

<b>A</b>	<b>Definition</b>
AAC	Augmentative and Alternative Communication
ABA	Applied Behaviour Analysis
AFO	Ankle-Foot Orthotic, a type of hard, molded, plastic brace that provides rigid support for the foot, heel, ankle, and calf.
ASD	Autism Spectrum Disorder
Atria Septal Defects	A hole in the wall of the heart between the upper two chambers.
Autism	A developmental disorder of variable severity that is characterized by difficulty in social interaction and communication and by restricted or repetitive patterns of thought and behavior.
Autistic Traits	Characteristics of ASD may include, problems with social interaction with others, ritualistic behaviours, repetitive movements, or a variety of abilities.
<b>B</b>	
BCBA	Board Certified Behaviour Analyst
<b>C</b>	
Cardiologist	Specialist in heart diseases and abnormalities
CBT	Cognitive Behavior Therapy
Chromosome	A threadlike structure of nucleic acids and protein found in the nucleus of most living cells, carrying genetic information in the form of genes.
Comorbidity	More than one condition or disease occurring at the same time.
Congenital defect	Also known as congenital anomaly, a physical defect present at birth.
<b>D</b>	
Denovo	A genetic variant that occurs for the first time in one family member.
Developmental Disabilities	A group of conditions due to an impairment in physical, learning, language, or behavior areas. These conditions begin during the developmental period, may impact day to day functioning, and usually last throughout a person's lifetime.
Developmental Pediatrician	Pediatrician specialized in children with developmental disorders.
DME	Durable Medical Equipment
DNA	A self-replicating material that is present in nearly all living organism as the main constituent of chromosomes. It is the corner of genetic information.
Dysmorphism	Abnormality in the development of a structure, it may refer to a facial feature.
Dysplasia of the hip	Hip dislocation

<b>E</b>	
Early Intervention	Providing early support to children who are at risk of poor outcome.
Enuresis	Involuntary urination
Expressive Language	Refers to how a person uses words or non-verbal communication to express themselves.
Externalizing Symptoms	Exhibit themselves in delinquent and aggressive behavior, or hyperactivity.
<b>F</b>	
FBA	Functional Behaviour Assessment
Fine Motor Skills	Fine motor skill is the coordination of small muscles, in movements—usually involving the synchronisation of hands and fingers—with the eyes, such as grasping and writing.
FOXP1	Refers to gene and syndrome in humans.
<i>FOXP1</i>	Refers to the protein not the gene itself.
<b>G</b>	
G Tube	Gastrostomy tube, a tube inserted directly into the stomach that provides fluid and nutrition.
Geneticist	A geneticist is a biologist who studies genetics, the science of genes, and diagnoses and manages gene disorders.
Global Developmental Delay	When a child takes longer to reach certain developmental milestones.
Gross Motor Skills	Those skills that involve the whole body — your core muscles (think belly and back) and the muscles of your arms and legs used for walking or jumping.
<b>H</b>	
Haploinsufficiency	In activation of one copy of a gene.
Hippotherapy	A therapy done riding a horse, the belief is that not only will the person have fun but also strengthen muscles that traditional physical therapy cannot get to for strengthening.
Hypersensitivity	Undesirable reactions produced by the normal immune system, including allergies and autoimmunity.
Hypertonia	An abnormally high level of muscle tone or tension.
Hypoacusis	Hearing loss
Hypothyroidism	A condition in which your thyroid gland doesn't produce enough of certain crucial hormones.
Hypotonia	An abnormally low level of muscle tone.
<b>I</b>	
IDD	Intellectual and Developmental Disability
IEP	Individual Education Plan
Intellectual Disability	Below average intelligence and set of life skills present before age 18.
Internalizing Symptoms	Anxiety and depression

<b>J</b>	
<b>K</b>	
<b>L</b>	
<b>M</b>	
Macrocephaly	Refers to overly large head.
Mutation	The changing of the structure of a gene.
<b>N</b>	
Natural History Study	A study that follows a group of people over time, collecting health information.
Nervous System	A complex network of nerves and cells that carry messages to and from the brain and spinal cord, to various parts of the body.
Neurodevelopmental Disorder	A group of disorders that affect the development of the nervous system, leading to abnormal brain function.
Neurologist	A physician who deals with the diagnosis and treatment of all categories of conditions and disease involving the central and peripheral nervous systems.
Neurosurgeon	A physician who specializes in the diagnosis and surgical treatment of disorders of the central and peripheral nervous system.
Nucleotide	Organic molecules consisting of a nucleoside and a phosphate, which form the base unit of DNA.
<b>O</b>	
Occupational Therapy	Therapy that helps people participate in the things they want and need to do, such as fine motor skills, self-care, writing, or hand-eye coordination.
Ophthalmologist	A physician who deals with the study and treatment of disorders and diseases of the eye.
OT	Occupational Therapy
Otitis Media	Inflammation or infection in the ear
<b>P</b>	
Person Directed Plan	A tool to help you create meaningful life goals and find community connections with the help of important people in your life.
Physical Therapy	Work to improve muscle strength and function through physical movements. the treatment of disease, injury, or deformity by physical methods such as massage, heat treatment, and exercise rather than by drugs or surgery.
Pragmatic Language	Refers to the social language skills that we use in our daily interactions with others. This includes what we say, how we say it, and our

	non-verbal communication such as eye contact, facial expressions, body language.
PT	Physical Therapy
Pulmonary	Relating to the lungs
<b>Q</b>	
<b>R</b>	
Receptive Language	Refers to how a person understands language.
<b>S</b>	
Sensory Diet	A group of activities that are specifically scheduled into a child's day to assist with attention, arousal, and adaptive responses.
SLI	Speech and Language Impairment
SLP	Speech and Language Pathologist
SPD	Sensory Processing Disorder
Special Education	Is the practice of educating students in a way that addresses their individual differences and specific needs.
Speech Therapist	Specializing in development of oral / motor skills and communication.
Spinal Bifida Occulta	A small separation or gap in one or more of the bones of the spine (vertebrae), it is the mildest form of spinal bifida as occulta means hidden.
Strabismus	Condition in which the eyes are not lined up properly and they point in different directions, also known as cross-eyed.
Syndrome	A number of symptoms occurring together and characterizing a specific disease.
<b>T</b>	
Transcription Factors	The set of instructions that bind DNA to regulate the expression of other genes.
Trunk	The part of the body that your legs, arms, and head are attached to.
<b>U</b>	
Urologist	The field of medicine that focuses on diseases of the urinary tract and the male reproductive tract.
<b>V</b>	
Visual Refractive Error	Vision problems
<b>W</b>	
Whole Exome Sequencing	Is a genomic technique for sequencing all of the protein-coding regions of genes in a genome.