



## Review Article

## Mapping the Landscape of Psoriasis Research in Traditional Medicine: A VOS viewer-Based Bibliometric Review (1980–2024)

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### Abstract

**Background:** Psoriasis is a chronic, inflammatory skin condition with global prevalence and complex etiology. Although modern treatments exist, their limitations—including side effects, high costs, and relapse—have led to a resurgence of interest in traditional medical systems such as *AYUSH* and Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM). Despite growing research interest, there has been no comprehensive bibliometric evaluation of how psoriasis has been studied within these traditional systems of medicine over time. **Objective:** This study aims to provide a four-decade bibliometric review (1980–2024) of psoriasis research within traditional medical systems. **Methods:** Bibliographic data were retrieved from PubMed and Scopus using the keywords “Psoriasis” and “Traditional Medicine.” Eligible documents (n = 2,110) were filtered by predefined inclusion/exclusion criteria. VOSviewer software was used to perform bibliometric mapping and visualization of co-authorship, institutional collaboration, keyword co-occurrence, and citation networks. **Results:** A total of 1,341 documents from PubMed and 769 from Scopus were analyzed. China, India, and the United States were leading contributors. Co-authorship networks showed moderate collaboration, mostly within regional clusters. Keyword analysis revealed a clinical and experimental focus with common terms including “psoriasis,” “humans,” “treatment outcome,” “herbal medicine,” and “inflammation.” Research gaps identified included limited randomized clinical trials, lack of standardization, and insufficient patient-reported data. **Conclusion:** This study provides the first systematic bibliometric overview of psoriasis-related research in traditional systems of medicine, revealing both progress and persistent gaps. The findings underscore the need for multidisciplinary collaboration, enhanced regulatory frameworks, and large-scale clinical validation to enable global integration of traditional therapies for psoriasis.

**Keywords:** Psoriasis, Traditional Medicine, Bibliometric Analysis, Herbal Therapy, VOSviewer, Integrative Dermatology.

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### Introduction

Psoriasis is a chronic, systemic, inflammatory skin disorder marked by well-demarcated, erythematous and scaly plaques. It affects approximately 2–3% of the global population and frequently coexists with comorbidities such as arthritis, metabolic syndrome, cardiovascular disease, and psychological distress. Despite the availability of conventional treatments including topical agents, phototherapy, systemic medications and biologics long term use often leads to adverse effects, high costs, and

challenges in patient adherence (1). Driven by these limitations, interest in complementary and traditional medicine for psoriasis has grown over the past several decades. Traditional systems of herbal medicines such as *AYUSH* (2) (includes *Ayurveda*, *Yoga*, *Naturopathy*, *Unani*, *Siddha*, *Sowa Rigpa*, Homeopathy), Traditional Chinese Medicine (TCM) (3), offer multifaceted treatment approaches, including herbal formulations, topical remedies, bathing therapies, and interventions like acupuncture, guided by holistic principles of restoration and balance. In TCM, herbs such as *Indigofera tinctoria* L., *Strobilanthes cusia* (Nees) Kuntze and *Berberis aquifolium* Pursh have shown promise in reducing Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) (4) scores in controlled trials (5). Similarly, systematic reviews and meta-analyses confirm that traditional Chinese herbal baths and oral formulas yield clinically significant improvements with favorable safety profiles (6).

