

The use of Psychosocial Rehabilitation in Mental Health issues

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Mental rehabilitation can include a range of disabling conditions, from severe and enduring psychotic or bipolar disorders to more transient affective disorders. The concept of rehabilitation reflects the concept of disability. If the concept of mental illness is viewed as a mechanism for social control, then we can say that one of the most powerful aspects of the medicalization of the individual is the application by physicians of diagnostic labels.

It attempts to approach the issue of psychological rehabilitation (1-3) from a bio-psychosocial viewpoint, recognizing that a person's physical, mental, emotional, social and spiritual needs should be considered in the rehabilitation process. This multidisciplinary view focuses on recovery-oriented care of persons with mental health problems and on their rehabilitation program. An individual's experience of a particular impairment needs to be understood within its social context and processes of socialization (4). Again here the role of psycho-rehabilitation programs will be magnetized in the mental health care (5).

In this issue of Iranian Rehabilitation Journal focus on resource constrained the variety of articles on mental health and rehabilitation such as intralimb coordination, rehabilitation method based on existential approach, the intervention of cognitive behavioral group therapy and stress management, semantic feature analysis treatment, auditory perception, and vestibular stimulation. It considers for publication original research articles on aged people, Patients with acute coronary heart disease, Persian speaking aphasic patients, children with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, children with oppositional defiant disorder, Information Seeking and Reading Behavior, and even on marital satisfaction of couples.

In mental health issues, the process of counseling in rehabilitation, particularly in recognizing the people's experience of themselves and their illness or disability is very important. Naghiyae and her

co-authors discussed about the marital satisfaction which was derived from using a rehabilitation method based on existential approach and Olson's model. Patients with acute coronary heart disease copy style were another issue which was investigated in a paper by Oladi and others. They studied cognitive behavioral group therapy on them and measured their coping style. Another intervention based on cognitive behavioral stress management program was examined on mothers of children with oppositional defiant disorder. All these methods and intervention were for developing the mental health issues and giving their participants a chance of better life. Also a social constructionist view of rehabilitation in human being was discussed in this volume. Ghanavati and her co-authors studied gender differences in intralimb coordination of aged people. The results indicated that it is powerfully influenced by gender while walking. Semantic feature analysis treatment for anomia was the focus of another research by Asadi and others. They used the treatment and then assessed the results on nonfluent Persian speaking aphasic patients. The conclusion of the paper confirmed that Semantic Feature Analysis was an effective intervention for improving naming ability. Auditory perception and vestibular stimulation was studied in mothers of ODD children. The findings suggest that vestibular training is a reliable and powerful option treatment for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder especially along with other trainings. At the end a paper on community integration for after brain injury was reviewed by Parvaneh, Ghahari and Errol cocks.

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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