



AI Integration with Ancient Science

Surbhi Hirawat^a, Siddhant Bhandari^b

^a *Sigma Xi, The Scientific Research Honor Society, NC, USA*

^b *World Institute for Scientific Exploration (WISE), Baltimore, USA*

ABSTRACT

Ancient sciences and traditional knowledge systems encode profound holistic wisdom developed over millennia of practice and observation. From Indian Vedic scripts detailing metaphysical approaches to meditation to Chinese tribal medicinal records describing plant-based cures, these endangered epistemologies contain empirical insights often dismissed as magical thinking by modern society (Rotti et al., 2019).

However, with recent explosive growth in artificial intelligence and machine learning, new opportunities have emerged to systematically analyze these fading manuscripts and resurrect practical wisdom at a population scale. Techniques such as natural language processing, computer vision, reinforcement learning, and transformer neural networks can unlock embedded knowledge from texts, images, and rituals passed down through generations (Jayaram et al., 2021). Beyond medical and spiritual texts, AI also offers promise in decoding and linking the layered teachings across yoga poses, astronomy treatises, astrological records, architectural motifs, and numismatic iconography back to their Vedic origins and interconnectedness. Recent advancements in AI, specifically in natural language processing, have enabled researchers to decipher ancient scripts and languages, providing deeper insights into historical texts. This technology has been instrumental in translating and understanding complex scripts that were previously undecipherable [1].

For example, convolutional neural nets trained to recognize the thousands of distinct asanas from paintings, etchings, and oral descriptions could help optimize yoga sequencing personalized to individual physiology using similarity learning (Sengupta et al., 2022). Machine learning algorithms have been effectively used to analyze and interpret archaeological data, helping to uncover patterns and insights that were not apparent before. This has been particularly useful in numismatics and iconography, where pattern recognition can reveal historical connections and origins [2]. Neural style transfer provides imaginative techniques to digitally reconstruct damaged stellar charts when combined with positional astronomy metadata sets, resurrecting mathematical interpolative techniques such as those pioneered by Aryabhata [3]. Knowledge graph mapping of iconographic symbols on ancient coins back to their mythological origins provides a quantified approach to the iconological study of numismatics. Integrating artificial intelligence (AI) with ancient sciences stands at the nexus of tradition and modernity, merging age-old wisdom with cutting-edge technology. This research explores the potential synergy between AI and ancient sciences, aiming to harness the insights and methodologies from historical practices and amalgamate them with the advancements in AI technology. The convergence of these seemingly disparate realms holds the promise of unlocking innovative solutions to contemporary challenges while preserving and honoring the wisdom of ancient civilizations. Computer vision techniques have been used to reconstruct and preserve ancient artifacts and architectural sites digitally. This technology enables the creation of detailed 3D models and can help restore damaged heritage sites [4].

Keywords: Ancient sciences, Artificial intelligence (AI), Natural language processing (NLP), Yoga poses/asanas, Numismatics, Neural style transfer, Knowledge graph mapping, Cultural heritage preservation

Introduction

Throughout history, diverse cultures have developed sophisticated knowledge systems encompassing Ayurveda, Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM), astrology, alchemy, and more. This ancient Indian treatise offers extensive insights into statecraft, governance, and societal management [5]. These ancient sciences, including Indian Holistic Photomedicine, are rooted in holistic philosophies, observing the universe's interconnectedness and human life. Their methodologies are often based on empirical observations, intuitive understanding, and a deep connection with nature. Indian Holistic Photomedicine incorporates unique practices such as Ayurveda, which focuses on balancing the body's energies for healing and knowledge of plant properties for their medicinal effects. The Atharvaveda is one of the earliest sources of medical knowledge in ancient India, laying the foundation for Ayurveda. It includes discussions on longevity, treatments, and healthy lifestyle practices, providing a comprehensive, holistic health view [6].

In parallel, the rapid advancements in AI have revolutionized various industries, demonstrating capabilities in pattern recognition, data analysis, and complex problem-solving. However, these technological advancements sometimes need more depth of understanding and holistic perspectives prevalent in ancient sciences. As shown in **Figure 1**, the evolution of ancient medicine spans from early civilizations such as the Sumerians (3000 BC) to the speculative integration of AI concepts in modern Ayurveda (1300 AD).

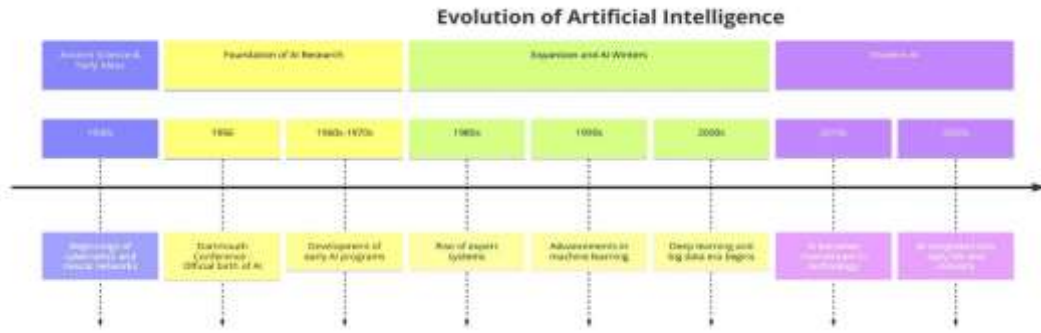


Fig. 1 Timeline of ancient medicine and the integration of AI concepts.

The motivation behind this research stems from recognizing that AI when integrated with the foundational principles and empirical wisdom of ancient sciences such as Indian Holistic Photomedicine, could potentially enhance its efficacy in addressing modern challenges. By combining AI's computational power with the holistic insights of ancient sciences, we aim to create a symbiotic relationship that harnesses the strengths of both worlds, leading to advancements in personalized medicine, drug discovery, and a deeper understanding of human health and behavior.

