

Dear readers, friends of Psychomotricity,

Humanity is living an incredible experience; it will inevitably leave the arena as a victor; however, with extensive loss of human life, similar-or even greater- than those of a war!

Is this the revenge of the planet, of those living on it, of those who are oppressed, of God, of the suicide human? Who knows and who can be sure about what he/she will know after discovering the causes?

Science rises to the occasion! Does it? Who can say that for sure?

We want to believe that and we know that basically this is the case! Without science the destiny of the planet and its inhabitants would have been very different!

We believe that also our science offers right now! Psychomotricity moves among Psychology, Pedagogy and Sports Science, but It bases its practice on the latter, the science of movement. Movement is medicine and it serves as a medicine now, when we are all locked up in our homes waiting for the moment to come out of them again! Either short walks with authorization or home exercise need to be intensified to prevent our body to “get sick” and transmit this “sickness” to our spirit.

The European Psychomotricity Journal continues its activity reaching the 12th volume, in which five studies from the wider field of Movement Science are hosted.

The first study of Kantzas & Venetsanou investigates potential self-perception differences in children who participate in different organized PA programs.

The second study, written by a large research group with Dr Tzenalis as the first author, aims at developing a valid tool, in the form of a questionnaire, for the identification of patient’s biopsychosocial needs suffering from chronic neck pain.

One particularly interesting paper, stemming purely from the field of Psychomotricity, is that of Vetter & Sandmeie. The authors present excerpts from the results of an online survey of teachers whose pupils have used psychomotor intervention.

The fourth study, that of Vlotinou et al., comes from Biomechanics and is about the determination of changes in the spatial and temporal parameters of gait, in patients with dementia, under four conditions (the simple gait, the gait under a simple and complex kinetic goal and the gait under the influence of a cognitive target).

The last study is about the efficacy of graphomotricity as a physiotherapy adjuvant for fine motor skill recovery after traumatic reversible nerve injuries and is written by Vega Torres and colleagues.

Five different studies; five different perspectives, in which the Psychomotricity, reflecting the interaction between body and mind, is at the core.

My best wishes for a prompt return to normality

*Antonis Kambas*

Editor in Chief EPJ