



International Journal of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry



ISSN: 2456-2912

NAAS Rating (2026): 4.61

VET 2025; SP-11(8): 284-288

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www.veterinarypaper.com

Received: 19-06-2026

Accepted: 23-07-2026

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Complementary application of Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) healing in postoperative recovery following surgical management of recurrent hip dislocation in a Labrador retriever: A case report

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DOI: <https://www.doi.org/10.22271/veterinary.2026.v11.i8Sd.3746>

Abstract

Hip dislocation is a common orthopedic condition in dogs and can result in severe pain, impaired mobility, and reduced quality of life. Standard veterinary management includes reduction of the dislocation, pain control, and surgical intervention in recurrent cases. This paper presents the case of an 8-year-old Labrador Retriever with recurrent left hip dislocation requiring surgery. Following surgery, the dog experienced severe postoperative pain and distress. Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV), an integrated no-touch and no-drug energy healing system, was applied as a complementary therapy alongside conventional veterinary care. Fifteen healing sessions were administered over approximately two weeks. Rapid pain reduction, improved sleep, early ambulation, enhanced activity levels, and satisfactory wound healing were observed. The attending veterinarian noted better-than-expected recovery and activity levels. This case highlights the potential role of YPV as a complementary healing modality in supporting recovery and improving quality of life in canine orthopedic patients.

Keywords: Yoga Prana Vidya System®, energy healing, canine hip dislocation, veterinary medicine, complementary therapy, Labrador retriever, postoperative recovery

1. Introduction

Hip luxation (*Coxofemoral luxation*) is the most frequently encountered joint luxation in dogs, accounting for approximately 50–90% of all joint dislocations reported in veterinary practice^[1, 2]. The hip joint is a highly stable ball-and-socket articulation formed by the femoral head and the acetabulum of the pelvis. Joint stability is maintained through the joint capsule, the ligament of the femoral head (round ligament), surrounding musculature, and negative intra-articular pressure.

Hip luxation occurs when the femoral head is displaced completely from the acetabulum, resulting in rupture of the joint capsule and tearing of the round ligament. This condition is considered one of the most painful orthopedic emergencies in dogs and is characterized by acute lameness, inability to bear weight, severe pain, and abnormal limb positioning. The most common causes include road traffic accidents, falls from height, traumatic twisting injuries, and collisions during vigorous activity. Pre-existing joint instability, including canine hip dysplasia (CHD)^[3], may predispose affected animals to luxation. In most cases, the luxation is craniodorsal, primarily due to the direction of traumatic forces and the influence of the gluteal musculature^[4].

Canine hip dysplasia, a developmental orthopedic disorder characterized by joint laxity and progressive osteoarthritis, is recognized as an important predisposing factor for coxofemoral instability. The condition affects dogs of all breeds, although large-breed dogs, brachycephalic breeds, and dogs with high body length-to-height ratios are considered at increased risk. The prevalence of hip dysplasia varies considerably among breeds and populations, ranging from 1% to over 80% in some reports^[5, 6].

Early intervention is critical for successful management of hip luxation. Closed reduction with

external stabilization techniques such as an Ehmer sling may be attempted in acute cases; however, reported success rates are often less than 50%, particularly when treatment is delayed [7-10]. Consequently, many patients require surgical intervention through open reduction and stabilization using intracapsular or extracapsular techniques. In chronic, recurrent, or osteoarthritic cases, salvage procedures such as femoral head and neck excision (FHNE) may be necessary. Despite advances in surgical management, recovery may be prolonged and often requires effective pain control, rehabilitation, and supportive care to restore optimal limb function [2, 11, 12].

In recent years, complementary and integrative approaches have gained attention in both human and veterinary medicine for their potential role in enhancing recovery, reducing stress, and supporting overall healing.

Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) System as an alternative/complementary modality

Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) is a holistic and integrated energy healing system that combines biofield energy healing, breathing exercises, meditation, and self-development practices to support physical, emotional, and psychological well-being. YPV healing is a non-touch and non-drug complementary therapy based on the principle that the physical body is influenced by an underlying energy body (bioplasmic body), and that cleansing and energizing this energy body can facilitate the body's natural healing processes. The system has been applied as a complementary intervention in a variety of health conditions, including diabetes management [13], cardiovascular disorders [14], mental health conditions [15, 16], pain management [17, 18], wound healing [19, 20, 21], and postoperative recovery [22].

Several published case reports and research studies have documented positive outcomes of YPV healing as an adjunct to conventional medical treatment in humans and animals. YPV has been reported to support faster recovery, reduction in pain and stress, improvement in quality of life, and enhancement of overall well-being. YPV healing can be administered remotely or in person without physical contact and is intended to complement, standard veterinary care. The present case explores the supportive role of YPV healing in the postoperative recovery of a Labrador Retriever following surgical management of recurrent hip dislocation.