A cornerstone of this research is the development of frameworks or models that bridge the gap between ancient sciences and artificial intelligence (AI). These frameworks aim to facilitate the collaborative utilization of ancient wisdom and AI algorithms, enabling synergistic knowledge exchange and unlocking new avenues for scientific discovery and technological innovation.

AI in Ancient Medicine

Ancient healthcare practices, predominantly recognized through the system of Ayurveda, also encompass a variety of other traditional forms of medicine such as *Siddha*, *Yoga*, *Naturopathy*, and *Unani*, reflecting a rich and diverse heritage of healing wisdom passed down through generations, is a holistic approach to health and wellness that has been practiced for thousands of years. It encompasses various treatments, including herbal medicine, dietary practices, and surgical procedures, documented in texts such as *Charaka Samhita* and *Sushruta Samhita*, *Agasthya 500*, *Ashtanga Sangraha*, and *Bhava Prakasha* [7]. Integrating AI into the study of these ancient practices offers a novel means of uncovering and understanding the knowledge encoded within these texts. The evolution of artificial intelligence in the context of ancient medicine spans from early civilizations' record-keeping practices to speculative AI applications in medieval times, as depicted in **Figure 2**.

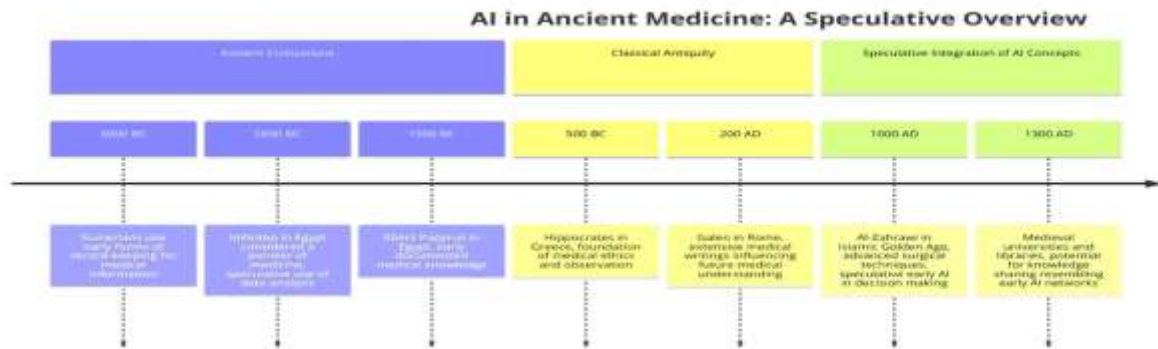


Fig. 2: Timeline of AI evolution through ancient civilizations to speculative future integration.

AI's application in ancient Indian medicine primarily focuses on text analysis and pharmacological studies. Researchers use NLP to translate and interpret Sanskrit texts, converting the ancient scripts into a form that can be easily studied and analyzed. For instance, AI algorithms have been trained to understand the contextual and metaphorical language often found in these texts, providing more accurate translations and interpretations. Researchers are currently investigating incorporating artificial intelligence (AI) into Ayurveda to develop customized healthcare remedies. This includes using data analytics to understand an individual's unique balance of doshas (biological energies) for tailored treatment plans [8].

Pharmacology utilizes artificial intelligence (AI) to examine the characteristics of different plants and minerals, as outlined in Ayurvedic writings [9]. By creating databases of these substances and their documented effects, AI can help predict potential new applications or combinations that might benefit modern medicine [10]. This approach helps validate traditional knowledge and discover new medicinal properties of the substances used in ancient times. AI enhances diagnostic processes in Ayurveda, namely in assessing an individual's Prakriti. This involves AI tools analyzing data from various sources for more precise evaluations [11]. A significant recent development is the digitization and analysis of the "Bower Manuscript" [12], an ancient Indian

medical text containing valuable information on Ayurvedic medicines. Researchers have used AI to translate and analyze the manuscript, revealing new insights into the medicinal practices and substances used over 2,000 years ago.

Another development is the use of AI in understanding the Ayurvedic and Siddha concept of '*Prakriti*' [13] or body types. By analyzing genetic data and correlating it with the descriptions of different *Prakriti* in ancient texts, AI is helping to provide a scientific basis for this traditional classification system, which could lead to more personalized medicine in the future. Ayurgenomics is an emerging field that combines Ayurveda with genomics, exploring the genetic basis of Ayurvedic classifications such as *Dosha Prakriti* [14]. This interdisciplinary approach benefits from AI's data processing and analysis capabilities [15]. Figure 3 illustrates the diverse applications of AI in drug discovery, design, polypharmacology, chemical synthesis, repurposing, and screening, showcasing its potential in transforming modern pharmaceutical research.

Fig. 3

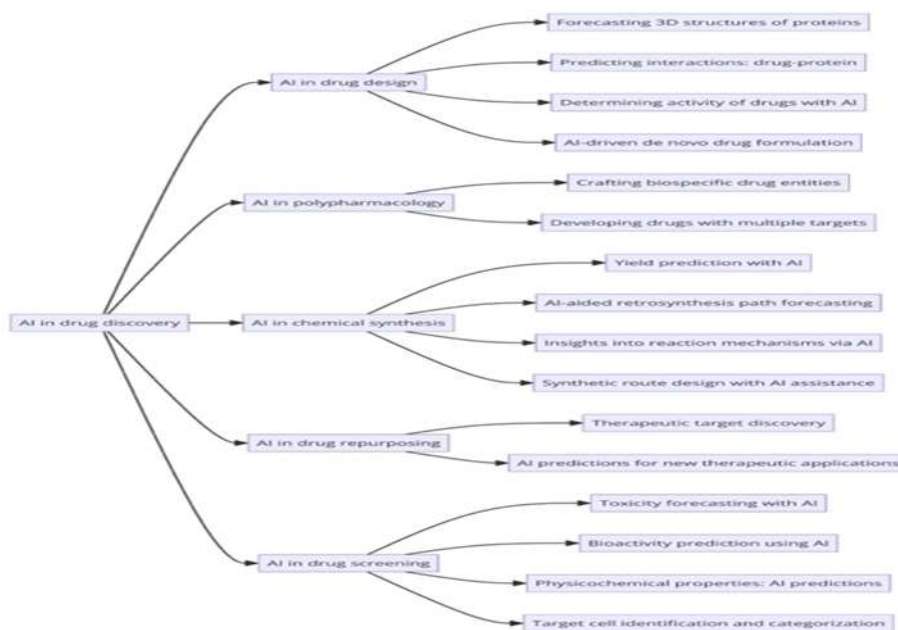


Fig. 3: AI applications in drug discovery, design, and pharmaceutical research.

