

**GLOSSARY OF ACRONYMS, LAWS AND TERMS FOR
PARENTS WHOSE CHILDREN HAVE EMOTIONAL
AND/OR BEHAVIORAL DISORDERS**



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Acronyms

A&D	Alcohol and Drug.
ACCH	Association for the Care of Children's Health. A multidisciplinary association of professionals and parents that promotes quality psychosocial health care for children and their families.
ADD	Attention Deficit Disorder. See Attention-deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, Page 9
ADHD	Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. A condition characterized by a failure to remain attentive in various situations, especially in the school and home. Hyperactivity refers to excessive motion or activity.
AMI	Alliance for the Mentally Ill. See NAMI.
ARC	Formerly known as The Association for Retarded Citizens. Support group and program for families with children who have developmental disabilities.
ASFA	Adoption & Safe Families Act.
BD	Behavioral Disorder.
CAN	Child Abuse and Neglect.
CAP	Center Accreditation Project. A national certification project for quality child care programs.
CASA	Court-Appointed Special Advocate.
CASSP	Child and Adolescent Services System Program. Program funded by the National Institute of Mental Health, now located in the Center for Mental Health Services, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, and local communities to plan, develop and implement services for children and adolescents with serious emotional disorders.
CDA	Child Development Associate. Training and certification program for Head Start and child care staff.
CEC	Council on Exceptional Children. Professional organization for persons serving exceptional school age children.

CMHC	Community Mental Health Center. A facility providing local mental health services. May be run by the county or state or be a private, non-profit organization.
CMHS	Center for Mental Health Services (Formally a part of the National Institute of Mental Health, now located in the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration). A federal agency, part of the United States Department of Health and Human Services, that sponsors research, demonstration, and services activities to increase knowledge and improve services in the field of mental health.
CMI	Chronic Mental Illness.
CP	Cerebral Palsy.
CPS	Child Protective Services. State or county agency responsible for addressing issues of child abuse and neglect.
CSP	Community Support Program. Federally funded programs (through the Center for Mental Health Services) to develop community support systems for persons with long-term psychiatric disabilities.
CYSED	Children and Youth with Serious Emotional Disorders.
CST	Child Study Team. A team consisting of the parents of a child with a disability and professionals serving the child, convened to develop long and short-range goals for the child's progress.
DD	Developmental Disability (or Delay). Disabilities which affect a person's development, such as, mental retardation, epilepsy, autism, cerebral palsy or similar disabilities. (See also MR/DD)
DEC	Division for Early Childhood of the Council for Exceptional Children. The professional organization for persons serving preschool children with disabilities.
DHHS	United States Department of Health and Human Services.
DOE	Department of Education (United States or state).
DSM IV TR	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4th Edition). A classification system for mental illnesses developed by the American Psychiatric Association.
D.S.W.	Doctorate Degree in Social Work.
Ed.D.	Indicates Doctoral Degree in Education.

EEG	Electroencephalogram. A test, which measures electrical impulses in the brain.
EHA	The Education for All Handicapped Children Act. See Public Law 94-142.
EPSDT	Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment. Part of Title XIX Medicaid.
FAPE	A Free and Appropriate Public Education.
FERPA	Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act. (Student School Records Act.) Federal regulation governing confidentiality of student records and parental rights of access and consent to release.
FFCMH	Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health. A national organization of families and professionals dedicated to advocacy and systems change for children's mental health.
I & R	Information and Referral.
ICFMR	Intermediate Care Facility for People with Mental Retardation.
IEP	Individualized Education Plan. A written plan of services for a child with a disability developed jointly by parents and school personnel as required under Public Law 94-142.
IFSP	Individual Family Services Plan. Written objectives for each child 0-2, addressing both the child's and family's needs in the early intervention program.
ITC	Individualized and Tailored Care.
LCSW	Denotes certification by a state as a Licensed Clinical Social Worker. Such licensure requires at least two years experience with a direct client caseload under supervision and passing a state examination. (Page 38). Some Social Workers have A.C.S.W. after their names, indicating similar certification from the Academy of Certified Social Workers.
LEA	Local Educational Agency.
LRE	Least Restrictive Environment.
MBD	Minimal Brain Dysfunction. See Brain injured in the Terms section of the glossary.
MHA	Mental Health Association. A non-profit citizens organization dedicated to legislative advocacy on behalf of people with mental illness and children with

disorders. Other services include public education and prevention of abuse and family problems and sponsorship of parent support groups.

