

Rehabilitation approaches for drug abuse, addiction and pediatric issues

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The current issue of the Iranian Rehabilitation Journal contains original research evaluating the efficacy of addiction rehabilitation; an evaluation of a child rehabilitation system for community based research, reading program for children with down syndrome, auditory stream segregation in auditory processing disorder, speech and language disorders, quality of life of adolescents with hearing loss, and diagnostic criterion of schizophrenia. The concerns of articles were mainly on children with down syndrome, patients with rheumatoid arthritis, pregnant woman with obsessive and compulsive disorder, chronic stroke patients, students with learning disability, people with bipolar-I disorder, auditory processing disorder children, children with speech and language disorders, and adolescents with hearing loss.

Usually drug addiction initiate with the voluntary act of using different drugs, during the time a person's ability to differentiate not act becomes compromised, and searching and consuming the drug becomes compulsive (1). Drug addiction is a complex illness. This behavior results largely from the effects of prolonged drug exposure on brain functioning. Addiction is a brain disease that affects multiple brain circuits, including those involved in reward and motivation, learning and memory, and inhibitory control over behavior. Having these issues in mind, Massah and his research team discussed the effect of group reality therapy in reducing depression, anxiety and Stress. Aazami and his colleague discussed the dysfunctional attitudes and coping strategies in substance-dependent. Amirabadi and her co-authors studied personality traits and psychopathology in

nicotine and opiate Dependents.

Children with disabilities can develop and achieve their full potential with assistance from the rehabilitation services. Rehabilitation for children or pediatric rehabilitation includes all the services delivered to minors, from infants to teenagers (2). As several rehabilitation approaches apply both to children and adults, there is considerable scope for therapists to treat children as small adults. In this matter, some authors consider that pediatric rehabilitation designates a medical specialty (3). Early interventions are essential, as well as the provision of support to children and their family through the various life stages (4, 5). At the level of service organization, the Life Needs Model is an interesting model for planning the various life stages and meeting the overall needs at the level of information, education and capacity building, both in children and family members, as well as in their communities (6). In this issue, Vameghi and her co-authors discussed factors contributing to delayed referral of children with speech and language disorders, Saadati Borujeni and others reviewed quality of life of adolescents with hearing loss, and Rahemi Noushabadi studied social competence of students with learning disability. Submissions covering a wide range of topics on disability and rehabilitation from researchers and practitioners across all disciplines working in the field are encouraged. The journal welcomes both quantitative and qualitative research along with multidisciplinary perspectives to embrace a wide range of professionals.

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