

Glossary of the website of the Belgian National Contact Point for Cross-Border Healthcare

Term in EN	Explanation in EN
care programme	a systematic approach to the treatment and care for a specific group of patients or a specific pathology
categorical hospitals	Specialised, mostly smaller hospitals that provide a limited target group with specific care. They may for instance focus on rehabilitation, in combination with care for the elderly or otherwise.
Centres for mental health care	A centre for mental health care (CMHC) offers assistance to people suffering from psychological problems. The care is provided during consultations; patients are not admitted or offered residential care.
clinical pharmacy	the pharmaceutical care activities of all the hospital pharmacists together with all the healthcare providers concerned to optimise the medicinal therapy and the safety of care.
compensation	an amount of money paid to indemnify the prejudice sustained
day care centres for the elderly	centres that offer day care to senior citizens who are at least sixty years of age and can no longer cope independently
EUROPEAN DIRECTIVE 2011/24/EU	DIRECTIVE 2011/24/EU OF THE EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT AND OF THE COUNCIL of 9 March 2011 on the application of patients' rights in cross-border healthcare
external geriatrics liaison officer	A function within the care programme for geriatric patients which establishes a link between the hospital and the patient's home situation (general practitioners, RNHs, home care services, day care centres).
G department	recognised geriatric department
general hospital	(non-psychiatric) hospital that caters for patients going through the acute phase of an illness in a wide range of pathologies.
geriatric profile	Senior citizens (≥ 75 years) requiring specialised geriatric evaluation and care planning.
health (care) profession	a recognised profession practised by a professional practitioner who has been trained to provide patients with specific healthcare services
healthcare	the furnishing of care (medical, paramedical and other forms of care)
healthcare facilities	Institution or departments that have been formally authorised to provide healthcare services
healthcare provider	any natural or legal person or entity legally authorised to provide healthcare services
hospital	healthcare facility offering healthcare
hospital department	a unit of a hospital where patients sharing a common characteristic, such as the type of care required (e.g. general medicine, surgery, obstetrics, rehabilitation), age (children-adults) or condition (e.g. psychiatric or not) stay
hospital function	a function in a hospital which provides a hospital-wide service such as the distribution of medication, intensive care, the outpatient department, blood supplies and accident & emergency care
hospitals Act	The Act governing hospitals and other healthcare institutions, coordinated on 10 July 2008 (also known as the Coordinated Hospitals and Other Healthcare Institutions Act)
individual healthcare provider	a person who has been formally recognised as being qualified to offer certain types of care (provides healthcare services)
intensive care	IC is a specific component of medical science that specialises in the treatment of patients suffering from an acute life-threatening condition.
internal geriatrics liaison officer	This function within the care programme for geriatric patients aims to offer a complementary, geriatric approach to every geriatric patient in hospital who has not been admitted to the geriatric department.
licence number	the diploma's individual registration number that gives access to the profession
living will concerning euthanasia	a written statement by a person in which he explains that, in the event he will no longer be able to express his will, he wishes to avail of euthanasia in accordance with the statutory provisions.
magnetic resonance tomography (MRT) scanner	Device that uses magnetic resonance (or magnetic resonance imaging, MRI), a technique within radiology that is used to visualise internal structures of the body in detail by means of a strong magnetic field and radio waves.
mediation	An independent skilled negotiator who tries to bring the parties together.
medical imaging	The collective name for various techniques to create images of the body (a. o. X-rays, MRI or CT scans) physicians use to perform diagnoses, detect diseases early and follow them up, to underpin surgery and to evaluate treatments.
medical treatment	a service furnished by a healthcare provider aimed at improving, establishing, maintaining, restoring or enhancing the state of health of the patient or to accompany him during the dying process

medico-technical services	departments in hospitals equipped with highly specialised equipment such as a CT scanner, an X-ray machine, a PET scanner, radiotherapy devices...
mobile palliative care unit	(also: palliative support teams) multidisciplinary team which supports the people working in the department where the palliative patient is staying.
multidisciplinary	the collaboration between various healthcare professions/disciplines (e.g. a physician, nurse and physiotherapist)
NIHDI	National Institute for Health and Disability Insurance
nomenclature (of the medical services)	Coded list of the medical services which are (fully or partially) compensated/reimbursed by the compulsory health insurance fund.
non-conventional practices	a collective name for the following 4 practices: acupuncture, homeopathy, osteopathy, chiropractic
nursing homes for the elderly (NHEs)	Residential healthcare centre for senior citizens. They also provide family and household assistance.
outpatient care	Healthcare provided while the patient is staying in his own home without being admitted to a healthcare facility. He may visit the healthcare provider or the individual healthcare provider may visit the patient at home.
palliative care	care when people are nearing death
palliative unit	a separate unit providing palliative care, available in some hospitals
physician	physician, Doctor of Medicine and Obstetrics (now Master of Medicine)
pluridisciplinary	cf. multidisciplinary
practitioner	an individual practising a medical profession
private hospital	a hospital that is governed by a private body
professional negligence	an error committed while practising a medical profession
psychiatric hospital department	A department in a hospital that provides psychiatric care
psychiatric hospitals	hospitals which exclusively focus on caring for patients with psychiatric care needs.
psychiatric nursing home (PNH)	A healthcare facility offering psychiatric care and support to people suffering from a long-term, stabilised psychological disorder or a mental disability.
public hospital	a hospital that is governed by a statutory body
recognition	a type of 'label' that indicates whether a person or body meets certain standards/criteria
recognition standards	the standards an institution/department/function/care programme must meet before it will be recognised by the competent authorities
recognition status	status of recognition (recognised or not recognised)
rest and nursing home (RNH)	A residential care centre that also caters for seriously ill elderly patients where they can avail of intensive care
second opinion	Gaining the advice from a second expert to compare that to the opinion from the first expert (e.g. one's own GP, dentist or pharmacist)
sheltered housing initiative (SHI)	A sheltered housing initiative (SHI) assists people suffering from mental health problems who do not need to be cared for in a psychiatric hospital on a permanent basis. An SHI offers them both accommodation and support (either in individual or in group accommodation)
Sp department	facility for chronic conditions offering specialised treatment and rehabilitation.
specialised care	care provided by a specialist physician, or an authorised certified first responder
specialist physician	a physician who has obtained an additional diploma and recognition in a medical specialty (e.g. Paediatrics or Oncology)
specific qualifications	a competence one can only refer to if that competence has been obtained and is recognised by the competent authorities
title	a title which can only be used if the holder has been duly recognised by the competent authorities
transmural care	The combination of the care provided inside and outside of the institution, in collaboration with the various healthcare providers concerned and in function of the patient's needs