

Promoting the Holistic Approaches in Rehabilitation and Health

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The holistic approach encourages the client to include rehabilitation strategies that support the general person condition. In this approach in every condition of physical and mental health, decreasing stress and increasing person's immunity and psychological resilience can help the whole body cope better, rehabilitate more quickly, and maintain better health (1). Holistic treatment means that the rehabilitation treatment should offer recovery treatment that addresses the needs of the whole person body and mind (2, 3).

Having an understanding of holistic approaches in rehabilitation and health is very important (4-5). Understanding of relational approaches in rehabilitation, developing skills with integration of emotional and social factors have been emphasis in this issue of Iranian Rehabilitation Journal. Most researchers believe that it is essential to treat physical and mental disability in a broader context than physical aspects alone. Even coping techniques, emotion regulations and other conventional methods have a great role (6-7).

In this issue, Rezaei Dogahe compared the early maladaptive schemas in patients with and without Migraine, Namaee showed the influence of the olfaction, audition and tactile senses in blinds, Ghazvini and others investigated Joint Attention in typically developing children, Lotfi and his co-authors evaluated the saccular function implant surgery using VEMPs, and Paknia and others tested the effectiveness of a rehabilitation method based on Cognitive Existential approach on women with Multiple sclerosis.

Vameghi, et al, studied the validity and reliability of disciplines clinical training, Ghadimianfar tested the well being of rehabilitation nurses, Saadati and others found the application of high and low frequency rTMS with rehabilitation in patients with sub-acute stroke, Mohamadi et al compared the Passive structure regarding specific language impairment, Tajrishi and her co-authors studied Verbal Self-Instruction Training on Math Problem-Solving of Intellectually Disabled, Safaeepour and others evaluate a viscoelastic ankle-foot prosthesis at slow and normal walking speeds, Delavarian and her friends investigated working memory training in children with mild intellectual disability, Doostian and others found the association between Emotional Expressiveness Style and Addiction Potential in Students, and valizadeh et al studied intelligibility of Speech in Persian children with Down syndrome. Eyni investigated the effectiveness of verbal self-Instruction method in children with dyslexia, Dashteleian and others compared the phonemic awareness skills of cochlear implant children and children with normal hearing, Bahramizadehand his co-authors studied the effect of modified floor reaction ankle foot orthosis on walking abilities in children with cerebral palsy, Mehrpour and his colleague investigated the Narrative Skills of Sequential Picture Stories by Late Talkers, Pourhidar and her co author studied the effects of Individual and Group Training on Parents of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorders, Farhadian and others tested the effect of gait retraining on balance, activities of daily living,

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quality of life and depression in stroke patients, and a group of researches in substance abuse and dependence research center in Tehran reported their research regarding Social Work Guidelines for Street Children with Substance use disorders.

We are delighted to give the opportunity to find out more about holistic approach in the articles in our

journal and we look forward to receive articles in order to continue improving the independence and wellbeing of all people who are in need of rehabilitation services.

References

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