseased

or stagnant energy and replenishment with fresh prana, YPV aims to restore energetic balance, thereby supporting physiological processes and overall homeostasis [5,6].

Animals are particularly attuned to energetic interactions, as their survival and behavior depend largely on the perception of subtle environmental changes. Unlike humans, whose responses are often mediated by cognitive processing, animals rely predominantly on instinctive awareness, enabling them to detect shifts in emotional, environmental, and bioenergetic conditions. This sensitivity is reflected in their responses to stress, illness, and changes in the emotional states of their human caregivers. Energy healing modalities seek to modulate this energetic interplay by restoring balance within the animal's energy system, thereby supporting physiological stability, emotional regulation, and overall well-being. Such approaches underscore the interconnectedness of energy within and between living systems, highlighting the role of intention and energetic coherence in facilitating healing outcomes [7]. Emerging evidence from YPV-based veterinary applications, including multiple case studies in canine pets [8], bovine conditions such as mastitis [9] and equine health disorders [10], has demonstrated improvements in clinical symptoms, recovery rates, and overall vitality when used as a complementary therapy alongside conventional treatment approaches. These findings suggest a potential role for YPV in integrative veterinary care, warranting further systematic investigation. However, systematic scientific evidence remains limited. This report presents a clinically diagnosed case of Lumpy Skin Disease in a dairy cow managed with conventional treatment and complementary YPV healing.

Case Report

A 1.5-year-old dairy cow presented with multiple nodular lesions distributed over the body (As shown in figure 1), associated with persistent fever for approximately 7 days, frothy vomiting, reduced activity levels, and decreased appetite. The animal was examined by a veterinary doctor and clinically diagnosed with Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) based on characteristic nodular skin lesions, fever, and systemic manifestations. Laboratory confirmation such as PCR or serology was not performed due to non-availability.

Differential diagnoses considered clinically included pseudo-lumpy skin disease, dermatophilosis, insect bite hypersensitivity, bovine herpes mammillitis, and other nodular dermatological



Figure 1: Showing nodular lesions all over the cattle's skin.

conditions. However, the characteristic widespread nodular lesions accompanied by fever and systemic illness supported the clinical diagnosis of Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD).

The cow initially received conventional veterinary treatment for approximately 15 - 20 days. According to available treatment records, the medicine administered included:

- Inj. Taxim 1 gm - 1-0-1 intramuscularly for 4 days.
- Inj. CPM - intramuscular administration for 4 days.
- MecfM 5 mL (meloxicam) - subcutaneous administration.
- Amritarishta 100 mL diluted in 1L water orally once daily.
- Dashamoolarishta 100 mL diluted in 1L water orally once daily.

In addition, ayurvedic, homeopathic, and local folklore remedies were also administered concurrently. Despite these interventions, only minimal clinical improvement was observed during the initial phase.

Subsequently, the owner, who is also a trained Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) healer, initiated YPV healing as a complementary intervention. Healing sessions were administered approximately five times daily over a period of three months.

Healing protocol

During the healing process, the YPV healer initially conducted scanning of the cow's energy field (aura) and the affected nodular lesions across the skin by sensitizing the palms to identify areas of congestion or depletion within the bioplasmic field. This assessment was followed by general sweeping of the aura using

white prana to remove diseased or congested energy and to harmonize the overall energy field. This initial step facilitated the clearance of generalized energetic disturbances prior to localized intervention.

Subsequently, targeted cleansing of the nodular skin lesions and surrounding regions was performed repeatedly until a perceptible reduction in diseased energy was achieved. Following adequate cleansing, the affected areas, along with related organs and physiological systems, were energized with fresh prana to restore balanced energy flow and support the body's intrinsic healing mechanisms. Healing was directed toward the aura, affected tissues, and relevant organ systems in accordance with established YPV animal healing protocols.

In episodes of increased distress or discomfort, additional general sweeping was administered to promote calming and stabilization. Healing sessions were conducted five times daily, each lasting approximately 30 minutes, over a period of three months. The frequency and duration of sessions were dynamically adjusted based on the clinical condition and responsiveness of the animal.

Results

Following continuous and sustained treatment over a period of three months, with YPV healing administered five times daily, the cow demonstrated gradual and progressive clinical improvement. During the initial phase of healing (within the first few weeks to one month), a mild increase in activity levels was observed, along with a partial return of appetite, with the animal beginning to consume small quantities of feed. Concurrently, the frequency and severity of frothy vomiting showed a noticeable reduction.

As the healing process continued, further improvement was evident in the general condition of the animal, including increased alertness and better feeding behavior. The cutaneous nodules initially persisted (As shown in figure 2) but gradually regressed over time with reduction in size and number. By the end of approximately three months, near-complete regression of skin lesions and overall clinical recovery were observed (As shown in figure 3).



Figure 2: Showing mild reduction in skin nodules during initial stages of healing.



Figure 3: Showing complete recovery from nodular lesions after 3 months of healing.

Because objective laboratory investigations and lesion scoring were not available, the observations in this report are primarily based on clinical signs and owner-reported outcomes.

Discussion

Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) is a viral infection in cattle associated with prolonged morbidity, characterized by fever, nodular skin lesions, reduced feed intake, and decreased productivity. Conventional management remains largely supportive, often resulting in slow recovery [1,2,4]. In the present case, the cow showed minimal improvement despite veterinary, Ayurvedic, and homeopathic interventions during the initial phase. However,

following the introduction of Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) healing as a complementary modality, a gradual and sustained clinical improvement was observed, including reduction in systemic symptoms, restoration of appetite and activity, and eventual regression of cutaneous nodules. Although a direct causal relationship cannot be established, the temporal association suggests a potential supportive role of YPV in enhancing recovery.

Previous studies on YPV healing have reported similar beneficial outcomes across different animal species, including improved recovery in canine cases [8], successful management of snake-bite conditions [11], reduction of inflammation in bovine mastitis [9], and enhanced recovery in equine disorders [10]. Broader literature on complementary and alternative veterinary medicine and biofield therapies also indicates growing interest in supportive integrative approaches for animal care, particularly for stress reduction, pain modulation, and overall well-being [12,13]. However, most currently available evidence consists of observational reports, complementary therapy studies, and limited controlled trials, highlighting the need for further rigorous scientific investigation. Nevertheless, the temporal association between the initiation of YPV healing and progressive recovery suggests a possible supportive role that may warrant further scientific investigation through controlled studies using objective clinical parameters.

Conclusion

This case report describes the recovery of a dairy cow clinically diagnosed with Lumpy Skin Disease (LSD) following conventional treatment and complementary Yoga Prana Vidya healing. The observed progressive clinical recovery, including resolution of systemic symptoms and regression of nodular lesions, suggests a potential role in enhancing healing and overall well-being. Notably, as survival in severe LSD cases is often uncertain, the successful recovery of this cow highlights the possible significance of YPV in improving survival outcomes when used alongside conventional treatment.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express sincere thanks to the owners of the cow healed for sharing the case details and feedback. The authors also thank Sri Ramana Trust (Thally-635118, Tamil Nadu, India) for granting permission to use the copyrighted terms Yoga Prana Vidya System® and YPV®.

Conflicts of Interest

None.

Funding Support

Nil.

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