

Chapter 9 Glossary Terms

attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD)—Condition related to brain function; often associated with behavior problems and symptoms of anxiety, difficulty focusing, and concentrating.

autism spectrum disorder (ASD)—Umbrella term for numerous developmental disabilities that significantly affect social interaction and verbal and nonverbal communication.

behavioral disorder—Refers to exhibiting one or more of the following characteristics over a long period of time: (a) an inability to learn that cannot be explained by intellectual, sensory, or health factors; (b) an inability to build or maintain satisfactory interpersonal relationships with peers and teachers; (c) inappropriate types of behavior or feelings under normal circumstances; or (d) a general pervasive mood of unhappiness or depression, or tendency to develop physical symptoms or fears associated with personal or school problems.

childhood obesity—Medical condition in which a child or adolescent is significantly above the expected weight based on his or her age and height.

intellectual disability—Refers to a condition in which someone (a) exhibits significant below-average intellectual functioning that manifests in academic performance and learning issues and (b) has deficits in adaptive behaviors; these must occur before 18 years of age.

traumatic brain injury (TBI)—Permanent injury caused by an external physical force leading to a concussion, contusion, or hemorrhage.

specific learning disability—Disorder in one or more basic psychological processes involved in the understanding or use of spoken or written language; may be indicated by an impaired ability to listen, think, speak, read, write, spell, or do math.

1 From B.W. Lavay, R. French, and H.L. Henderson. 2016, *Positive behavior management in physical activity settings web resource*, 3rd ed. (Champaign, IL: Human Kinetics).