- MI** **Mental Impairment/Illness.**
- MMPI** **Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory.** A personality assessment tool widely used in making psychological evaluations. Normally given to persons 16 years of age and older.
- MPB** **Migrant Program Branch.** A federal Head Start program serving Native-American children who reside on reservations and migrant children.
- MPH** Indicates a **Master's Degree in Public Health.**
- MR** **Mental Retardation.**
- MR/DD** **Mental Retardation/Developmental Disability (or Delay or Disorder).**
- M.S.W.** **Master's Degree in Social Work.**
- NAEYC** **National Association for the Education of Young Children.** A professional organization for persons in early childhood education.
- NAMI** **National Alliance for the Mentally Ill.** A self-help organization of persons with mental illness, their families and friends.
- NAMI-CAN** **National Alliance for the Mentally Ill-Child and Adolescent Network.** NAMI'S self-help organization for families of children with emotional and mental disorders.
- NICHCY** **National Information Center for Children and Youth with Disabilities.** A free information service that assists parents, educators, caregivers and others in ensuring that all children and youth with disabilities have a better opportunity to reach their fullest potential.
- NICWA** **National Indian Child Welfare Association**
- NIDRR** **National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research.** A federal agency that funds research and services for persons with physical or mental disabilities. Part of the United States Department of Education.
- NIMH** **National Institute of Mental Health,** which formerly housed federal mental health training programs now located in the Center for Mental Health Services.
- NMHA** **National Mental Health Association.** See **MHA.**
- OT** **Occupational Therapy.**

P & A	Protection and Advocacy. State agency providing advocacy activities on behalf of persons with developmental disabilities and mental illness. See Public Law 99-319.
PDD	Pervasive Developmental Disorder.
Ph.D.	Indicates a doctoral degree in any of a wide range of disciplines (sociology, psychology, anthropology, mathematics, etc.)
PIC	Parent Information Center. Parent information and support programs funded by the United States Department of Education.
PT	Physical Therapy.
PTI	Parent Training and Information Centers. See PIC.
R & R	Resource and Referral.
R & T	Research and Training (or R & T Centers). Centers funded by NIDRR to provide research, training and technical assistance to consumers with disabilities and service providers. Two centers focus on the needs of children and youth with emotional disorders. These two centers are also supported by CMHS and are located at the University of South Florida and at Portland State University in Oregon. See RRTC.
RN	Registered Nurse.
RRC	Regional Resource Center. Federally funded programs responsible for training and technical assistance to staff who serve school age children with disabilities.
RRI	Regional Research Institute (for Human Services). Portland State University, Portland, Oregon.
RRTC	Rehabilitation Research and Training Center. Federally funded programs to provide training to professionals and informational and technical assistance resources to individuals with disabilities and their families. See R & T .
SAMHSA	Substance Abuse Mental Health Services Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.
SAT	Standardized Achievement Test.
SEA	State Educational Agency.
SED	Serious Emotional Disability (or Disorder). Also commonly EH for "emotional handicap," or EBD for "emotional or behavioral disorder."

- SMHRCY** **State Mental Health Representatives for Children and Youth.** The professional people in each state responsible for the planning, development and management of public child mental health services. A division of the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors.
- SS** **Social Services.**
- SSA** **Social Security Administration.** A federal agency that administers social security and disability benefits.
- SSDI** **Social Security Disability Insurance.** A federal program administered by SSA.
- SSI** **Supplemental Security Income.** A federal program administered by SSA.
- VR** **Vocational Rehabilitation.** Also commonly VRD or DVR; "D" for Department.
- WISC** See **Wechsler Tests** in Terms section of glossary.
- WRAT** **Wide Range Achievement Test.** A short test for evaluating basic skills of spelling, arithmetic and reading. The WRAT is widely used by schools for testing educational achievement.

Laws and Regulations

Public Law (P.L.) 94-142 (1975). The original Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Commonly known as The Education for All Handicapped Children Act. A federal law which guarantees a free, appropriate public education for all children with disabilities. Also known as 94-142.