Case Report

An 8-year-old male Labrador Retriever weighing approximately 33 kg, was presented with a recurrent left hip dislocation in October 2024. According to the caregiver, he was an active family pet and had been living with the family since puppyhood. On 31 October 2024, he suffered a left hip dislocation that caused severe pain and inability to move comfortably. Veterinary examination confirmed the diagnosis, and initial treatment consisting of reduction of the dislocated hip and medications was undertaken. However, the hip dislocated again shortly thereafter, resulting in increased pain, discomfort, and fever. Considering the recurrent nature of the condition and the associated complications, the attending veterinary surgeon recommended surgical intervention.

On 4 November 2024, he underwent surgery that lasted approximately three to four hours. The procedure involved removal of a portion of the femoral head to improve hip stability and reduce the likelihood of further dislocation.

Following surgery, he experienced considerable postoperative pain and distress. The caregiver reported that his cries could be heard from outside the veterinary hospital, and the veterinary surgeon anticipated significant pain and discomfort for the next two to three days. Concerned about his suffering and recovery, the family sought complementary support through Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) healing while continuing all prescribed veterinary treatment and postoperative care.

YPV Intervention: YPV healing was initiated on the same day as the surgery. Initial energy scanning by the healer indicated significant congestion in the energy field around the injured hip region, with notable energetic disturbances associated with the surgical site. The first healing session included chord-cutting techniques, general cleansing, cleansing and energizing the affected hip region. Subsequent sessions focused on reducing pain, accelerating recovery, and supporting tissue healing through targeted cleansing and energizing techniques. A total of fifteen healing sessions were administered over approximately two weeks.

Results

Remarkable improvement was observed soon after the commencement of healing. During the first postoperative night, Pet was able to sleep comfortably, and his vocalization due to pain reduced substantially. Within twenty-four hours, he attempted to stand using three limbs and showed interest in moving around independently. He was also able to go outdoors to relieve himself, which had not been expected so soon after surgery. Over the next few days, his mobility progressively improved, and he became increasingly active. By 6 November 2024, pain levels had reduced considerably, and he was able to walk with only a mild limp. On 8 November 2024, his activity level had increased to the extent that postoperative dressings required adjustment because of his movement. The attending veterinarian reportedly expressed surprise at the pace of recovery and the dog's activity level.

Follow-up veterinary examinations confirmed satisfactory postoperative progress. By 10 November 2024, healing was proceeding normally, and Pet appeared more energetic than anticipated for the stage of recovery. On 18 November 2024, all surgical sutures were removed successfully. At this stage, he was free from obvious pain, sleeping comfortably, eating normally, and demonstrating improved limb function and mobility. The veterinary surgeon expressed satisfaction with the healing outcome. According to the caregiver, pet recovered more rapidly than expected and resumed many of his normal activities within a relatively short period following surgery.

Throughout the recovery period, conventional veterinary management remained the primary treatment modality, while YPV healing was provided as a complementary supportive intervention. The observed improvements included reduction in pain and distress, improved sleep quality, early ambulation, increased activity levels, and satisfactory wound healing, contributing to an overall positive recovery outcome. The following written testimonial from the pet owner provides a first-hand account of Pet's postoperative recovery following complementary Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) healing and is reproduced below with the owner's permission as shown in Figure 1.