In the traditional Indian system of *Ayurveda*, psoriasis is broadly classified under the category of *Kushtha*, a group of chronic skin

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diseases and is often considered a manifestation of vitiation in the *Vata* and *Kapha Dosha*, along with *Rakta* (blood) involvement. The *Ayurveda* pathogenesis emphasizes systemic imbalances and impaired digestive and metabolic functions (*Agni* and *Ama*), which are believed to contribute to the chronicity and recurrence of skin disorders like psoriasis. Classical *Ayurveda* texts such as *Charaka Samhita* (7) and *Sushruta Samhita* (8) advocate a multi-pronged approach involving internal purification (*Shodhana*) and external palliation (*Shamana*) for managing *Kushtha/Eka Kushtha* (psoriasis) (9). Traditional formulations such as *Mahatiktaka Ghrita* (10), *Panchnimba Churna* (11), *Arogyavardhini Vati* (12) are frequently employed for their anti-inflammatory, blood-purifying and immunomodulatory effects (13). Contemporary *Ayurveda* clinical studies, though often limited in sample size, have shown encouraging results in improving Psoriasis Area and Severity Index (PASI) scores, reducing pruritus and erythema, and enhancing patient reported outcomes (14). Moreover, integrative protocols involving *Ayurveda* dietetics (*Pathya-Apathya*), topical herbal applications, and *Panchakarma* (15) procedures such as *Virechana* (16) (therapeutic purgation) and *Takradhara* (17) (medicated buttermilk pouring) have also demonstrated symptomatic relief in chronic and recalcitrant cases. Despite promising outcomes, a lack of large scale randomized controlled trials and standardized treatment protocols remains a significant limitation, underscoring the need for systematic mapping and scholarly evaluation of *Ayurveda's* contributions to psoriasis research.

However, the scholarly mapping of existing literature across traditional medicine approaches remains fragmented. Currently, there is no comprehensive bibliometric (18) synthesis that integrates publication trends, author and institutional collaboration and thematic evolution in psoriasis research within traditional medicine. This study aims to fill that gap by using VOSviewer to perform a bibliometric analysis of PubMed and Scopus indexed publications on psoriasis in traditional medicine systems, spanning 1980 to 2024. Bibliometric analysis offers a systematic approach to evaluate and visualize the structure, trends, and impact of scholarly literature. Tools like VOSviewer (19) enable the exploration of patterns in co-authorship, keyword co-occurrence, institutional collaboration, and citation networks. This method is especially valuable for a multidisciplinary domain like AYUSH, TCM where research spans Preclinical, clinical and pharmacological dimensions. Drawing on data from PubMed and Scopus, this study presents a four decade bibliometric review (1980–2024) of psoriasis research. Through the application of VOSviewer (20), we aim to identify leading contributors and institutions, map knowledge networks, visualize keyword and citation patterns, and uncover research gaps. The findings are intended to inform the strategic direction of future research and strengthen the scientific evaluation of psoriasis within the traditional medicine.

## Methodology

### Literature search

To explore global research trends on psoriasis, bibliographic data were retrieved from the PubMed and Scopus database (Elsevier), the most comprehensive and widely accepted abstract and citation platforms for scientific literature. The search strategy employed the Boolean query as TITLE-ABS-KEY ("Psoriasis") AND ("Traditional Medicine"), which was designed to capture peer-reviewed articles and review papers related to psoriasis. The search was restricted to publications from 1980 to 2024 to ensure a focus on recent scientific developments. Only English-language

documents from peer-reviewed sources were considered. The bibliometric data were exported in .CSV format and analyzed using VOSviewer software (version 1.6.20) (www.vosviewer.com) a well-established tool for constructing and visualizing bibliometric networks based on co-authorship, co-citation, and keyword co-occurrence (20). Key data extracted included authorship, institutional affiliations, country of origin, keywords and citation counts to map the research landscape and thematic evolution of psoriasis.

### Inclusion criteria

The present bibliometric review included peer-reviewed literature on psoriasis within the traditional system of medicine, published between 1980 and 2024. Eligible publications were retrieved from PubMed and Scopus and included original research articles, clinical trials, reviews, case reports, and conference proceedings. Articles were included if they contained the keywords "psoriasis" in conjunction with "traditional medicine". Only articles published in English were considered to ensure consistency in data analysis. VOSviewer software was utilized to visualize co-authorship networks, keyword co-occurrences, and citation patterns. These records were analyzed using VOSviewer software (21).

