

Editorial

Komotini, March, 6th 2018

Dear readers,

I wish you a creative year and good reading of the 2018 EPJ issue.

The European Psychomotricity Journal enters in its 10th year of age and from that perspective, this is an anniversary issue.

Dear Psychomotricians, as you know “Psychomotricity” is a holistic developmental model of education and therapy but it is also a hyper-term, used to describe competencies; methods; approaches; therapies and a concept related with many different aspects in Sport Science, Psychiatry, Psychology, Pedagogy, Medicine, Occupational Therapy, Physiotherapy, etc.

The EPJ accepts this multifaceted use of the term Psychomotricity and publishes papers coming from different disciplines and using the Psychomotor theory or facing the term in a different view.

So, in this issue, five excellent studies are hosted.

The paper of Pavlidou, Sofianidou, Lokosi, & Kosmidou entitled “Creative dance as a tool for developing preschoolers’ communicative skills and movement expression” brings out the power of dance as a tool for enhancing expression and communication, utilizing it in psychomotor sessions that aimed at the development of communicative relations and the movement expressivity.

As perceived movement competence is thought among the key-correlates of physical activity participation, Afthentopoulou, Venetsanou, Zounhia, and Petrogiannis investigated possible gender differences in perceived movement competence among 6-9 year-old children.

The next paper is that of Giannakou, Aggeloussis, Gourgoulis, Fotiadou, Kalivas, and Mavrommatis. The study has focused the repeatability of kinematic and kinetic parameters of gait in patients with Parkinson’s disease.

As it is well known that obesity has reached alarming levels, Kotzailia, Maliou, Godolias, and Beneka compare programs aiming at weight loss to reveal which is the most effective in women 25-50 years of age.

Finally, the study of Pinheiro, Morais, Lebre and Santos focuses on people with intellectual disability, who present high life expectancy nowadays and consequently they may suffer from dementia. This study evaluates and analyzes the psychomotor competences of elderly with Intellectual Disability through a comparison with typical peers and elders with Alzheimer Disease.

Closing this editorial, I would like to thank the more than 40 dedicated reviewers, who do their best to respond to EPJ requirements and significantly contribute to the quality of published studies.

Enjoy reading!