Furthermore, AI is aiding the revival of ancient surgical techniques described in the *Shalya Tantra* [16]. By analyzing the texts and creating simulations, AI is helping medical historians and surgeons understand how these procedures might have been performed and their potential relevance today.

In medical research, the integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) is set to revolutionize various facets of healthcare and treatment methodologies. Upcoming developments are up-and-coming in personalized medicine, where AI's ability to analyze genetic data and lifestyle factors could lead to highly individualized treatment plans. In disease prediction and prevention, sophisticated AI models are expected to excel at interpreting complex datasets to forecast health issues before they arise, thereby enabling preemptive care strategies. The drug discovery and development domain are also anticipated to benefit substantially, with AI accelerating the process and enhancing the accuracy of identifying viable new compounds. Enhanced imaging analysis through AI will likely provide more profound, more accurate insights into various conditions, supporting early detection and treatment.

Moreover, the advent of AI in robotic surgery promises greater precision and efficiency, potentially reducing patient recovery times and improving outcomes. Telemedicine, too, is expected to be transformed by AI through advanced remote monitoring systems, ensuring continuous care and intervention. Mental health research will see innovations through AI's ability to analyze patterns and offer diagnostic and therapeutic support. On a broader scale, AI's role in global health initiatives, particularly in predicting and managing epidemics, is set to be a critical area of development. As these advancements unfold, they promise to create a more proactive, efficient, and personalized healthcare system underpinned by AI-driven insights and innovations.

AI in Yoga

The ancient practice of Yoga, originating in India's spiritual traditions, has evolved over millennia into a global phenomenon. Rooted in sacred texts like the Rigveda, Upanishads, and Yoga Sutras of Patanjali [17], Yoga encompasses physical exercise, moral disciplines, and spiritual enlightenment. It aims to improve physical well-being, mental acuity, and emotional equilibrium.

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is revolutionizing Yoga practice by enhancing accessibility, personalization, and efficacy. AI-powered tools like Smart Yoga Mats and Wearable Fitness Trackers [18] provide real-time posture correction, ensuring safer and more effective practice. AI algorithms can tailor routines to individual needs, analyzing physical condition, flexibility, and stress levels [21].

AI-Powered Rehabilitation Tools [19][20] offer immediate feedback, maximizing benefits and minimizing injury risks. These advancements are particularly beneficial for individuals practicing without expert guidance.

Recent developments include AI-powered virtual Yoga instructors, marking a significant leap in making Yoga more accessible. These sophisticated virtual guides offer personalized corrections and advice akin to a live instructor [22]. Additionally, AI's role in understanding Yoga's physiological and psychological impacts provides a scientific basis for its benefits.

In breathing exercises (pranayama) and meditation, AI monitors patterns and provides guided adjustments. The AI-powered Movement Coach uses computer vision to detect and analyze body alignment, offering real-time pose corrections [23]. This technology acts like a personal yoga instructor, enhancing the practice experience.

Looking to the future, AI in Yoga could revolutionize preventive medicine through predictive healthcare. It may also help decipher ancient texts, potentially unlocking previously inaccessible wisdom. While AI integration in Yoga offers exciting possibilities, it's crucial to preserve the essence and philosophy of this ancient practice as it evolves with modern technology.

AI in Astrology

Astrology, an ancient discipline deeply rooted in various civilizations, attempts to discern and forecast earthly occurrences by examining celestial bodies' positions and movements. Indian astrology, or *Jyotisha*, stands out as one of the most intricate and historically rich systems. It is woven into society's cultural and spiritual fabric, providing guidance and insights based on the cosmos. This traditional practice, documented in revered texts such as the '*Vedas*' and '*Puranas*,' is known for its detailed charting and prediction methods. Creating horoscopes and making forecasts in Indian astrology involves complex calculations of planetary positions at various times. Traditionally performed by skilled astrologers, these tasks are labor-intensive and susceptible to human error, often requiring years of study and practice to master.

Astrology, particularly Indian astrology (*Jyotisha*), is an ancient practice rooted in celestial observations. Traditionally labor-intensive and prone to human error, it's now being revolutionized by Artificial Intelligence (AI). Machine learning algorithms are analyzing vast astrological datasets, detecting hidden patterns and correlations. AI-powered natal chart generators produce customized birth charts quickly and accurately. Sophisticated apps and software offer instant, detailed horoscopes and predictions [24]. AI is also being applied to predictive modeling for forecasting broader trends and events [25]. The CXO Today article discusses astrology's digital transformation, highlighting its increased accessibility through online platforms [26]. While AI enhances efficiency and accuracy in astrological predictions, critics argue it lacks the intuitive touch of human astrologers [27].

Recent developments include advanced AI-powered astrology apps, machine learning for pattern recognition in astrological data, and more nuanced analysis of astrological charts. Prospects encompass predictive modeling for global trends, integration of astrological data with genomics, real-time astronomical data for dynamic readings, virtual reality experiences for chart interpretation, and an emphasis on ethical AI use in astrology. As AI evolves, it promises more profound, accurate, and personalized astrological insights, blending ancient wisdom with cutting-edge technology. As depicted in **Figure 4**, AI has found various applications in astrology, from automated horoscope generation and predictive analytics to personalized readings and pattern recognition within astrological data.

