

Glossary

Aggression	Violent, angry behavior toward others
Anticholinergics <i>Pronunciation: Antee - kolin-ergicks</i>	Medications used to help treat muscle twitches and other unusual muscle movements that can be side effects of some medications, especially antipsychotics.
Antidepressants	Medications used to treat depression
Antipsychotics <i>Pronunciation: Antee - si - kottiks</i>	Medications used to treat mental health disorders that cause disorganized thinking such as schizophrenia
Anti-anxiety medications	Medications used to treat anxiety or nervousness
Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)	A common condition where a child has a hard time controlling his activity and concentration. Children with ADHD often struggle with paying attention, following directions, sitting still in school.
Bipolar Disorder	A mental health disorder where a person has extreme changes in mood switching from being very excited and active (mania) to feeling sad and with low-energy and lack of interest (depression). Bipolar disorder used to be called "manic-depression".
Brand Name of a Medication	The name a drug company gives to medicine. For example, Tylenol is the brand name for the medication acetaminophen. Motrin is the brand name for the medication ibuprofen.
Delusion	A false belief about what is real.
Depression	A mental health disorder when a child feels sadness, low energy, not having interest in activities most of the time.
Generic Name of a Medication	The chemical name for a medication.
Hallucination	Seeing things or hearing sounds that do not really exist.
Informed Consent	Permission given by a child's legal guardian for a medication or treatment plan to be used. The healthcare provider must explain why a medication or treatment would be helpful and what the possible side effects could be. The legal guardian must express understanding this information and agree to the medication and/or plan.
Insomnia	Difficulty falling asleep or staying asleep.
Medication Interactions	One medication affecting how another medication works. This can occur whenever there is more than one medication in the body.

Mood Disorders: Mood Dysregulation Mood Instability	A child's mood (feelings and activity) changes frequently and the child seems to be unable to control his mood. For example, he may show extreme anger over a small problem or for no reason.
Mood stabilizers	Medications that help to keep a child's mood be more settled.
Nurse Practitioner (APRN)	An advanced practice registered nurse (APRN) with additional education that allows him/her to diagnose health and mental health problems and prescribe medication.
Obsessive Compulsive Disorder (OCD)	Unusual anxiety and fears that make child want to repeatedly perform an activity. For example, a person with OCD who is very worried about germs may need to wash his hands over and over, many times during the day.
Opioid Blockers	Medications that block the effect of narcotics.
Panic Disorder	A condition where a person has sudden, repeated attacks of overwhelming fear and anxiety.
Pediatrician	An MD or DO that specializes in caring for children and adolescents
Physician Assistant (PA)	Individuals with specialized education to diagnose health and mental health problems and prescribe medication.
Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)	A reaction to a traumatic event such as an accident, attack or highly stressful situation. PTSD symptoms may be seen shortly after the event or not for months or years later. Symptoms may include nightmares about the event, depression and avoiding places that may remind the person of the event. The child may be "super vigilant", or constantly being on the "look out" for something bad to happen.
Premenstrual Dysphoric Disorder (PMDD).	Feelings of depression, nervousness, anger that occurs repeatedly every month prior to a girl's menstrual period.
Psychiatrist <i>Pronunciation: si ki a trist</i>	An MD or DO that specializes in emotional and behavioral health problems.
Schizoaffective Disorder <i>Pronunciation: skitso a fektiv</i>	A condition where a child may experience unusual thoughts like hallucinations or delusions as well as signs of a mood disorder.
Schizophrenia <i>Pronunciation: skitso free nia</i>	A disorder that can cause a person to be confused about what is real and what is not real. The person may hear voices or sounds or see things that are not real (hallucinations). The person may be confused about who they are or why things happen (delusions). They may also feel that other people are "out to get them".

Seasonal Affective Disorder	Feelings of sadness and depression that happens at the same time every year, often starting in the fall and lasting through winter.
Side Effects	Unwanted or unexpected results from a medication. Tell your healthcare provider about any side effects.
Social Anxiety	Severe nervousness or shyness with other people.
Taper	To slowly lower a medication dose over time so that the child's body can adjust to the lower dose. Many medications need to be "tapered" rather than suddenly stopped. Talk to your child's health care provider before stopping any medication.
Titrate	To slowly increase or decrease a medication dose so that your child gets used to the medication. Talk to your child's health care provider before changing how much medication you administer to your child.
Toxic	Poisonous; Medications that are not used correctly can be toxic to your child.
Tremor	Uncontrolled shaking or trembling in the hands, arms, legs
Urinary Retention	A child is unable to urinate when his bladder feels full. If your child says that he cannot urinate or has trouble urinating, contact your health care provider right away.

References: <http://www.mayoclinic.com>
<http://www.webmd.com>