### Exclusion criteria

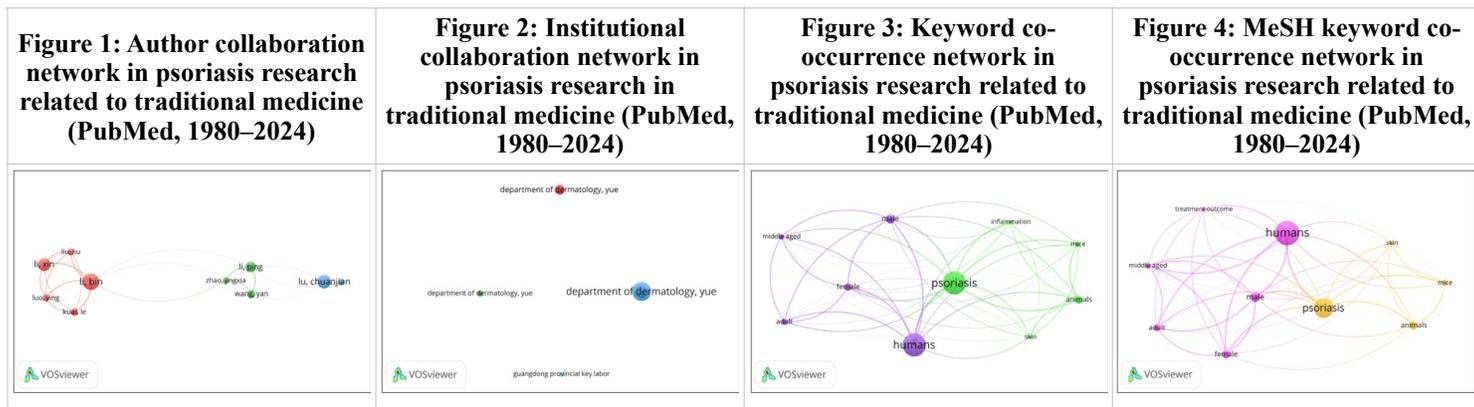
Articles were excluded if they did not focus on psoriasis within the context of traditional system of medicine, particularly if their primary subject was modern pharmacological treatment, dermatological conditions unrelated to psoriasis, or general skin diseases without reference to psoriasis. Non-English publications, editorial notes, commentaries, news items, abstracts without full text, and duplicate records were also excluded. Additionally, studies that lacked sufficient bibliographic metadata or those published in predatory or non-indexed journals were filtered out to ensure the reliability and credibility of the dataset.

### PubMed database

PubMed is a free, publicly accessible database maintained by the U.S. National Library of Medicine. It provides access to a vast collection of biomedical literature, including research articles, reviews, and clinical studies from trusted scientific journals worldwide (22). Upon search, a total of 1341 documents related to psoriasis within the traditional system of medicine were retrieved from the PubMed database for the period 1980–2024 and analyzed using VOSviewer for bibliometric and visual mapping.

### Co-authorship analysis

Figure 1 illustrates the co-authorship network of researchers contributing to psoriasis-related studies in the field of traditional medicine, as visualized using VOSviewer from PubMed-indexed publications between 1980 and 2024. Each node represents an individual author, with the size of the node indicating the total number of publications. The thickness of the connecting lines (edges) signifies the strength of collaboration based on co-authored documents. Three major clusters of authorship were identified, with the largest cluster (red) centered around "Li, Bin," indicating a high degree of intra-group collaboration. The green cluster features authors such as "Li, Ping" and "Zhao, Jingxia," who exhibit moderate interconnectivity. The blue node, representing "Lu, Chuanjian," indicates a relatively isolated author with limited collaboration, suggesting potential for future research integration. This network highlights key contributors and collaboration patterns within the domain, providing insight into the structural dynamics of traditional medicine research on psoriasis.



