



XXXVIIth EDITION SUMMER SCHOOL

FROM JULY 8th TO 11th 2025

Boulogne-Billancourt
PARIS - FRANCE



INTERNATIONAL SYMPOSIUM IN PSYCHOMOTOR THERAPY

*From Psychomotor Clinic applications to Research
50 years of professional development & new societal challenges*



SUMMER SCHOOL PROGRAM

For over 50 years, psychomotor therapists have played a key role in the healthcare system through their interventions with vulnerable, at-risk, or disabled populations. The fields of application for psychomotricity are becoming increasingly diversified and specialized.

This evolution follows a two-way dynamic. On the one hand, methods are developed based on findings from research, particularly medical research and neuroscience. On the other hand, clinical applications and observations enrich our knowledge and generate new research themes. This interplay between knowledge and applied work provides scientifically sound, validated methods rigorously built on the latest research findings while being adapted to real-world needs.

This international conference will present the current state of clinical research as well as new screening and care practices in the fields of childhood, adolescence, adulthood, and old age, considering emerging pathologies that now affect populations worldwide. Each day, a different theme will be explored through plenary sessions and interactive roundtables.



TUESDAY, JULY 8, 2025
INTRODUCTORY MORNING

Opening Conferences

Opening Address | *G rard HERMANT*
Plenary Session | *Mark SOUBIRAN*

The French State Diploma turns 50: Our Current References

Current Practices of Psychomotor Therapists and the Implementation of Best Practice Recommendations (BPR) in Life Trajectories Support | Round table

Since 2005, publications by the French National Higher Healthcare Authority (HAS)—which include Best Practice Recommendations (BPR)—aim to help professionals and patients choose the most appropriate treatments. They are methodically developed and based on the latest scientific data. The topics covered are considered high priority in terms of public health needs, requests from professionals, and patient associations. The decision to update them depends on scientific developments as well as on evaluating their impact. Regular updates ensure their relevance.

Currently, 386 recommendations and HAS guidelines concern psychomotor therapists. During this roundtable, experts and representatives of psychomotor therapists will introduce the BPR, share their field experiences, and explore the creation of new protocols in psychomotricity.

Contributions (preliminary schedule - subject to change):

- **Introduction to Best Practice Recommendations (BPR)** | *Romain ZUPRANSKI*
- **Field Experience in Applying BPR** | *Anthony SOTER*

Break

Perspectives on the Development of Psychomotor Therapy Practices Worldwide | *Foreign Delegation Representatives* | Round table

The global expansion of the profession illustrates how psychomotricity addresses a wide range of public health needs. In some countries, psychomotor interventions take on specific forms, influenced by cultural factors and the organization of the healthcare system. The scope of intervention may be narrower or broader, but the practices and knowledge base are shared, strengthened by international exchanges. At this level, and drawing on international methodological standards, research groups produce knowledge and techniques ensuring the efficacy and safety of interventions.

Contributions (preliminary schedule - subject to change):

Origins, Evolution, and Contributions of Psychomotricity Today | *Franco BOSCAINI & Françoise GIROMINI* | Plenary session

Presentation of the conference themes

**TUESDAY, JULY 8, 2025
AFTERNOON**

FRPMC Symposium

How Can Research Advance Psychomotor Therapy? Insights from Award-Winning Studies | *Alain BERTHOZ* to be confirmed | Plenary Session

Hosted by the Fondation de France (one of the biggest philanthropic Foundations in France, recognized of national interest), the Foundation for Psychomotor Therapy and Lifestyle Disorders (FRPMC) funds psychomotricity research programs. Since 2013, its work has enabled around fifty studies. Some research focuses on psychomotor development at various ages and its implications for learning and adaptation disorders. Others aim to evaluate diagnostic and rehabilitation techniques.

This afternoon is dedicated to presenting a selection of scientific projects awarded by the FRPMC

Contributions (preliminary schedule - subject to change):

Phenotyping Neuro-Psychomotor Functions | *Soukaina HAMDIOUI* - to be confirmed | Plenary Session

A Change in Skin-to-Skin Positioning in Neonatology: Conception, Research, and Applications | *Aude BUIL* | Plenary Session

Break

Impact of Multisensory Care on the Development of Premature Newborns: A Clinical and Experimental Study of Short- and Long-Term Effects | *Marianne JOVER & Manon BELLARDIE* | Plenary Session

Assessment & Intervention Protocols in Psychomotricity | *Franck PITTEI & Séverine BEKIER* | Plenary Session

Laurence VAIVRE-DOURET | Plenary Session

Discussion and Audience Q&A

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 2025
MORNING

Neurodevelopmental Disorders (NDD): Guidelines and New Approaches for Children

“NDDs are a set of conditions that begin during the developmental period. They lead to significant difficulties in acquiring and performing specific intellectual, motor, or social functions. The presumed etiology for neurodevelopmental disorders is complex, and for many individuals it remains unknown.” (HAS, 2020).

