In French, the word “Réadaptation” is either employed in a restricted meaning to the function or with a global meaning as “rehabilitation” in English. We often use the triad “rééducation-réadaptation-réinsertion” (the “3R”). “Rééducation” is used to call the different techniques aiming to restore the function. These techniques can include some adaptation to a new permanent dysfunction to maintain or to restore this function: walking for example, as usually or with an orthotic device is a matter for “rééducation”. “Réadaptation” often completed with “fonctionnelle” means the different ways to adjust to a new situation where the previous function is obviously changed and must be supplied by another approach: for example to use the left arm when the right one is paralysed. “Réinsertion” calls then the social component of the “réadaptation”. But the term “réadaptation” is also sometimes used in French in its broadest sense, including “rééducation” (qualified as “fonctionnelle”) and “réadaptation”, either with its restricted meaning to the function then completed by the term “réinsertion” or with a medical and social meaning. The meaning of “réadaptation” is then the same as the English term “rehabilitation”. In French “réhabilitation” refers only to the legal restoration of a person. It is time to propose a modern use for these different words in French language, to clarify related studies and moreover to guide the legislature. The SOFMER has to get down to this work: to maintain the use of the “3R” well defined, to adopt the term “rehabilitation” with a new sense in French including medical aspects or to adopt the only term “réadaptation” in its broadest sense? This thought and the choice made are of some importance to understand physical and rehabilitation medicine among the other specialties and for all the professionals of “réadaptation” (with its broadest sense!).


TR03-006–EN

**Re-education**, **“re-adaptation”** and their relevance in PRM

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The question is about the words we used to explain what PRM is. Like the common sense we speak about “rééducation” or “réadaptation” but these two words are not relevant as meta-terms. The specific aims are to:
– describe with a lexicological approach the semantic meaning of these words;
– encourage clinicians to propose a terminological approach;
– identify specific semiotic in PRM 1;
– synthesize anatomy and pathology literature for PRM.

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Using the term “réadaptation”: A Quebec perspective

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No english abstract provided.


**Version anglaise**

TR03-001-EN

« Readaptation » or « rehabilitation », which term to use in French?

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**Keyword:** Rehabilitation

In French, the word “Réadaptation” is either employed in a restricted meaning to the function or with a global meaning as “rehabilitation” in English. We often use the triad “rééducation-réadaptation-réinsertion” (the “3R”). “Rééducation” is used to call the different techniques aiming to restore the function. These techniques can include some adaptation to a new permanent dysfunction to maintain or to restore this function: walking for example, as usually or with an orthotic device is a matter for “rééducation”. “Réadaptation” often completed with “fonctionnelle” means the different ways to adjust to a new situation where the previous function is obviously changed and must be supplied by another approach: for example to use the left arm when the right one is paralysed. “Réinsertion” calls then the social component of the “réadaptation”. But the term “réadaptation” is also sometimes used in French in its broadest sense, including “rééducation” (qualified as “fonctionnelle”) and “réadaptation”, either with its restricted meaning to the function then completed by the term “réinsertion” or with a medical and social meaning. The meaning of “réadaptation” is then the same as the English term “rehabilitation”. In French “réhabilitation” refers only to the legal restoration of a person.

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The words to say « rehabilitation » in Belgium

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**Keyword:** Rehabilitation

No english abstract provided.


1 Wirotius JM : Sémiologie des handicaps en MPR. Limoges, Editions Lambert Lucas, 2011