**Institutional collaboration based on co-authorship data**

Figure 2 displays the institutional collaboration network derived from PubMed-indexed literature on psoriasis research in traditional medicine spanning the years 1980 to 2024. The nodes represent author affiliations, and their size reflects the frequency of institutional appearance within the dataset. Notably, multiple variations of the same affiliation such as “department of dermatology, yue” appear as separate nodes due to inconsistencies in metadata formatting. This fragmentation indicates a need for improved standardization in institutional reporting. The map also shows sparse inter-institutional links, suggesting limited collaboration between different research centers. One distinct node, “guangdong provincial key labor,” appears disconnected from others, highlighting potential research silos. Overall, the visualization emphasizes both the presence of dominant institutions and the necessity for greater institutional integration in traditional medicine research on psoriasis.

**Keyword co-occurrence network**

Figure 3 illustrates the keyword co-occurrence network generated from PubMed literature on psoriasis research in the context of traditional medicine between 1980 and 2024. Nodes represent keywords extracted from author- or indexer-assigned terms, with node size indicating frequency of appearance. Thicker lines (edges) reflect stronger co-occurrence relationships. The term “psoriasis” forms the central node, frequently associated with “humans,” “inflammation,” “skin,” and “animals,” reflecting the clinical and experimental dimensions of psoriasis research. Clusters are visually distinguished, with one group (green) emphasizing biological and experimental contexts (e.g., “mice,” “animals,” “inflammation”), and another (purple) representing demographic descriptors such as “male,” “female,” “middle aged,” and “adult.” The close connection between “humans” and “psoriasis” indicates the dominance of clinical studies, while the presence of animal model terms suggests ongoing preclinical investigations. This network provides insights into thematic concentrations and conceptual linkages in traditional medicine-related psoriasis studies.

**MeSH Keyword Co-occurrence Network**

Figure 4 presents a co-occurrence network of MeSH (Medical Subject Headings) keywords extracted from PubMed-indexed literature on psoriasis research related to traditional medicine between 1980 and 2024. The map, generated using VOSviewer, visualizes the relationships between frequently used MeSH terms based on their co-appearance within individual articles. Central terms such as “psoriasis,” “humans,” and “treatment outcome” exhibit larger node sizes, indicating higher frequency and centrality within the dataset. Terms like “animals,” “mice,” and

“skin” reflect the experimental dimension of research, while “middle aged,” “male,” and “female” signify the demographic relevance. The connections (edges) illustrate the strength of co-occurrence among keywords. For improved visual clarity, node colors were manually adjusted and do not represent clustering or temporal patterns. This network highlights the multidimensional focus of psoriasis research in traditional medicine, spanning clinical demographics, pathological models, and therapeutic outcomes.