They are characterized by psychomotor delays, regardless of the diagnosis. Psychomotor interventions are indicated for all NDDs at every stage of the care pathway, from initial detection in living and childcare settings (primary level interventions) to rehabilitation in specialized facilities (secondary and tertiary levels).

Sensory and motor integration plays a very important initial role in a child’s development. Cerebral organization processes build upon the information and perceptions derived from the senses and the position of different body parts (body schema). Disorders involving sensory development and motor skills can significantly hinder overall development.

However, brain plasticity—i.e., the capacity of nerve cells, networks, and neuronal circuits to adapt positively to challenges—can lead to changes. Educational activities based on enriched experiences, physical exercises, and psychomotor rehabilitation can help children recover a developmental trajectory that closely resembles that of neurotypical children and prevent severe secondary handicaps.

The natural need for social interaction and emotional bonds may be even greater when a child faces developmental obstacles. Emotional and affective disorders disrupt interpersonal relationships and psycho-behavioral balance. Psychomotor interventions are thus designed to incorporate this key emotional component in rehabilitation.

During this half-day session, an overview will be provided of interventions that benefit these children: Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Intellectual Developmental Disorder (IDD), Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), Developmental Coordination Disorder (DCD), and a focus on dysgraphia.

Contributions (preliminary schedule - subject to change):

Clinical Applications of BPR for DCD: The Neuromotor Task Training (NTT) Method | *Aurélien D’IGNAZIO* | Plenary Session

EPSA-TND2: Towards a Transdiagnostic Assessment of Sensory-Psychomotor Signs in Neurodevelopmental Disorders | *Amandine VACHAUD, Cindy LE MENN-TRIPI & Marie-Lou SERVANT* | Plenary Session

Contributions of Observation to Decision-Making in Psychomotor Interventions for Neurodevelopmental Disorders | *Begoña SUAREZ RIAÑO* | Plenary Session

Break

TIMI-2 & Qui Mot: Two New Tests for Assessing Motor Imagery Skills in Children and Adolescents | *Jean-François CONNAN* | Plenary Session

PRO-PEN: A New Psychomotor Writing Rehabilitation Program for Children with ADHD | *Frédéric PUYJARINET* | Plenary Session

Research in Psychomotricity and Neurolearning to Address the Needs of Children with ADHD | *Arturo DIAZ SUAREZ* | Plenary Session

Discussion and Audience Q&A

**WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 2025
AFTERNOON**

Cerebral Palsy and Multiple Disabilities: The Contribution of Psychomotor Therapy to the Rehabilitation and Readjustment of Motor Function

Most children diagnosed with cerebral palsy exhibit significant motor function disorders. Their rehabilitation must be task-oriented and involve the practice of daily activities. It should be structured around playful exercises driven by the child's interests and preferences.

Psychomotor assessments help define the content and frequency of therapy sessions. Psychomotor therapists also contribute to organizing daily self-management activities at home and school, working closely with families and caregivers, and providing patient and family therapeutic education.

Tonico-emotional expressions are disrupted by co-occurring motor and affective disorders. Interpreting these signals helps communication with the child and is key to detecting pain signals, which should be done systematically.

Psychomotor Therapy plays a role in walking rehabilitation and prevention of secondary disabilities. These additional disadvantages can stem from representation disorders of the body in its spatial and temporal dimensions. Psychomotor interventions often use adapted physical and sports activities and specific types of mediation (such as aquatic therapy or hippotherapy), interactive movement-based computer games, or even virtual reality therapies.

[Contributions \(preliminary schedule - subject to change\):](#)

Self-Awareness and Parental Partnership: Two Factors Supporting Intentional Communication in Young Children with Multiple Disabilities | *Alexia SEASSAU* | Plenary Session

Plenary Session

Break

Early-Onset Mental Disorders: Supporting Psychomotor Development

Mental health disorders can sometimes manifest in early childhood and in different ways.

