



Neurodiversity-Affirming Language

ADHD: Characterized by a heightened sense of attention, often with strengths in creativity, hyperfocus, and rapid information processing.

Autism: Characterized by diverse strengths in areas like detail-oriented thinking, creativity, and deep focus, often accompanied by unique social communication patterns and a strong moral compass.

Dyscalculia: With unique strengths in creative problem-solving, abstract thinking, and conceptual understanding of numbers.

Dysgraphia: Characterized by unique approaches to written expression, often with strengths in verbal communication, creative thinking, and alternative ways of organizing and expressing ideas.

Dyslexia: With unique strengths in visual-spatial processing, creativity, and holistic thinking, often with a different approach to reading and writing.

Dyspraxia: With unique strengths in spatial awareness, 3D thinking, and often exceptional creativity, sometimes with a different approach to movement and coordination.

Epilepsy: A neurological condition that can affect brain activity, often with unique strengths in sensory perception, creativity, and heightened awareness.

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD): Characterized by a strong sense of order, perfectionism, and a deep desire for control, often with unique strengths in attention to detail, and perseverance.

Tourette's Syndrome: Characterized by a diverse range of neurological experiences, often with unique strengths in creativity, expressiveness, and physical coordination.



Medical Model Language

ADHD: Disorder characterized by inattention and/or hyperactivity-impulsivity that interferes with functioning across multiple settings.

Autism: Neurodevelopmental disorder with impairments in social communication, restricted interests, repetitive behaviors, and sensory processing differences.

Dyscalculia: Learning disorder affecting number sense, arithmetic fact memorization, calculation, and mathematical reasoning.

Dysgraphia: Learning disorder affecting written expression with difficulties in handwriting, spelling, and organizing thoughts on paper, despite adequate intelligence and motor ability.

Dyslexia: Learning disorder with difficulties in word recognition, decoding, and spelling, affecting reading comprehension.

Dyspraxia: Coordination disorder with difficulties acquiring and executing motor skills, impacting daily activities.

Epilepsy: Neurological disorder characterized by recurrent, unprovoked seizures due to abnormal brain electrical activity.

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD): Disorder featuring intrusive thoughts (obsessions) and/or repetitive behaviors/mental acts (compulsions) causing significant distress.

Tourette's Syndrome: Disorder featuring involuntary movements and vocalizations (tics), with onset before age 18.