**Scopus database**

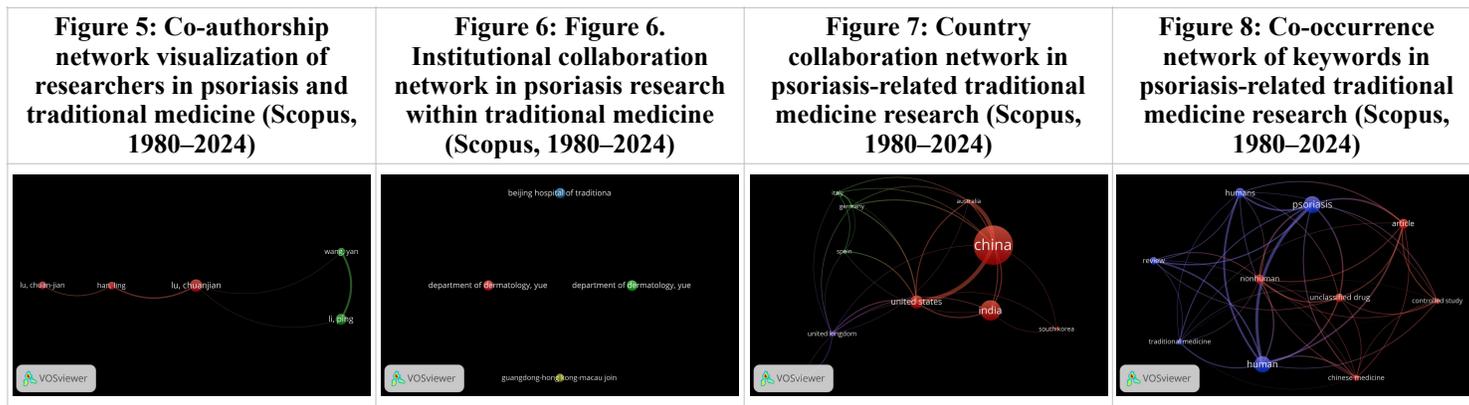
Scopus is a comprehensive abstract and citation database maintained by Elsevier. It covers a wide range of peer-reviewed literature across science, technology, medicine, social sciences, and the arts and humanities, making it a valuable tool for academic research and literature analysis (23). Upon search, a total of 769 documents related to Psoriasis within traditional system of medicine were retrieved from the Scopus database for the period 1980–2024 and analyzed using VOSviewer for bibliometric and visual mapping.

**Co-authorship Analysis of the data from Scopus**

The co-authorship network visualized using VOSviewer illustrates collaborative patterns among researchers contributing to psoriasis-related studies in traditional medicine, based on Scopus-indexed publications from 1980 to 2024 (Figure 5). Each node represents an individual author, while the connecting lines indicate co-authorship relationships. The size of the nodes reflects the number of publications or citations associated with each author, and the thickness of the links denotes the strength of their collaborative ties. Two distinct clusters are evident: the red cluster highlights authors such as Lu, Chuan-Jian and Han, Ling, indicating frequent collaboration within this group; the green cluster includes Wang, Yan and Li, Ping, reflecting another major collaborative network. This visualization underscores the formation of small but significant collaborative groups in the field and reveals limited cross-linkages between clusters, suggesting opportunities for fostering broader interdisciplinary and international research partnerships.

**Institutional Collaboration Network**

This network visualization, generated using VOSviewer from Scopus data, depicts collaborative linkages between institutions engaged in psoriasis-related traditional medicine research during the period 1980–2024 (Figure 6). Each node represents an institution, and the node size reflects the number of publications attributed to that institution. The links between nodes indicate co-authorship connections among researchers affiliated with these organizations, while the colors represent different collaboration clusters. Key institutions such as the Beijing Hospital of



Traditional Chinese Medicine, Department of Dermatology, Yue, and the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macau Joint Laboratory are visible as prominent nodes, suggesting their pivotal role in advancing this research domain. The overall sparse interconnections observed in the network highlight limited collaboration between clusters, underscoring potential opportunities to strengthen inter-institutional partnerships in this field.

**Country-wise Collaboration Network**

The figure 7 illustrates the international collaboration network among countries engaged in psoriasis research within traditional medicine, visualized using VOSviewer based on Scopus data for the period 1980–2024. Each node represents a country, with the size indicating the number of publications, while the links between nodes depict co-authorship relationships across borders. China, the United States, and India emerge as major contributors, forming dense collaborative linkages. China exhibits the largest node, highlighting its dominant research output and extensive collaborations, particularly with the United States and India. European countries, including Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United Kingdom, form another collaborative cluster, though their connections to Asian countries are comparatively sparse. The thickness of the links denotes the strength of cooperation, underscoring robust partnerships between certain countries but also revealing opportunities for fostering wider global collaboration in psoriasis-focused traditional medicine studies.