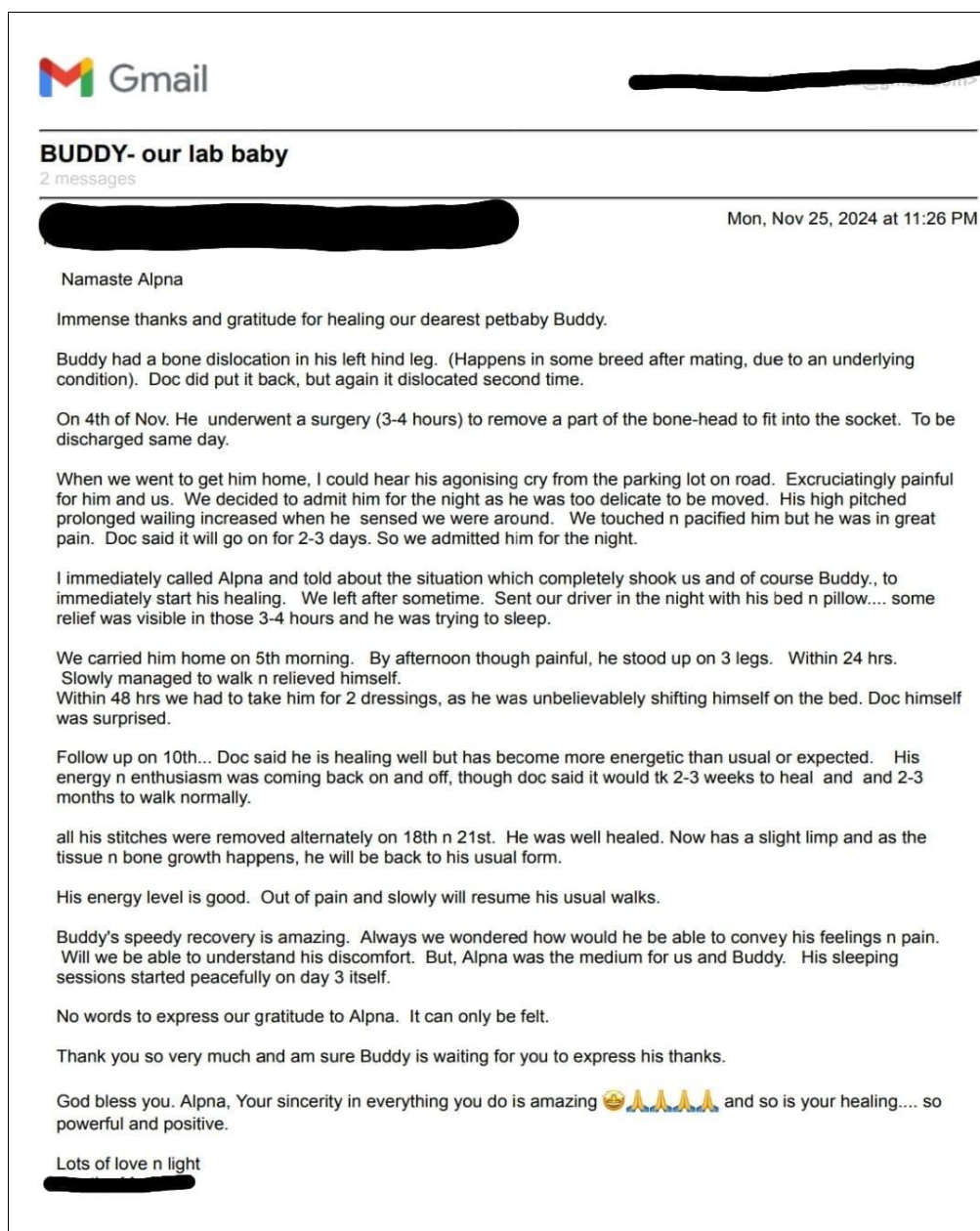


Fig 1: A written testimonial from the pet owner

Discussion

The present case demonstrates favorable postoperative recovery in an 8-year-old Labrador Retriever with recurrent hip dislocation managed through surgery and complementary Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) healing. Following surgery, the dog showed rapid reduction in pain and distress, improved sleep, early ambulation, increased activity levels, and satisfactory wound healing. While surgical intervention remained the primary treatment for correcting the orthopedic condition, YPV healing may have contributed as a supportive complementary therapy during the recovery period.

The observations in this case are consistent with previously published veterinary studies on YPV healing. Nayak and Nanduri [2022] reported successful recovery of a pet dog from a severe cobra snake bite with complementary YPV healing [23]. Lingappa *et al.* [2025] documented successful healing outcomes in multiple canine pets suffering from various health conditions [24], while Gupta *et al.* [2025] reported recovery of sick sports horses receiving YPV healing alongside veterinary care [25]. Similar supportive effects of YPV have also been reported in orthopedic and fracture recovery cases in humans (Shah *et al.*, 2021; Srinivasu & Nanduri, 2026), including

pain reduction, improved healing, and faster functional recovery [19].

Although the exact mechanisms require further investigation, this case adds to the growing evidence suggesting that YPV healing may be a useful complementary modality in veterinary rehabilitation and postoperative care. Further controlled studies with larger sample sizes and objective outcome measures are recommended to evaluate its effectiveness in animal orthopedic conditions.

Conclusion

This case highlights the recovery of an 8-year-old Labrador Retriever after surgical management of recurrent hip dislocation with adjunctive Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) healing. The dog demonstrated reduced postoperative pain, improved sleep, early mobility, increased activity, and satisfactory wound healing during the recovery period. While surgery and veterinary care were the primary treatments, the positive outcomes observed are consistent with previously published YPV studies in animals and orthopedic conditions, suggesting that YPV may serve as a beneficial complementary therapy in veterinary postoperative rehabilitation.

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express sincere thanks to the owners of the pet 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®.

Funding

The authors received no financial support or funding for this study.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare that they have no conflicts of interest related to this work.

Financial Support

Not available

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How to Cite This Article

Verma A, Shalini C. Complementary application of Yoga Prana Vidya (YPV) healing in postoperative recovery following surgical management of recurrent hip dislocation in a Labrador retriever: A case report. International Journal of Veterinary Sciences and Animal Husbandry. 2026;SP-11(8):284-288.

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