* **What do all of these terms mean?**  

**ADHD, Acquired Brain Injury, Autism, Down’s Syndrome, Dyscalculia, Dyslexia, Dyspraxia, Hearing Impairment, Physical Disability, Social, Emotional and Mental Health, Speech, Language and Communication Needs and Visual Impairment**.

**Acquired Brain Injury**  (ABI) is an injury to the brain that happens after birth and at any age. ABI’s include traumatic brain injuries eg. Falls, assaults, accidents and illnesses or other medical conditions eg stroke, tumors, meningitis. They affect children in many different ways.

**ADHD** Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is a neurodevelopment disorder and is genetic or acquired through brain injury.  Characterized by Inattention with poor concentration and memory, Hyperactivity in some but not all and Impulsivity of thought, emotion and action.

**Autism** (ASD) Autism is a lifelong neurodevelopmental disorder, which affects how people interact with the world. Autism is a spectrum condition that affects individuals differently which is why we need to plan for the individual needs.

**Down's syndrome** is a Genetic condition that results in some level of learning disability and has a characteristic range of physical features. There are 3 types of Down Syndrome: Trisomy, Translocation and Mosaic all having different forms of extra Chromosomes.

**Dyscalculia** is a specific and persistent learning disorder where the child has difficulty learning basic arithmetic facts and processing numerical calculations and have a diverse range of difficulties with Math.

**Dyslexia** A lifelong neurological difference which affects reading and writing and should be viewed as a continuum rather than a distinct category and is linked to language being able to process and recall the correct names of things and remembering.

**Dyspraxia** This is a condition that affects physical skills, which can include: Large body movements e.g. balance, posture, hopping and skipping and fine motor skills such as the ability to use a pencil and manage clothing. It can also affect working memory and the ability to plan and be organized.

**Social Emotional and Mental Health** (SEMH) this does not have to be a lifelong condition as children can learn to self-regulate their emotions and Behaviour with support.

**Hearing Impairment** (HI) Hearing Loss can occur at different levels from mild through to profound. It can affect the frequencies of sound, may be permanent or temporary and may be congenital or acquired. Some deaf children can speak while others use sign language.

**Speech Language and Communication Needs**   (SLCN) encompasses a variety of difficulties in different aspects of communication. It can affect speech production, problems with using language coherently and accurately, interaction difficulties, stammering, stuttering, and comprehension.

**Physical Disability** This can affect physical functioning, mobility, dexterity or stamina and has substantial effect on the ability to do day-to-day activities. It may be mild or profound or even be hidden. It may have degenerative conditions or have symptoms that fluctuate.

**Visual Impairment** (VI) This is a broad term used to describe limitations in our ability to see or process visual information. A visual impairment may include blindness, low vision or partial sight and has many causes and may be progressive or may fluctuate throughout the day and be affected by environmental changes.