**Table 1: Country-wise distribution of documents, citations and collaboration strength of psoriasis within the traditional system of medicine research (Scopus, 1980–2024)**

Sr. No.	Name of Country	Number of documents	Number of citations	Total link strength
1	China	273	4706	32
2	United States	92	6960	29
3	Australia	19	529	22
4	Germany	21	1514	15
5	India	142	4310	13
6	United Kingdom	34	1661	13
7	Italy	24	624	12
8	Spain	19	1773	8
9	South Korea	26	373	3
10	Taiwan	20	565	3

**Keyword Co-occurrence Network**

The figure 8 presents a co-occurrence network of keywords in publications on psoriasis and traditional medicine, created using VOSviewer from Scopus data (1980–2024). Nodes represent

keywords, with node size indicating their frequency of occurrence. Links between nodes reflect co-occurrence relationships, and their thickness corresponds to link strength. The terms *psoriasis*, *humans*, *human*, and *traditional medicine* appear prominently, forming central hubs with strong connections to *chinese medicine*, *controlled study*, and *review*. The clustering highlights the dual focus of research on human studies and traditional therapeutic approaches, with substantial contributions from *nonhuman* experimental studies. The blue and red clusters indicate distinct thematic groupings, with the blue cluster focusing on clinical and therapeutic aspects and the red cluster on pharmacological and experimental dimensions.

**Citation Analysis**

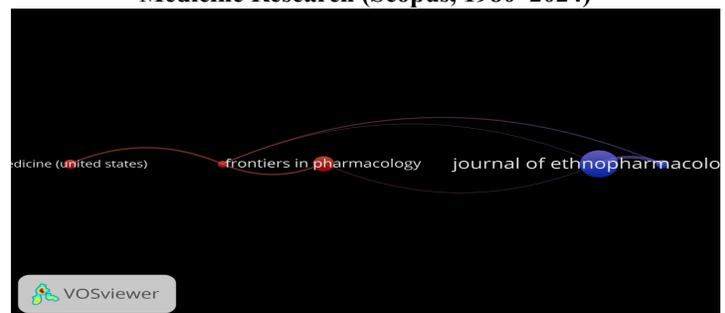
Citation analysis revealed the most frequently cited articles and authors, highlighting influential contributions in to the research regarding Psoriasis within the traditional system of medicine. It also helped identify core journals and emerging focus areas within the field.

**Top-cited articles**

This figure illustrates the most highly cited articles in psoriasis-related traditional medicine research, as visualized using VOSviewer from Scopus data (1980–2024). Each node represents a cited publication, with the size of the node indicating the total citation count. The year of publication is shown in parentheses. *Hatcher (2008)* (24) appears as the most prominent node, reflecting its high citation impact (1,707 citations), followed by *Grover (2004)* (25) with 699 citations, *Shishodia (2005)* (26) with 630 citations, *Corson (2007)* (27) with 593 citations, and *Gordaliza (2004)* (28) with 499 citations. Different colors represent clusters of related publications based on citation relationships. The visualization highlights influential works and their contribution to the field’s development.

**Journal-wise publication trends**

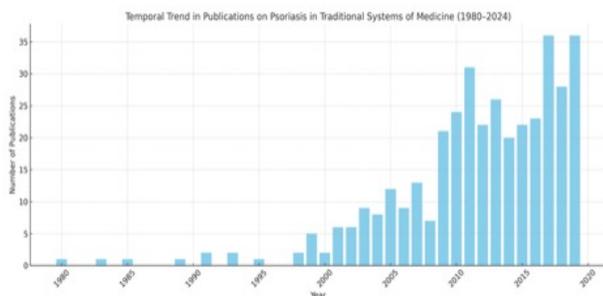
**Figure 9: Major Journals in Psoriasis-Related Traditional Medicine Research (Scopus, 1980–2024)**



The figure 9 visualizes the leading journals publishing research on traditional medicine for psoriasis, based on Scopus data from 1980 to 2024, using VOSviewer. Each node represents a journal, with the size of the node proportional to the number of publications. The *Journal of Ethnopharmacology* appears as the largest node, indicating its dominance in this field, followed by *Frontiers in Pharmacology* and *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine (United States)*. Links between nodes illustrate citation relationships among these journals, while different colors indicate clusters of journals with related research themes.

