

This document aims to provide definitions and context for terms used in implementing the ADHD Ontology. To achieve this, it utilizes ISO standards, foundational literature definitions, and additional sources such as dictionaries.

- General
 - Online Browsing Platform (OBP): <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#home>
- Specific
 - ISO/TS 5346 - Health informatics — Categorical structure for representation of Traditional Chinese medicine clinical decision support system: <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:std:iso:ts:5346:ed-1:v1:en>
 - ISO 18158 - Workplace air — Terminology: <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:std:iso:18158:ed-1:v1:en>
 - ISO 17123-1 - Optics and optical instruments — Field procedures for testing geodetic and surveying instruments — Part 1: Theory: <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:std:iso:17123:-1:ed-3:v1:en>
 - ISO 13372 - Condition monitoring and diagnostics of machines — Vocabulary: <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:std:iso:13372:ed-2:v1:en>
 - ISO 25539-2 - Cardiovascular implants — Endovascular devices — Part 2: Vascular stents: <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:std:iso:25539:-2:ed-3:v1:en>
 - ISO 6707-3 - Buildings and civil engineering works — Vocabulary — Part 3: Sustainability terms: <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:std:iso:6707:-3:ed-2:v1:en>
 - ISO 11228-3 - Ergonomics — Manual handling — Part 3: Handling of low loads at high frequency: <https://www.iso.org/obp/ui#iso:std:iso:11228:-3:ed-1:v2:en>

Color Mapping

ISO Definitions - Black - This an example.

Author Definition/Literature Reference - Green (italic) - *This an example*.

Equivalent Concepts provided by ISO - Purple (underline) - This an example.

Dictionary/Articles - Blue (underline) - This an example.

Dictionary

Diagnosis

1. diagnostic conclusion of the pathological changes at a certain stage of a disease, including the location, cause and nature of the disease as well as the trend of development, which suggest appropriate treatment
2. process of identifying a disease, condition, or injury from its signs and symptoms

Evaluation

1. evaluation of a component of measurement uncertainty by a statistical analysis of [measured quantity values \(2.4.2.1.1\)](#) obtained under defined measurement conditions
2. evaluation of a component of measurement uncertainty (standard uncertainty) by a statistical analysis of quantity values obtained by measurements under defined measurement conditions

Symptom

1. bodily or mental phenomenon, circumstance or change of condition arising from and accompanying a disease or other pathological condition
2. perception, made by means of human observations and measurements [[descriptors \(6.2\)](#)], which may indicate the presence of one or more [faults \(1.8\)](#)

Evaluate

1. appraise or analyze qualitatively
2. qualitatively appraise or analyze

Show

1. [If something shows that a state of affairs exists, it provides information that proves it or makes it clear to others. Collins Dictionary](#)
2. ["To give information that proves \(something\) Britannica Dictionary](#)

Impact

1. result of a change or existing condition that may be adverse, neutral or beneficial
- 2.

social impact

positive and negative consequences of any actions to improve cooking that can alter or affect the ways in which people live

TypeOf

type of sector

1. an identifier which distinguishes the kind of sectors defined in 2. *Based on the previous one, 'typeOf' refers to types of symptoms.*

Developmental

1. *Developmental assessment aims to identify the onset and progression of symptoms, checking developmental milestones, particularly in language, and using ADHD-specific scales like the Vanderbilt and Conners Scales. These scales have versions for families and school staff to allow assessment in various contexts per DSM-5-TR criteria. However, they should not be used alone for diagnosis.*

Educational

1. *Educational assessment documents core symptoms by reviewing educational records and using rating scales or checklists. However, these tools alone often cannot differentiate ADHD from other developmental or behavioral disorders.*

Medical

1. *Medical assessment aims to identify treatable conditions that may impact symptoms, including prenatal exposures, perinatal complications, infections, brain injury, cardiac issues, sleep problems, appetite issues, and family history of ADHD.*

Inattention

1. *tends to appear when a child is involved in tasks that require vigilance, rapid reaction time, visual and perceptual search, and systematic and sustained*

listening. 2. failure to carefully think about, listen to, or watch someone or something : lack of attention

Impulsivity

1. *refers to hasty actions that have the potential for a negative outcome (eg, in children, running across a street without looking; in adolescents and adults, suddenly quitting school or a job without thought for the consequences)* 2. *the quality of being easily swayed by emotional or involuntary urges or by momentary desires, without weighing them rationally*

Hyperactivity

1. *involves excessive motor activity. Children, particularly younger ones, may have trouble sitting quietly when expected to (eg, in school or church). Older patients may simply be fidgety, restless, or talkative—sometimes to the extent that others feel worn out watching them* 2. displaying exaggerated physical activity sometimes associated with neurologic or psychological causes.

Combined

1. *Diagnosis of the combined type requires ≥ 6 symptoms and signs each of inattention and hyperactivity/impulsivity* 2. formed or produced by adding two or more things or amounts together

Family History

1. past occurrences (of a medical or mental health condition) in family members or past incidences (of a type of behavior) by family members

Life history

actual, recorded and configuration managed sequence of phases and steps within phases that an entity (3.8) goes through during its lifetime

Central Nervous System Infection

1. *Viral CNS infections can lead to meningitis (inflammation of the membranes surrounding the brain and spinal cord) and encephalitis (inflammation of the brain). Symptoms typically begin with fever and can escalate to irritability, refusal to eat, headache, neck stiffness, and seizures.*

Clumsy Posture

Postures and movements

positions and movements of body segment(s) or joint(s) required to execute the task

Clumsy

badly or awkwardly made or done

Continuous Focus

Continuous

continuing without stopping : happening or existing without a break or interruption

Focus

to direct your attention or effort at something specific

Physical

1. relating to the body of a person instead of the mind
2. *These symptoms include motor incoordination or clumsiness, non localized 'soft' neurological findings, and perceptual-motor dysfunctions.*

Motor Incoordination

Motor Coordination

Motor coordination is the ability to coordinate muscle activation in a sequence that preserves posture, using muscle synergies in postural reactions and sway strategies while standing as examples. ScienceDirect

Clumsiness

Clumsiness is defined as poor coordination, movement, or action. Research indicates that brain function, including information processing and directing body movement, influences coordination. Healthline

Social demand

Social Responsibility

responsibility of an organization for the impacts of its decisions and activities on society and the environment, through transparent and ethical behavior that:

- contributes to [sustainable development \(3.13\)](#) including the health and the welfare of society;
- takes into account the expectations of [stakeholders \(3.10\)](#);
- is in compliance with applicable law and consistent with international norms of behavior;
- is integrated throughout the organization and practiced in its relationships.