

Color Mapping

Iso Definitions - Black -> this is an example

Authors Definition/Literature Reference - Green (italics) -> *This is an example.*

Equivalent Concept provided by ISO - Purple (underlined) -> This is an example.

Dictionary

Disorder

1. alterations or attributes of the health status of an individual which might lead to distress, interference with daily activities, or contact with health.
2. condition which represents a set of dysfunction with associated body manifestations and is often defined by typical chief symptom, sequential pathological process body state or aetiology.

ASD

1. Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) is a clinical condition in which people have difficulty developing normal social relationships, use language abnormally or not at all, and exhibit restricted or repetitive behaviors. (MSD Manual)
2. ASD is a set of neurological development disorders characterized by difficulties in social communication, repetitive behaviors and restricted interests. Symptoms usually appear in early childhood and affect the ability to interact and communicate. (American Psychiatric Association. (2013). Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th ed.).

Genetic

1. (genetic modification) alteration in the genetic composition of an organism (plant, animal or microorganism) that results from adding, deleting or changing hereditary traits, irrespective of the method.

Taste

1. Operation which involves perceiving, analysing and judging the organoleptic attributes, particularly the olfactory, gustatory, tactile and kinaesthetic attributes of a food product.
2. sensory assessment of a food product in the mouth.

Touch

1. tactile sense.
2. sense based on receptors in the skin.

Hearing

1. manner in which a person detects, discriminates, identifies and cognitively processes sounds.
2. manner in which the brain and central nervous system recognizes and interprets sounds (3.1.5).

Smell

1. to perceive or to attempt to perceive an odour.

Vision

1. sense of sight.
2. Ability to see an object so small that the angle subtended at the eye is only one minute of arc (1/60 of a degree).

Fragile X Syndrome

1. Fragile X Syndrome is a most frequently inherited cause of intellectual disability. (MSD Manual).
2. The symptoms of fragile X syndrome are caused by an abnormality in a specific gene on the X chromosome. People have an excessive number of copies (more than 200) of a small segment of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA). When a person has between 55 and 200 extra copies, they are considered a carrier of a premutation, because although they do not have the disease, their offspring have a greater risk of presenting it. (MSD Manual).

Tuberous Sclerosis

1. Tuberous sclerosis complex is an inherited disorder that causes the development of abnormal nodules in the brain, skin changes, and sometimes tumors in vital organs such as the heart, kidneys, and lungs (MSD Manual).
2. Tuberous sclerosis complex is a neurocutaneous syndrome. A neurocutaneous syndrome causes problems that affect the brain, spine and nerves (neuro) and the skin (cutaneous) (MSD Manual).
3. In tuberous sclerosis complex, tumors and other abnormal nodules develop in various organs, such as the brain, heart, lungs, kidneys, eyes, and skin. Tumors are generally non-cancerous (benign). The name of the disorder originates from the typical long, narrow tumors in the brain, which look like tuber roots.

Down Syndrome

1. Down syndrome is a chromosomal disease caused by an extra chromosome 21 that results in intellectual disability and physical abnormalities (MSD Manual).
2. In Down syndrome, physical and mental development is typically delayed. Children with Down syndrome are typically short and are at greater risk of becoming obese (MSD Manual).

Rubella

1. Rubella is a contagious viral infection that typically causes mild symptoms in children, such as joint pain and a rash. Rubella can cause fetal death or serious birth defects if the mother becomes infected early in pregnancy (MSD Manual). 2. Typically, rubella is a mild childhood infection. However, rubella can have devastating consequences for babies infected before birth. A woman infected in the first 16 weeks (particularly the first eight to ten weeks) of pregnancy often passes the infection to her fetus (MSD Manual).

Cytomegalovirus

1. Cytomegalovirus is a common virus that normally causes few or no problems, but can cause serious illness in babies who are infected before or at birth (MSD Manual).

Food Restriction

1. (restriction) situation where the service (3.37) does not meet the availability (3.6) conditions specified in the service agreement. 2. (restriction) formal or informal obligation to refrain from doing something.

Photosensitivity

1. human individual sensitivity to flashing or intermittent light stimulation and/or visual patterns, evidenced by the occurrence of a photoparoxysmal response (3.3) in the EEG (3.2).

Sensitivity

1. measure of importance assigned to information to denote its need for protection. 2. quotient of the change in the indication of a measuring system and the corresponding change in the value of a quantity being measured.

Synesthesia

1. Synesthesia is a perceptual phenomenon in which stimulation of one sensory or cognitive pathway leads to involuntary experiences in a second sensory or cognitive pathway (Wikipedia). 2. Lexical–gustatory synesthesia is a rare form of synesthesia in which spoken and written language (as well as some colors and emotions) causes individuals to experience an automatic and highly consistent taste/smell (Wikipedia).

Hyperosmia

1. Hyperosmia is a very heightened ability to smell that, although rare, can be found in cases of trigeminal neuralgia, migraines, tetanus and depression (Wikipedia). 2. Hyperosmia is an increased olfactory acuity (heightened sense of smell), usually caused by a lower threshold for odor (Wikipedia).

Hyperacusis

1. Hyperacusis is an increased sensitivity to sound and a low tolerance for environmental noise (Wikipedia). 2. Hyperacusis is a rare hearing disorder characterized by a decreased tolerance to sound where patients report excessive loudness or pain, often leading to sound avoidant behavior (NIH).