



Public conferences

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Vocabulary skills in university students with dyslexia

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According to Gough and Tunmer's (1986) [1] "simple" model of reading, reading comprehension skills depend on both written word recognition and oral comprehension skills. Research in university students with dyslexia has shown persistent deficits in written word recognition, but little is known on how these readers manage the intensive exposure to written language required to obtain a university degree. We tested 20 dyslexic university students in reading and vocabulary (breadth and depth) tasks and compared their performances to those of controls matched on chronological age, gender, non-verbal intelligence and level of education.

In the reading tasks, the dyslexic university students were systematically outperformed by their chronological age controls confirming deficits in written word recognition skills. Using Rasch model, we found that in the vocabulary breadth task the two groups performed at the same level. In contrast, dyslexics systematically outperformed their chronological age controls in the vocabulary depth task suggesting a more developed semantic organization in the lexicon. Such skills would be strongly solicited in reading with dyslexia.

Référence

[1] Gough PB, Tunmer WE. Decoding, reading, and reading disability. Remedial Special Educ 1986;7:6–10.

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Insights from the contribution of adapted physical activity in patients' care

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Keywords: Adapted physical activity; Disability; Diseases; Rehabilitation; Health

Bachelor and master programs in Adapted Physical Activity and Health (APA) train specialists involved in the design, the implementation and the evaluation of intervention programs dedicated to prevention, rehabilitation and education to health, by improving both health and physical activity, and wellness of individuals with disabilities.

These programs use and adapt physical activity to specific populations, and are mainly conducted in medico-social and medical facilities, e.g. special education schools, health care centres, clinics, trauma centres as well as health care networks.

APA is implemented within medical and paramedical multidisciplinary teams. Target areas are social maladjustment, behavioural and mental impairments, neuromotor and locomotor disabilities, physiological and metabolic deficiencies, loss of autonomy, chronic diseases, cancer and aging. APA aims at improving both patients' somatic, biological, psychological and social components of health. Examples and main results from APA interventions recently conducted at the University in partnership with these structures will be presented and discussed.

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