Avoidant/Restrictive Food Intake Disorder (ARFID) in infants is a serious eating disorder that can appear in the first months of life. Infants refuse to eat or develop aversions to certain foods, resulting in weight loss and nutritional deficiencies. Some may need tube feeding to sustain growth. This directly affects physical, psychomotor, and psychosocial development.

Often associated with intellectual disabilities, simple psychomotor or language delays, DCD, and learning disorders are common in children who develop mental health disorders early on. Psychomotor assessment is therefore recommended (PNDS, 2022), as these issues can lead to significant functional repercussions.

An estimated 12% to 46% of adults with schizophrenia had NDDs in childhood. Increased attention to potential psychotic disorders is therefore recommended in the presence of NDDs.

Reactive attachment disorders are observed in children who have trouble forming selective attachments. Two forms are recognized: Reactive Attachment Disorder (RAD) and Disinhibited Social Engagement Disorder (DSED).

For all these children, psychomotor interventions are recommended to structure their development in ways that promote control over their actions and emotional balance.

[Contributions \(preliminary schedule - subject to change\):](#)

Early Interventions in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry | Plenary Session

Plenary Session

Discussion and Audience Q&A

**SUMMER
UNIVERSITY**

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 2025

Body-Oriented Therapies for Mental Disorders in Adolescents and Adults

“A mental disorder is characterized by a major alteration in cognition, emotional regulation, or behavior. It is generally accompanied by distress or impaired functioning.” (World Health Organization)

Cognition is not limited to the brain; it also involves the body and its interactions with the environment. Thus, a mental disorder is always accompanied by a profound disturbance in psychomotor functioning.

Among eating disorders, Anorexia Nervosa (AN) is defined by insufficient food intake, an intense fear of gaining weight, and a disturbed body image.

Victims of bullying may withdraw, avoid social relationships, and experience anxiety or depressive episodes, as well as emotional distress that impairs their capacity for regulation.

Oppositional Defiant Disorder (ODD) involves negativistic, disobedient, and hostile behaviors toward authority figures.

Addictive behaviors are characterized by cravings, loss of control, desire to quit using, and continuation despite negative consequences. Some addictions are also behavioral. All share a disruption in inhibitory control.

In Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD), excessive worry pervades various aspects of daily life. In panic attacks, Social Anxiety Disorder, or phobias, intense fear is tied to specific situations. Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD) is marked by intrusive thoughts and/or uncontrollable repetitive behaviors.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) is characterized by persistent anxiety reactions following exposure to one or more traumatic events or situations.

In various forms and with varying intensity, depressive illness is characterized by persistently low mood and a loss of interest or pleasure in most activities, changes in weight, sleep disorders, fatigue, guilt or feelings of worthlessness, difficulty concentrating, and suicidal thoughts.

In schizophrenia, negative symptoms manifest as diminished emotions, motivation, and social interaction. They coexist with positive symptoms such as perceptual hallucinations and delusional ideas. Periods of catatonia, stupor, catalepsy, etc., may also occur.

Even attenuated forms of these symptoms suggest a risk of developing severe psychotic disorders. Bipolar disorders involve alternating manic and depressive episodes. During manic episodes, mood, energy, and activity are excessive. The individual may lose the need to sleep and the ability to concentrate, increasing their risk of engaging in dangerous activities.

“Various individual, family, community, and structural factors can combine to form a set that either protects or compromises mental health. Protective, resilient, and risk factors include a person’s own psychological and biological attributes, such as emotional skills. Changes in the structure and/or functioning of the brain influence a wide range of protective and risk factors.” (WHO)

For adolescents and adults with these conditions, treatment programs rely on multidisciplinary collaboration. Screening and close monitoring are essential. Psychosocial rehabilitation helps patients regain independent functioning through individualized interventions aimed at recovery and autonomy by leveraging their preserved abilities.

Within this team-based approach, psychomotor therapists focus on the relationships (synergies) between motor functions, body representation, spatial-temporal organization, and emotions. Restoring balance to the psychomotor system supports a continuous sense of personal experience, stabilizes perceptions, and allows for a more appropriate understanding of the environment.

