Foreword

Mieczysław Pokorski^{1, 2, 3, 4}

¹ Director of the International Biophilia Rehabilitation Academy, ²Editor of the BIOPHILIA journal

³Public Higher Medical Professional School in Opole, Poland, and ⁴Institute of Psychology, Opole

University, Opole, Poland (E-mail: m_pokorski@ hotmail.com)

I have cooperated with the International Biophilia Rehabilitation Academy in order to be of help for this Academy development. The Academy's activities have been steadily growing in importance. Recently, the Academy's main journal has been introduced with 8 volume issued since 2011.

The greeting note for a previous issue remains actual, so let it be published again.

“Those who are involved in medical treatment and rehabilitation often see someone who moves an arm, diagnosed as being impaired or paralyzed, with the other healthy hand. That is tantamount to a kind of PASSIVE EXERCISE by a physiotherapist, except that the beneficial effect of such movement would be enhanced. However, it is rather impossible to move a paralyzed leg by one's healthy hand due to inconveniency and the sheer weight of a leg, i.e., the load would be too much. The question arises of what effect is to be expected when the patient would be able to move his own paralyzed leg. That question has been the starting point of my cooperative research in medicine and engineering devoted to medical rehabilitation. A simple device has been designed in Japan to perform such moving of a paralyzed leg by the other healthy one. Since then, I have participated in this research and have been searching for the underlying physiological mechanisms of the beneficial effects. The effects of such self-training apparently consist of a boost to cerebral function due to enhancement in cortical blood flow. Rehabilitation of a paralyzed patient with PASSIVE EXERCISE performed by a physiotherapist has been done for years. However, the nature of impairment basically persists basically unchanged. To improve the present state of rehabilitation by seeking the physiological underpinnings of a handicap we propose that molecular genetics could contribute to the diagnosis or judgment of medical results obtained. That could be achieved by cooperative research efforts in the field of medical engineering in rehabilitation.”

I reviewed a number of articles which were published by Japanese researchers in a Japanese journal, read by the international research community.

I am sure that these articles will contribute to the improvement of human welfare.