**Temporal trend in publications**

**Figure 10: Temporal Trend in Publications on Psoriasis in Traditional Systems of Medicine (Scopus, 1980–2024)**



The Scopus data illustrates the temporal progression of research publications on psoriasis within traditional systems of medicine across a 45-year period, from 1980 to 2024. The data clearly indicates a sparse number of publications prior to the year 2000, with only occasional scholarly interest observed during the 1980s and early 1990s. A gradual increase is noted starting in the early 2000s, suggesting an initial phase of academic engagement (Figure 10). From 2010 onwards, there is a marked escalation in publication volume, peaking significantly between 2017 and 2023. This surge corresponds with a growing institutional emphasis on integrative medicine, rising public awareness of non-conventional therapies, and increased funding for the traditional medicine research globally. The consistent upward trajectory from 2015 reflects enhanced scientific exploration, clinical validation, and acceptance of traditional treatment modalities for chronic skin conditions such as psoriasis. Notably, the highest number of publications is concentrated in the years 2020 through 2023, likely driven by both the broader interest in holistic health during the COVID-19 pandemic and increased digital access to traditional medicine literature. The continued growth in 2024 indicates sustained momentum in this research area, underscoring the importance and relevance of traditional systems in modern dermatological science and integrative public health strategies.

**Results and discussion**

This article presents a comprehensive analysis of psoriasis within the traditional system of medicine related scientific literature spanning over four decades (1980–2024), as retrieved from the PubMed and Scopus database. Using bibliometric tools such as VOSviewer, we examined publication trends, thematic evolution, author collaborations, and journal co-citation patterns to understand the scientific trajectory of psoriasis research in traditional system of medicine globally. The findings highlight the interdisciplinary nature of the field, the central role of traditional system of medicine centric journals and emerging research

clusters. Additionally, critical research gaps have been identified as per below, providing a foundation for future integrative and evidence-based exploration of psoriasis within traditional system of medicine.

**Recommended research questions for scholarly study**

To strengthen the scientific foundation for integrating traditional systems of medicine in the management of psoriasis, targeted research efforts are essential. Formulating specific, evidence-driven research questions can guide future studies toward addressing existing knowledge gaps and enhancing the credibility of traditional therapies. The table 2 outlines key research questions that can help advance this integrative approach.

**Table 2: Proposed research questions for advancing the integration of psoriasis within the traditional system of medicine scientific research**

Sr.No.	Research focus area	Recommended research questions
1	Pharmacological validation of traditional formulations	What are the active phytoconstituents in classical formulations used for psoriasis in the traditional system of medicine? How do they modulate inflammatory or immune pathways?
2	Comparative clinical efficacy	How do traditional therapies for psoriasis compare with conventional treatments in terms of efficacy, safety, and patient satisfaction?
3	Mechanistic insights	What are the immunological and biochemical mechanisms through which traditional therapies (e.g., <i>Panchakarma</i> , herbal oils) exert therapeutic effects in psoriasis?
4	Integration with modern dermatology	How can traditional and modern dermatological approaches be integrated into evidence-based treatment protocols for psoriasis?
5	Standardization and quality control	How can standard operating procedures (SOPs) for preparation, dosage, and administration of traditional medicines for psoriasis be developed and validated?
6	Safety and toxicity profiling	What are the potential adverse effects and long-term safety outcomes of prolonged use of traditional remedies for psoriasis?
7	Patient-centered research	What are the perspectives, preferences, and adherence behaviors of psoriasis patients using traditional medicine systems?
8	Policy and practice frameworks	What regulatory and institutional frameworks are needed to promote the use of traditional medicine in the mainstream management of psoriasis?
9	Digital tools for traditional diagnostics	Can artificial intelligence and digital dermatology tools support the diagnosis and treatment planning of psoriasis in traditional systems?