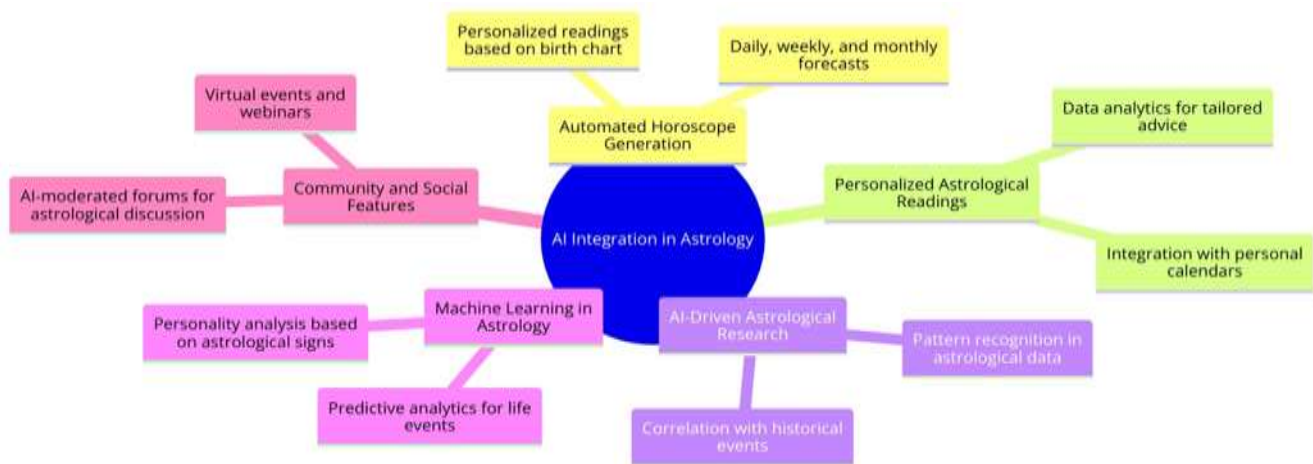
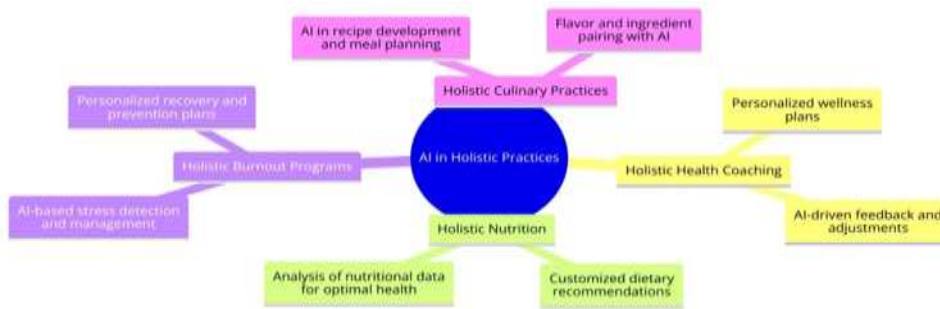


Fig. 4: AI-driven applications and integration in astrology.

AI in Other Holistic Practices

It also explores the integration of artificial intelligence (AI) into holistic practices such as holistic health coaching, holistic nutrition, holistic burn-out programs, holistic culinary practices, and holistic sustainability, with a particular focus on traditions stemming from ancient history. It examines the background of holistic health practices, the current research landscape, recent developments in the field, and future advancements that AI might bring.

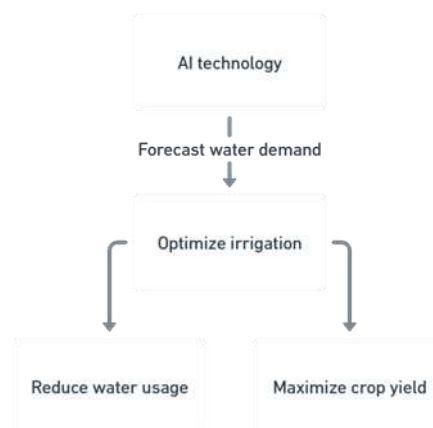
Fig. 1



Holistic methods aim to achieve optimal health and wellness by considering the entirety of an individual, including their body, mind, soul, and emotions. They have been a cornerstone of human health for millennia. Indian history is rich with such practices, including Ayurveda, yoga, and meditation. The advent of AI offers new possibilities for enhancing and personalizing these ancient practices, making them more accessible and effective in the modern world. The impact of AI in the field of oncology is significant, as it utilizes medical imaging and digital pathology outcomes to stratify patients and prevent cancer. This provides more insights into decoding molecular signaling cascades and understanding cancer mechanisms [28]. Artificial intelligence enhances the management of patients with chronic diseases by recommending tailored treatments for conditions with various consequences, hence decreasing medical mistakes. [29,30]

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into the Water-Energy-Food (WEF) [31] presents a transformative approach to achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). AI's capability to process vast datasets, identify patterns, and predict outcomes enables a more efficient and sustainable management of resources. Through predictive analytics, AI can forecast water demand and optimize irrigation in agriculture, thereby reducing water usage while maximizing crop yield. As shown in **Figure 5**, AI technology forecasts water demand, optimizes irrigation, and helps reduce water usage while maximizing crop yield, contributing towards achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

Fig.



Similarly, AI-driven energy systems can enhance renewable energy production and distribution, ensuring that energy needs are met sustainably. In food security, AI technologies can streamline supply chains, minimize waste, and improve food distribution networks [32]. By interlinking these critical sectors, AI not only fosters resilience and sustainability but also contributes to the holistic achievement of SDGs, particularly those related to clean water and sanitation (SDG 6), affordable and clean energy (SDG 7), and zero hunger (SDG 2).

Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) [33] offers older adults a holistic approach to health and well-being, emphasizing the integration of healthcare's physical, emotional, and spiritual aspects. With the aging population seeking alternatives to conventional medicine, CAM practices such as acupuncture, yoga, meditation, and herbal medicine have become increasingly popular for managing chronic conditions, improving mental health, and enhancing quality of life. These modalities offer potential benefits, including pain reduction, improved mobility, stress relief, and overall well-being without heavily relying on pharmaceuticals. As the demand for holistic health solutions grows among older adults, healthcare providers must understand and integrate CAM practices into senior care. Research, such as "The Use of Complementary and Alternative Medicine in the United States" [34] from the National Health Interview Survey, provides valuable insights into CAM's prevalence and applications, highlighting its significance in holistically supporting older adults' health and wellness. This body of work underscores the importance of incorporating CAM into comprehensive healthcare models for the elderly, aligning with their preferences and the holistic approach to health many seek. Additionally, integrating AI with genomics and biometrics could take personalization to a new level. By understanding an individual's genetic makeup, AI could tailor holistic health practices to their unique needs, potentially revolutionizing personal health and wellness. Furthermore, as virtual, and augmented reality technologies advance, they could be combined with AI to create immersive environments for stress relief, meditation, and yoga, making these practices more engaging and effective.

Integrating AI into holistic practices is an exciting frontier that promises to enhance the personalization, effectiveness, and accessibility of ancient wisdom. As this field continues to evolve, it offers the potential for a deeper understanding and a more proactive approach to health and wellness. However, as we navigate this new terrain, it's crucial to approach it enthusiastically and cautiously, ensuring that these advancements enhance rather than overshadow the rich traditions from which they stem.

Challenges and Considerations

Ancient texts are often written in languages that are extinct or have evolved significantly. AI's ability to understand these languages hinges on the availability of extensive and accurate linguistic data, which is often scarce. Furthermore, these texts frequently utilize metaphors, allegories, and symbolic language deeply rooted in the cultural and historical context of the time. AI systems need to not only translate words but also interpret meanings. This task requires understanding historical context, cultural nuances, and human psychology, extending beyond mere linguistic conversion.

Ancient sciences often embody a holistic worldview, where knowledge isn't just a collection of facts but a system that integrates philosophy, spirituality, and observational sciences. For example, ancient medical systems, such as Ayurveda or Traditional Chinese Medicine, aren't just about treating symptoms but involve understanding a person's physical, mental, and spiritual health. Rooted in modern scientific paradigms, AI tends to favor quantification and compartmentalization. Bridging this gap requires AI to process information and understand and replicate the holistic approach of these ancient systems. Previously, numerous studies emphasized [35,36] the various concerns raised by clinicians pertinent to introducing any tool or instrument into a medical setting. These concerns include the accuracy of the system in diverse cases and the medical perspective conveyed by the AI assistant, which may be influenced by choices made in training data or labeling. As shown in **Figure 6**, several challenges arise when applying AI to ancient science, including data interpretation, technological integration, ethical considerations, and cultural sensitivity.

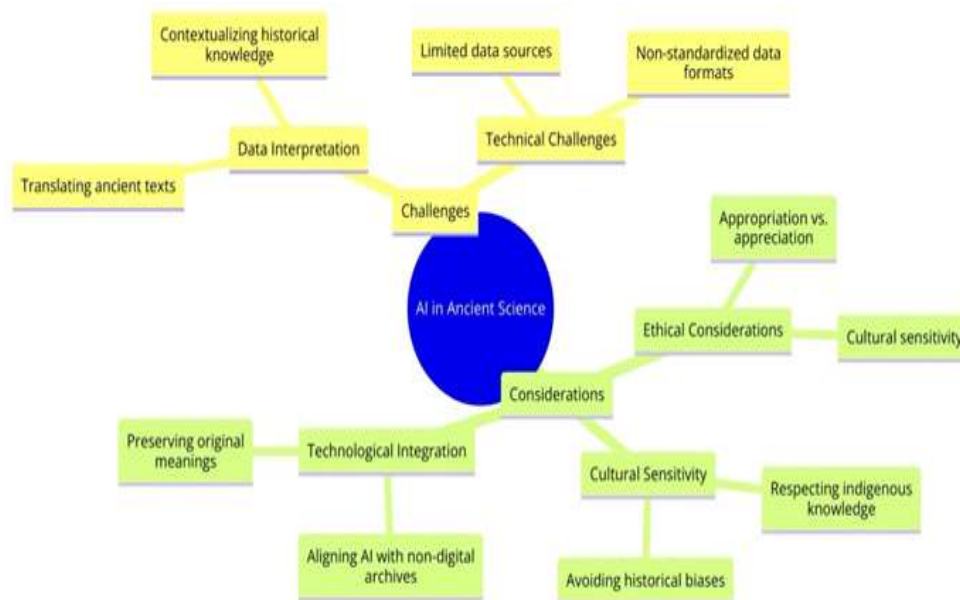


Fig. 6: Challenges and considerations in applying AI to ancient science.

Cultural appropriation and misinterpretation are significant risks when integrating AI with ancient sciences. Many of these knowledge systems are sacred and of profound spiritual significance. There's a thin line between leveraging technology to preserve and understand ancient wisdom and exploiting it in ways that disrespect its cultural context. Ensuring that AI integration is done ethically involves continuous engagement with cultural custodians, scholars, and communities that hold this knowledge. It also means recognizing and preserving the intent and sanctity of these ancient sciences, not just their textual or practical aspects.

Ancient manuscripts and artifacts are often rare, fragile, and sometimes only partially available. Digitizing them presents a physical challenge. Moreover, the integrity of the data is crucial — translations and interpretations vary, and without a deep understanding of the historical and cultural context, data can be easily misrepresented. AI systems require large datasets to learn effectively; however, the limited availability of accurate and high-quality data on ancient sciences can significantly hinder the process.

Integrating AI with ancient science isn't just a technological challenge; it's a multidisciplinary endeavor. It requires collaboration between AI technologists, linguists, historians, cultural scholars, philosophers, and community representatives. Developing such AI systems goes beyond coding and algorithms; it's about building bridges between modern technology and ancient wisdom.

