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Integrative Approaches in Renal Nutrition: Ayurveda Practices

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INTRODUCTION & AIM

- Renal Diet often to limit phosphorus, potassium, and fluid intake, leading to frustration, a sense of diminished autonomy, and perceived dietary limitations.[1]
- A multidisciplinary approach is essential for updating medical needs, ensuring dietary adherence, and preventing malnutrition and inadequate dialysis.
- This study explores the potential of integrating Ayurnutrigenomics[2] (traditional dietary principles) including a plant-based diet, into the nutritional management of Renal disorders proposing a holistic and personalized approach grounded in ancient wisdom.
- Innovative gut modulatory interventions, such as specific cooking

DISCUSSION

Ayurnutrigenomics and Preventive, Predictive and Personalized Nutrition in CKDs [5,6,7,8,,9,

Tridosha :	 Involvement of physiological energies Vata, Kapha and Pitta and influence on pathophysiology of CKDs
Prakriti(Body Constitution):	 Nutritional outputs differs as per individual body type and metabolic profile. Diet compatible to body type is individualistic approach
Incompatible food (Virudhahara) :	 Unique theory to address food interactions and metabolic errors due to inflammatory food and their impact on chronic disorders
Etiology :	 Diet and Lifestyle major role in pathology. Ayurveda identifies and projects preventive guidelines
Cooking techniques :	 Soaking, steaming, natural fermenting, cooking with water are advocated compared to inflammatory techniques like deep frying. Cooking with alcohol, curing, cooking on high temperature and barbequing
Nutravigilence:	 The potential impact of food and nutrients or supplements on metabolism (beneficial or harmful) is stated as Santarpana crucial in CKD management

techniques, spice formulations, and a variety of plant-based foods, are highlighted as key components of this integrated approach.

- Nephroprotective and Antioxidant Role of Ayurvedic food list[3]
- Anti-inflammatory, Gut modulatory culinary herbs and spices in Ayurvedic Diet[4,]

METHOD

- Literature search in classical Ayurveda texts Charak Samhita , Sushrut Samhita and Ashtanga Sangraha for Renal Disorders and therapeutics intervention with diet
- Database search using PubMed, Scopus etc. For research not older than 5 years
- Key words : Ayurveda , CKD, Renal Diet, Ayurveda nutrition
- Inclusion: peer reviewed journals ,Clinical nutrition therapy in CKD , spices and culinary herbs and renal impact
- Exclusion: non CKD, older than 5 yrs, unreliable databases.

Results

Ayurvedic Pathya Diet : Integrated Comparison for Safety in Renal Diseases

Table 1: Low Phosphorus Foods (Safe for Renal Disorders)

	Phosphorus Content	Protein Content	Renal Suitability	Ayurvedic Food Item
Ayurvedic Food Item	(mg/100g)	(g/100g)	(General)	Cooked Brown Rice (S
Raw Unrefined Sugar (Sharkara)	Negligible	0 g	Yes, safe (low phosphorus)	Spiced Buttermilk (Ta
Cow Ghee Medicated with Herbs	Negligible	0 g	Yes, safe (low phosphorus)	Green Mung Bean So (Mudga Rasa)
Live Mineral Water (Jala)	Varies (minimal)	0 g	Yes, safe (low phosphorus)	Curd (Dadhi)
Snake Gourd (Patola)	Negligible	1-2 g	Yes, safe (low phosphorus)	Cow Milk (Dugdha) Garlic (Rasona)
Barloy Water (Vava Jala)	10-20 mg	01-02 a	Vec safe (low	

Table 2: Moderate Phosphorus Foods (Consume in Moderation)

Ayurvedic Food Item	Phosphorus Content (mg/100g)	Protein Content (g/100g)	Renal Suitability (General)
Cooked Brown Rice (Shali)	150 mg	2-3 g	In moderation (moderate phosphorus)
Spiced Buttermilk (Takra)	90-100 mg	3-4 g	In moderation (moderate phosphorus)
Green Mung Bean Soup (Mudga Rasa)	100-150 mg	6-8 g	Limited, moderate phosphorus
Curd (Dadhi)	100-150 mg	3-4 g	Limited, moderate phosphorus
Cow Milk (Dugdha)	90-95 mg	3.2 g	Limited, moderate phosphorus
Garlic (Rasona)	153 mg	6.4 g	Limited, moderate phosphorus

Future Area of Research and Intergation



CONCLUSION

 ✓ Interdisciplinary approach by bridging the gap between physician, dietician and Ayurvedic nutritionist for comprehensive foundation for management of diet in CKD patient

burley water (hava sala)	lo zo mg	0.1 0.2 g	phosphorus)	Turmeric (Haridra)	252 mg	8 g	Limited, moderate phosphorus
Ginger (Ardraka)	34 mg	1.8 g	Yes, safe (low phosphorus)	Mustard (Sarshapa)	208 mg	4.7 g	Limited, moderate phosphorus
Jamuns (Jambu)	15 mg	0.7 g	Yes, safe (low phosphorus)	Peas (Matar)	108 mg	5 g	Limited, moderate

Table 3: High Phosphorus Foods (Avoid or Limit)

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Ayurvedic Food Item	Phosphorus Content (mg/100g)	Protein Content (g/100g)	Renal Suitability (Gene	Steroids Lignal	IS
Goat Meat Soup (Aja Mamsa Rasa)	30-50 mg	2-4 g	Better option (low phosphorus)	Alkaloids	Glyco
Horsegram Soup (Kulath Rasa)	300-400 mg	8-10 g	No, high phosphorus	Tannins Phytochemicals	PI
Wheat (Godhuma)	200-300 mg	13 g	Limited, moderate-high phosphorus	Volatile oils	Cou
Black Sesame (Tila)	600-700 mg	18 g	No, high phosphorus		cou
Urad Bean (Mash)	300-400 mg	25 g	No, high phosphorus	Flavonoids	Quinones
Black Gram (Mash)	300-400 mg	25 g	No, high phosphorus	Terpenoids	

- Promising synergies for improving patient outcomes in many chronic disorders including CKDs.
- \checkmark Ayurveda's holistic perception to create personalized dietary interventions.



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