### Investigation of research gap regarding the psoriasis within the traditional system of medicine scientific research

Despite a growing interest in exploring traditional systems of medicine for managing chronic dermatological conditions like psoriasis, several critical research gaps remain unaddressed. These gaps hinder the systematic integration of traditional therapies into mainstream clinical practice. The table 3 summarizes the major categories of these gaps and highlights specific areas where further research is needed.

**Table 3: Identified research gaps regarding the integration of psoriasis within the traditional system of medicine scientific research**

Sr. No.	Category	Research gap
1	Clinical Evidence	Lack of large-scale, randomized controlled trials evaluating the efficacy and safety of traditional treatments for psoriasis.
2	Standardization	Absence of standardized formulations, dosages, and treatment protocols across different traditional systems like <i>Ayurveda</i> , <i>Siddha</i> and <i>Unani</i> .
3	Mechanism of Action	Limited mechanistic studies explaining how traditional therapies act on the immunological and inflammatory pathways involved in psoriasis.
4	Integration with Modern Care	Insufficient models or frameworks for integrating traditional treatments with conventional dermatological care.
5	Long-term Safety	Lack of longitudinal studies assessing the chronic use and potential toxicity of traditional medicines in psoriasis management.
6	Quality Control	Inadequate regulation and quality assurance for herbal and polyherbal formulations used in traditional treatments.
7	Patient-Centered Outcomes	Sparse data on patient-reported outcomes such as quality of life, satisfaction, and adherence in traditional treatment users.
8	Comparative Studies	Limited comparative research evaluating traditional therapies against standard allopathic treatments for psoriasis.
9	Global Representation	Underrepresentation of traditional medicine research in international databases and journals, limiting global awareness.
10	Digital & Data Infrastructure	Poor digital documentation, data sharing, and use of evidence databases in traditional system of medicine research related to psoriasis and other skin diseases.

### Conclusion

This four-decade bibliometric analysis (1980–2024) offers a comprehensive exploration of global research trends, collaboration networks, and thematic developments in psoriasis research within traditional systems of medicine. A total of 2,110

documents were identified (1,341 from PubMed and 769 from Scopus), highlighting a sustained and growing scholarly interest in integrating traditional therapeutic practices, particularly *Ayurveda* and Traditional Chinese Medicine, into the scientific discourse on psoriasis management. China, India, and the United States emerged as key contributors, with significant publication activity and collaborative potential, yet with noticeable gaps in inter-institutional and international research linkages. Journals such as the *Journal of Ethnopharmacology*, *Frontiers in Pharmacology*, and *Evidence-Based Complementary and Alternative Medicine* surfaced as prominent publishing platforms, reflecting a growing acceptance of traditional approaches in mainstream scientific literature. Keyword co-occurrence and MeSH term analyses revealed a dual emphasis on clinical and experimental research, with frequent associations with terms like “*humans*,” “*treatment outcome*,” “*inflammation*,” and “*herbal medicine*.” However, the review also uncovered persistent challenges including a lack of large-scale clinical trials, inadequate standardization, limited mechanistic insights, and insufficient digital documentation. These limitations continue to constrain the broader validation and global integration of traditional psoriasis therapies. To advance this field meaningfully, a multidisciplinary research strategy encompassing pharmacology, dermatology, systems biology, and digital health is essential. Strengthening regulatory clarity, improving clinical evidence, and fostering global collaboration will be critical steps toward elevating traditional medicine from complementary care to an evidence-based, integrative component of global dermatological practice. This review aims to serve as a strategic roadmap for future investigations and policy formulation, ultimately bridging traditional wisdom with modern biomedical innovation in psoriasis care. This bibliographic analysis help to transform fragmented data of ayurveda research in psoriasis in the visual map and in turn it helps the researchers to find new connections using this visual map.

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### Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest

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