Contributions (preliminary schedule - subject to change):

Promoting Socio-Emotional Learning (SEL) through Psychomotor Therapy: Building Relationships through Movement and Play | *Tatiana GUROVICH* | Plenary Session

Psychomotor Therapy for Healthcare Professionals Suffering from Work Stress and Anxiety: Results from an International Clinical Psychomotor Research Study | *Juan MILA* | Plenary Session

Ongoing RBP & Presentation of a Psychomotor and Psychological Training Protocol for Primary Prevention of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in Firefighters | *Laura DIAS DA SILVA* | Plenary Session

Break

Body Awareness: A New Key to Understanding Depression and the Suicidal Continuum | *Marie AGOSTINUCCI* | Plenary Session

Distortions of the Body Schema and Body Image in Eating Disorders (EDs) | *Charlotte PAUMEL* | Plenary Session

Moderator | **Discussion and Audience Q&A**

Harassment and Its Consequences | *Jean-Pierre BENOIT - to be confirmed* | Plenary Session

Body Awareness and Severe and Persistent Mental Disorders | *Anne-Claire POUZOULET* | Plenary Session

Break

Adapted Physical Activities: Contributions to Reducing Addictive Behaviors | *Romain BOURLON*
- *to be confirmed* | Plenary Session

Behavioral Disorders | *Jessica OZENNE - to be confirmed* | Plenary Session

Plenary Session

Discussion and Audience Q&A



DAY 4

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 2025
MORNING AND AFTERNOON

Adults & Seniors: Neurological, Traumatic & Degenerative Disorders

For people with cerebrovascular diseases, stroke (CVA), and neurodegenerative diseases such as Alzheimer's and related disorders, Parkinson's disease, or with head or spinal trauma sequelae, the main goal is to limit neurological functional losses and their psychological and social consequences.

Sensory, motor, emotional, and cognitive impairments generate disabilities that limit activities and participation. The impact varies depending on the location, nature, and stage of the disorder. Cognitively, the individual may experience memory problems, attention and concentration difficulties, executive function disorders, emotional disturbances, or speech/language issues. These may be accompanied by spatial and temporal organizational problems related to body representation. Psychobehavioral disorders, personality changes, and inappropriate social behaviors may also occur, sometimes accompanied by hallucinations.

Psychomotricity contributes to preserving remaining abilities, maximizing functional recovery, and supporting personal reconstruction after trauma. It helps maintain independence, autonomy, and a baseline of well-being. Priority intervention areas include sustaining mobility, ensuring safety in one's environment, and assisting with essential daily activities such as hygiene, nutrition, and interpersonal communication. Rehabilitation particularly relies on Adapted Physical Activities and mediations derived from artistic practices. This psychosocial support is delivered in coordination with caregivers, who act both as partners and recipients of support, facing the challenges and the patient's decline

Contributions (preliminary schedule - subject to change):

Current Developments in Clinical Research within the Framework of the Various Alzheimer's Plans | *Jean Pierre AQUINO - to be confirmed* | Plenary Session

Effects of Attention Orientation on Gait Parameters and Prefrontal Cortex Activation in Elderly People and People with Parkinson's Disease | *Tiphaine GRAIN* | Plenary Session

Using a Virtual Walking Mat in Rehabilitation | *Anaëlle-Clémentine ROUSSEAU & Cécile DORMIA* | Plenary Session

Break

Gemma GEBRAEL MATTA | Plenary Session

Contributions of Psychomotricity to Cognitive-Behavioral Rehabilitation | *Armance IMBERT* | Plenary Session

Discussion and Audience Q&A

Stroke: Motor Function Rehabilitation Integrating Tónico-Emotional Regulation | *Bénédicte BESMOND-SAISON* | Plenary Session

Plenary Session

Discussion and Audience Q&A

Closing of the Symposium

Transfer

Award Ceremony for the GB SOUBIRAN Prize by FRPMC

Closing Cocktail



CONFERENCE VENUE & DETAILS

LOCATION:

ESPACE LANDOWSKI
28 avenue André Morizet,
92100 Boulogne-Billancourt
(métro : Marcel Sembat)



LANGUAGES:

French, English, Spanish, Chinese, Russian

REGISTRATION & PARTICIPATION

Standard Registration (Non-OIPR Members, Groups of 10+): 3000€ per person

Includes:

- Airport pick-up & drop-off
- 5-night accommodation in a 4-star hotel near the conference location (twin room, 625€ supplement for single room)
- Full access to the 4-day conference with simultaneous translation
- 4 lunches, 1 dinner, and the closing cocktail

Registration Deadline: June 1, 2025

For inquiries:

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SUMMER SCHOOL

JULY 8 - 11, 2025

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