

## **GLOSSARY:**

**Demyelinating Disease:** Demyelinating disease comprises any disease of the nervous system in which the myelin sheath of neurons is damaged.

**Dexterity:** Limitation in performing certain skills or tasks, especially with the hands.

**Epileptic Seizures:** Brief episode of signs or symptoms due to abnormal excessive or synchronous neuronal activity in the brain. The outward effect can vary from uncontrolled jerking movement also known as tonic-clonic seizure to as subtle as a momentary loss of awareness or absence seizure.

**Intelligence Quotient:** The general ability of an individual to think and reason. It is measured using different problem-solving tests.

**Muteness:** The complete inability to speak.

**Neurobiological:** Study relating to the biological study of the nervous system.

**Parkinson's Disease:** A progressive disease of the nervous system marked by tremor, muscular rigidity and slow, imprecise movement, chiefly affecting middle-aged and elderly people.

**Schizophrenia:** Schizophrenia is a long term mental disorder of a type involving a breakdown in the relation between thought, emotion and behaviour, leading to faulty perception, inappropriate actions and feelings, withdrawal from reality and personal relationships into fantasy and delusion and a sense of mental fragmentation.

**Stuttering:** Stuttering or stammering is a speech disorder in which the flow of speech is disrupted by involuntary repetitions and prolongations of sounds, syllables, words or phrases as well as involuntary silent pauses or blocks in which a person who stutters is unable to produce sounds.

**Subjective Distress:** Subjective distress or Subjective Units of Distress Scale is a scale of 0-100 for measuring the subjective intensity of disturbance or distress currently experienced by an individual. The individual self assesses where they are on the scale.