Conceptual Framework for Integration

The fusion of Artificial Intelligence (AI) and ancient sciences like Ayurveda signifies a revolutionary method that connects age-old wisdom with state-of-the-art technology. The integration is based on developing a knowledge network encompassing the diverse principles, methodology, and empirical data defining Ayurveda. The knowledge graph is the basis for compatibility with sophisticated AI models, facilitating a smooth exchange of data and insights. During the initial stage of Knowledge Acquisition, AI utilizes Natural Language Processing (NLP) [37] techniques to carefully analyze ancient Ayurvedic writings. These manuscripts include vast knowledge, providing detailed information on various herbal medicines, dietary guidelines, and therapeutic procedures. Using natural language processing (NLP), artificial intelligence (AI) analyzes these writings to identify critical ideas such as the *Tridoshas (Vata, Pitta, and Kapha)*, different herbal mixtures, and their specific medicinal benefits. PYTHIA's structure is a neural network architecture based on sequence-to-sequence models (Sutskever et al., 2014). It comprises an encoder and a decoder, utilizing Long-Short Term Memory (LSTM) units (Hochreiter and Schmid Huber, 1997). As depicted in **Figure 7**, ancient Ayurvedic texts are processed using NLP systems and LSTM frameworks to extract meaningful insights, demonstrating the potential of AI in making traditional knowledge more accessible.

Additionally, it incorporates an attention mechanism introduced by Luong et al. (2015) and Bahdanau et al. (2014). During the Knowledge Representation stage, the extracted information is systematically arranged in a structured manner. A knowledge graph is highly suitable for this task as it not only saves the data but also captures the deep interconnections between distinct entities, such as the connections between specific imbalances in the Doshas and the accompanying herbal medicines. This graph is a neural network of Ayurvedic wisdom, making ancient science interpretable and navigable by modern AI systems.

AI Model Development is the next crucial phase. Here, bespoke AI models are designed to focus on interpreting and analyzing the Ayurvedic data encapsulated within the knowledge graph. These models can identify complex patterns in patient symptoms, drawing correlations with possible Dosha imbalances. They might also predict the efficacy of various herbal remedies and dietary changes based on an individual's unique constitution and current imbalances, offering personalized treatment recommendations.

However, the success of such an AI system isn't just in its analytical prowess but also in the Interpretable Outputs it generates. The recommendations and insights AI provides must be understandable and actionable by Ayurvedic practitioners. This means translating the AI's findings into familiar Ayurvedic terminologies and concepts, ensuring practitioners can integrate this information seamlessly into their decision-making processes.

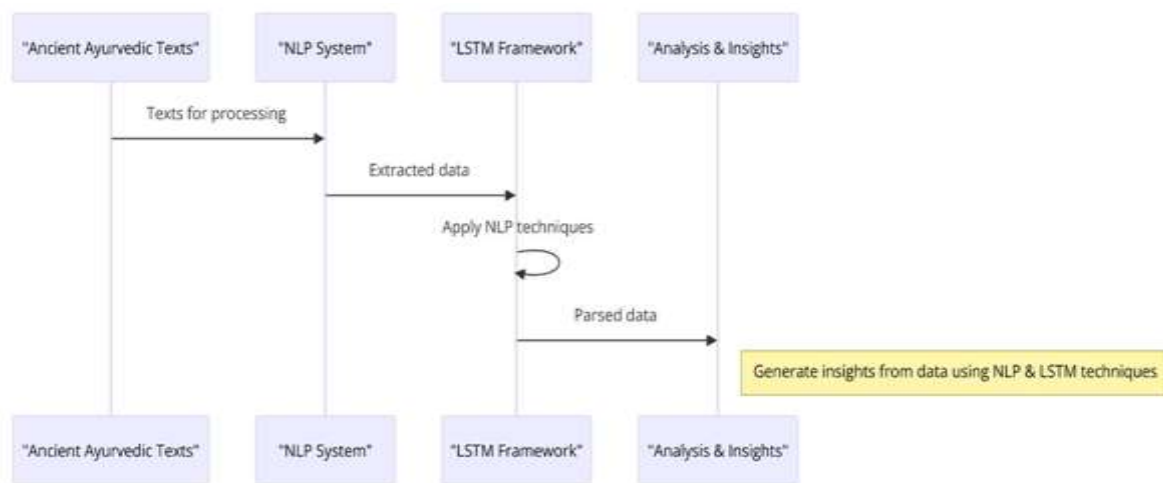


Fig. 7: NLP and LSTM frameworks for extracting insights from ancient Ayurvedic texts.

Conclusion

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) with ancient science offers a promising avenue for enhancing our understanding of historical knowledge and its modern applications. This interdisciplinary approach has shown potential in deciphering ancient texts, uncovering patterns, and bridging past and present knowledge. AI's synergy with ancient science has opened new frontiers in medicine, astronomy, and environmental studies, offering innovative solutions to contemporary problems. However, challenges persist, including interpretative accuracy [38], ethical considerations, and the need for a multidisciplinary approach.

In healthcare, the fragmented nature of data poses a substantial obstacle to implementing AI algorithms. Standardized data formats like Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (FHIR) [39] could improve data aggregation, though semantic coding issues in Electronic Health Records (EHRs) remain a challenge. Future research should focus on refining AI methodologies for historical analysis, fostering collaboration between technologists and historians, and exploring practical applications. This research underscores the importance of looking back to move forward, where ancient knowledge, viewed through the lens of modern AI, can lead to groundbreaking discoveries.

To build a just and equitable society empowered by science, we must overhaul the research ecosystem. This includes fostering diverse perspectives, ensuring open access to scientific knowledge, and translating research findings into tangible societal benefits. The fusion of AI with ancient science not only enriches our understanding of the past but also paves the way for a more informed and enlightened future.

