

## **Social Rehabilitation and Independence of Individuals Following Trauma, Disease or Chronic Pathology**

Asgar Dadkhah, PhD.\*

*University of Social Welfare and Rehabilitation Sciences, Tehran, Iran  
Editor-in-chief; Iranian Rehabilitation Journal*

In recent years there has been an increase in the number of people requiring rehabilitation services. The genesis of rehabilitation services has been, in part, a response to the recognition that increasing the quality of life and independence of individuals following trauma, disease or enduring chronic pathology benefits society as a whole, as well as the individual. Human beings also have psychological, social and spiritual belief and value systems alongside personal experience that blend to form each unique individual. The rehabilitation is to improve competence and confidence in the assessment and delivery of appropriate psychological care for clients and their families (1,2). Some society for the Blind and Visually Impaired provides education and training for individuals who are blind and visually impaired in order to enhance their physical, psychological and social rehabilitation, and independence.

As healthy human beings we have expectations about our ability to move, talk, see, smell, hear and generally get by in life. When faced with physical illness, disease or trauma we turn to health professionals to help us overcome the problem. Human beings also have psychological, social and spiritual belief and value systems alongside personal experience that blend to form each unique individual. Perceptual development is an aspect of cognitive development that allows a young human being to start interpreting and understanding sensory input. In the first year of life, it proceeds extremely rapidly (3,4). The process of perceptual development is very closely linked to motor development (5). Research on the development of emotions and their functional characteristics as regulators of behavior has grown dramatically over the past 10 years. There is currently renewed emphasis on the importance of emotion regulation and dysregulation for our understanding of normal development and the development of psychopathology (6). By learning new skills we increase our understanding of the world around us and equip ourselves with the tools

we need to live a more productive and fulfilling life. Life skills are not always taught directly but often learned indirectly through experience and practice. Perhaps the most important life skill is the ability to learn. Understanding Loneliness is also very important issue. Feeling sad, or what we may call "depressed", happens to all of us. The sensation usually passes after a while. However, people with a depressive disorder - clinical depression - find that their state interferes with daily life (7).

In this issue of Iranian Rehabilitation Journal, articles focus on stroke patients, children with hearing impairment, children with Down syndrome, cerebral palsy children, Multiple Sclerosis patients, Alzheimer patients and oral performance ability. The main discussion issues on these populations are: nursing rehabilitation, development of complex syntactic construction, emotion regulations characteristics, attitude towards inclusion in learning, life skill training, quality of life, satisfaction level of private rehabilitation centers, depression of mothers of disabled children, group positive psychotherapy, gestalt group therapy, Magnetic Response Imaging (MRI) and language learners' oral performance. Zeinab Ebrahimpour Mouziraji discussed the implication of a new model, Mauk nursing rehabilitation on stroke patients, Robab Teymouri and others studied the development of complex syntactic construction in hearing impairment, Peymaneh Shirinbayan and her coauthor investigated the emotion regulation characteristics development, and Kamal Parhoon and others had a discussion about inclusion trend in education of hearing impairment children. Psychological issues were main concerns in this issue's concern. Said Abbasi and his coauthors reported about life skills and quality of life, Shahrzad Pakjouei focuses on satisfaction, Zahra Ahmadizadeh and others studied on depression, Tayebeh Khayatan and others investigated the efficacy of group positive psychotherapy, and Hemn Saadati and his coauthors investigated gestalt group

\* All correspondences to Asghar Dadkhah, E-mail: <asgaredu@uswr.ac.ir>

therapy on loneliness. A case study article related to cerebral palsy and a review article about the oral performance ability are included in this issue. Once more, the journal invites submission of original research papers in the rehabilitation subjects, brief reports, case discussions, debates,

commentaries and controversies, narrative and systematic reviews, essays, letters to editor and correspondence, book reviews, review of rehabilitation facilities and services, user perspective articles, and creative writing.

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