References

1. Jiaming Luo, Frederik Hartmann, Enrico Santus, Regina Barzilay, Yuan Cao; Deciphering Undersegmented Ancient Scripts Using Phonetic Prior. *Transactions of the Association for Computational Linguistics* 2021; 9 69–81. doi: https://doi.org/10.1162/tacl_a_00354
2. Rohm, Maia & Kampel, Martin & Zambanini, Sebastian. (2007). Image Based Recognition of Ancient Coins. 4673. 547-554. 10.1007/978-3-540-74272-2_68.
3. Basar, Abul & Mustafa, Kamal & Ansari, & Satyanarayana, Dr Bhavanari & Poonam, Kumar & Sharma, Poonam Kumar & Shaista, & Ansari, Iftekhar & Ahmad, Bhavanari & Satyanarayana,. (2024). Aryabhata's pioneer contribution in mathematics: The father of Indian mathematics. *International Journal of Statistics and Applied Mathematics*. 9. 116-123.
4. Ahmed, Salsabil & Islam, Raisa & Himalay, Sadman & Uddin, Jia. (2019). Preserving heritage sites using 3D modeling and virtual reality technology. ICCSP '19: Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Cryptography, Security and Privacy. 267-272. 10.1145/3309074.3309116.
5. Patwardhan B, Warude D, Pushpangadan P, Bhatt N. Ayurveda and traditional Chinese medicine: a comparative overview. *Evid Based Complement Alternat Med*. 2005 Dec;2(4):465-73. doi: 10.1093/ecam/neh140. Epub 2005 Oct 27. PMID: 16322803; PMCID: PMC1297513.
6. Martins, Paulo. (2017). The history of the Indian sacred book (Atharva-Veda) and its contribution to the Integrative medicine model. *Transdisciplinary Journal of Engineering & Science*. 8. 10.22545/2017/00086.
7. Sewada, D., Sharma, M., Mishra, T. N., & Arora, P. (2023). A Comparative Study of Astanga Hridaya and Astanga Samgraha - A Review Article. *International Research Journal of Ayurveda & Yoga*, 6(6), 78-85. <https://doi.org/10.48165/IRJAY.2023.6612>
8. Huang Z, Chavda VP, Bezbaruah R, Uversky VN, P S, Patel AB, Chen ZS. An Ayurgenomics Approach: Prakriti-Based Drug Discovery and Development for Personalized Care. *Front Pharmacol*. 2022 Apr 1;13:866827. doi: 10.3389/fphar.2022.866827. PMID: 35431922; PMCID: PMC9011054.
9. van der Lee M, Swen JJ. Artificial intelligence in pharmacology research and practice. *Clin Transl Sci*. 2023 Jan;16(1):31-36. doi: 10.1111/cts.13431. Epub 2022 Oct 17. PMID: 36181380; PMCID: PMC9841296.
10. Davenport T, Kalakota R. The potential for artificial intelligence in healthcare. *Future Healthc J*. 2019 Jun;6(2):94-98. doi: 10.7861/futurehosp.6-2-94. PMID: 31363513; PMCID: PMC6616181.
11. Alowais SA, Alghamdi SS, Alsuhebany N, Alqahtani T, Alshaya AI, Almohareb SN, Aldairem A, Alrashed M, Bin Saleh K, Badreldin HA, Al Yami MS, Al Harbi S, Albekairy AM. Revolutionizing healthcare: the role of artificial intelligence in clinical practice. *BMC Med Educ*. 2023 Sep 22;23(1):689. doi: 10.1186/s12909-023-04698-z. PMID: 37740191; PMCID: PMC10517477.
12. Wang X. [Textual research on relationship between traditional Chinese medicine and medical prescriptions in the Sanskrit formulary Bower Manuscript excavated in Xinjiang]. *Zhonghua Yi Shi Za Zhi*. 2015 May;45(3):172-5. Chinese. PMID: 26420529.
13. Dey S, Pahwa P. Prakriti and its associations with metabolism, chronic diseases, and genotypes: Possibilities of new born screening and a lifetime of personalized prevention. *J Ayurveda Integr Med*. 2014 Jan;5(1):15-24. doi: 10.4103/0975-9476.128848. PMID: 24812471; PMCID: PMC4012357.
14. Rajkumar Chinthala, Arjun Singh Baghel, Kamble Shubhangi, N.N.L. Bhagavathi,
15. Rahmani AM, Azhir E, Ali S, Mohammadi M, Ahmed OH, Yassin Ghafour M, Hasan Ahmed S, Hosseinzadeh M. Artificial intelligence approaches and mechanisms for big data analytics: a systematic study. *PeerJ Comput Sci*. 2021 Apr 14;7:e488. doi: 10.7717/peerj-cs.488. PMID: 33954253; PMCID: PMC8053021.
16. Dudhamal, Tukaram. (2014). Shalya Tantra -The Ayurvedic Surgical Branch – A Literary Review. *OHIRJ*. 4. 197-207..
17. Wani, Abid. (2021). Hindu Spiritualism: A Study of Upanishads and Yoga Sutras. *International Journal of Philosophy*. 9. 5. 10.11648/j.ijp.20210901.12.
18. Sun, Wei. (2021). RFitness: Enabling Smart Yoga Mat for Fitness Posture Detection with Commodity Passive RFIDs. 1-8. 10.1109/RFID52461.2021.9444325.
19. Khalid UB, Naem M, Stasolla F, Syed MH, Abbas M, Coronato A. Impact of AI-Powered Solutions in Rehabilitation Process: Recent Improvements and Future Trends. *Int J Gen Med*. 2024 Mar 12;17:943-969. doi: 10.2147/IJGM.S453903. PMID: 38495919; PMCID: PMC10944308.

20. Babu, Harshith & Madhavan, Smitha & Vijayakumar, Gopikrishnan & Das, Mousumi & Gurajala, Swathi. (2023). Application of Ai Tools for Better Rehabilitation Purposes. *Journal for ReAttach Therapy and Developmental Diversities*. 6. 661-669.
21. Fabbriozio A, Fucarino A, Cantoia M, De Giorgio A, Garrido ND, Iuliano E, Reis VM, Sausa M, Vilaça-Alves J, Zimatore G, Baldari C, Macaluso F. Smart Devices for Health and Wellness Applied to Tele-Exercise: An Overview of New Trends and Technologies Such as IoT and AI. *Healthcare (Basel)*. 2023 Jun 20;11(12):1805. doi: 10.3390/healthcare11121805. PMID: 37372922; PMCID: PMC10298072.
22. Kishore, DMohan & Bindu, S & Manjunath, NandiKrishnamurthy. (2022). Smart Yoga Instructor for Guiding and Correcting Yoga Postures in Real Time. *International Journal of Yoga*. 15. 254. 10.4103/ijoy.ijoy_137_22.
23. Atima Tharatipyakul, Thanawat Srikaewsiew, Suporn Pongnumkul, Deep learning-based human body pose estimation in providing feedback for physical movement: A review, *Heliyon*, Volume 10, Issue 17, 2024, e36589, ISSN 2405-8440, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.heliyon.2024.e36589>.
24. Vigneswaran, L. & Nagadeepa, N.. (2022). Prediction of research studies status on astrological data using machine learning (ML) classification techniques. *International journal of health sciences*. 10.53730/ijhs.v6nS6.12531.
25. Božić, Velibor. (2023). AI and Predictive Analytics. 10.13140/RG.2.2.23798.47682.
26. Lillqvist, Outi & Lindeman, Marjaana. (1998). Belief in Astrology as a Strategy For Self-Verification and Coping With Negative Life-Events. *European Psychologist*. 3. 202-208. 10.1027/1016-9040.3.3.202.
27. McRitchie, Kenneth. (2024). The marriage of astrology and AI: A model of alignment with human values and intentions. 36. 43-49.
28. Iqbal MJ, Javed Z, Sadia H, Qureshi IA, Irshad A, Ahmed R, Malik K, Raza S, Abbas A, Pezzani R, Sharifi-Rad J. Clinical applications of artificial intelligence and machine learning in cancer diagnosis: looking into the future. *Cancer Cell Int*. 2021 May 21;21(1):270. doi: 10.1186/s12935-021-01981-1. PMID: 34020642; PMCID: PMC8139146.
29. Minghui Y, Hu Y, Lu Z. How do nurses work in chronic management in the age of artificial intelligence? development and future prospects. *Digit Health*. 2023 Dec 17;9:20552076231221057. doi: 10.1177/20552076231221057. PMID: 38116395; PMCID: PMC10729617.
30. Tarumi S, Takeuchi W, Chalkidis G, Rodriguez-Loya S, Kuwata J, Flynn M, Turner KM, Sakaguchi FH, Weir C, Kramer H, Shields DE, Warner PB, Kukhareva P, Ban H, Kawamoto K. Leveraging Artificial Intelligence to Improve Chronic Disease Care: Methods and Application to Pharmacotherapy Decision Support for Type-2 Diabetes Mellitus. *Methods Inf Med*. 2021 Jun;60(S 01):e32-e43. doi: 10.1055/s-0041-1728757. Epub 2021 May 11. PMID: 33975376; PMCID: PMC8294941.
31. D'Amore, Gabriella & Di Vaio, Assunta & Lorente, Daniel & Boccia, Flavio. (2022). Artificial Intelligence in the Water–Energy–Food Model: A Holistic Approach towards Sustainable Development Goals. *Sustainability*. 14. 16. 10.3390/su14020867.
32. Onyeaka H, Tamasiga P, Nwauzoma UM, Miri T, Juliet UC, Nwaiwu O, Akinsemolu AA. Using Artificial Intelligence to Tackle Food Waste and Enhance the Circular Economy: Maximising Resource Efficiency and Minimising Environmental Impact: A Review. *Sustainability*. 2023; 15(13):10482. <https://doi.org/10.3390/su151310482>
33. Mortada EM. Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine in Current Medical Practice. *Cureus*. 2024 Jan 10;16(1):e52041. doi: 10.7759/cureus.52041. PMID: 38344508; PMCID: PMC10857488.
34. Ventola CL. Current Issues Regarding Complementary and Alternative Medicine (CAM) in the United States: Part 1: The Widespread Use of CAM and the Need for Better-Informed Health Care Professionals to Provide Patient Counseling. *P T*. 2010 Aug;35(8):461-8. PMID: 20844696; PMCID: PMC2935644.
35. Wosny M, Strasser LM, Hastings J. Experience of Health Care Professionals Using Digital Tools in the Hospital: Qualitative Systematic Review. *JMIR Hum Factors*. 2023 Oct 17;10:e50357. doi: 10.2196/50357. PMID: 37847535; PMCID: PMC10618886.
36. Sutton RT, Pincock D, Baumgart DC, Sadowski DC, Fedorak RN, Kroeker KI. An overview of clinical decision support systems: benefits, risks, and strategies for success. *NPJ Digit Med*. 2020 Feb 6;3:17. doi: 10.1038/s41746-020-0221-y. PMID: 32047862; PMCID: PMC7005290.
37. Chen, Yanhan & Wang, Hanxuan & Yu, Kaiwen & Zhou, Ruoshui. (2024). Artificial Intelligence Methods in Natural Language Processing: A Comprehensive Review. *Highlights in Science, Engineering and Technology*. 85. 545-550. 10.54097/vfwgas09.
38. Ahmed MI, Spooner B, Isherwood J, Lane M, Orrock E, Dennison A. A Systematic Review of the Barriers to the Implementation of Artificial Intelligence in Healthcare. *Cureus*. 2023 Oct 4;15(10):e46454. doi: 10.7759/cureus.46454. PMID: 37927664; PMCID: PMC10623210.
39. Vorisek CN, Lehne M, Klopfenstein SAI, Mayer PJ, Bartschke A, Haese T, Thun S. Fast Healthcare Interoperability Resources (FHIR) for Interoperability in Health Research: Systematic Review. *JMIR Med Inform*. 2022 Jul 19;10(7):e35724. doi: 10.2196/35724. PMID: 35852842; PMCID: PMC9346559.