Public Law (P.L.) 96-272 (1980). Adoption Assistance and Child Welfare Act of 1980. Federal law outlining procedures for the placement of children out of home by state child welfare agencies.

Public Law (P.L.) 96-389 (1980). Mental Health Systems Act. Encourages the development of systems of care. Policies contained in the Act received no specific funding.

Public Law (P.L.) 99-319 (1986). Protection and Advocacy for Mentally Ill Individuals Act of 1986. Federal law allocating funds to each state for advocacy activities on behalf of persons with developmental disabilities or mental illness.

Public Law (P.L.) 99-457 (1986). Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendment of 1986. Guarantees free appropriate early intervention (birth through age two) (Part H) and special education (age three to twenty-one) (Part B).

Public Law (P.L.) 101-336 (1990). American with Disabilities Act.

Public Law (P.L.) 102-119 (1991). Amendment and Reauthorization of IDEA.

(1990) Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA). Guarantees free appropriate early intervention (Part H) and special education (Part B).

Public Law (P.L.) 102-321. Child Mental Health Services Program

Section 504. A part of the Rehabilitation Act of 1974. This section states that no program or activity receiving federal funds can exclude, deny benefits to, or discriminate against any person on the basis of disability. It also requires access for people who have disabilities to all public buildings. Also known as 504.

Title IV-E. Also known as Public Law (P.L.) 96-272 or Title IV-E of The Social Security Act.

Title XIX (19). Federal program of medical aid designed for those unable to afford fee for service medical care. (Medicaid). With a Medicaid card, individuals can purchase medical service as needed in the community. Part of the Social Security Act.

Title XX (20). Federal program supports social services at the state and local level contingent on the development of a plan which includes the goals and target groups for such services. Part of the Social Security Act.

Terms

Acting Out. Self-abusive, aggressive, violent and/or disruptive behavior.

Acute. Marked by a sudden onset, sharp rise, and lasting a short time, demanding urgent attention

Adjudicated. Coming under the protection or guardianship and jurisdiction of the court.

Adjustment Disorder. The development of emotional or behavioral symptoms in response to an identifiable stressor(s).

Advocacy. The process of actively supporting the cause of an individual (case advocacy) or group (class advocacy), speaking or writing in favor of, or being intercessor or defender. Action to assure the best possible services for or intervention in the service system on behalf of an individual or group.

Affect. Feeling, emotion.

Affective. Related to or arising from feelings and emotions.

Affective Disorder. A disorder of mood (feeling, emotion). Refers to a disturbance of mood and other symptoms that occur together for a minimal duration of time and are not due to other physical or mental illness.

Anxiety Disorder. Exaggerated or inappropriate responses to the perception of internal or external dangers.

Appropriate Education. An individual education program specially designed to meet the unique needs of a child who has a disability.

Assessment. See Evaluation.

Attachment Disorder. An attachment disorder is a condition in which individuals have difficulty forming loving, lasting, intimate relationships.

Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD). The essential features of this disorder are developmentally inappropriate degrees of inattention, impulsiveness and sometimes hyperactivity.

Autistic Disorder. A disorder (usually appearing by age 3) characterized by lack of communication, lack of social skills, withdrawal and developmental delays.

Avoidance. A symptom of disorder manifested by avoiding the establishment of new interpersonal contacts to the extent that social functioning is impaired.

Behavioral Disorder. A disorder characterized by displaying behaviors over a long period of time which significantly deviate from socially acceptable norms for the individual's age and situation.

Bipolar Disorder. A mood disorder with elevated mood, usually accompanied by a major depressive episode.

Brain-Injury. A condition in which an individual before, during, or after birth has received an injury to or suffered an infection of the brain. As a result of such organic impairment, there may be disorders that prevent or impede the normal learning process.

Care Coordination. Brokering services for an individual to ensure that their needs are met and their services are not duplicated by the organizations involved in providing care.

Capitated Rates. Rembursement by insurance companies to care providers that has predetermined amount (cap) of dollars for rendered services.

Case Change. Changing the services for an individual.

Case Management. A service that assists clients to obtain and coordinate community resources such as income assistance, education, housing, medical care, treatment, vocational preparation, and recreation.

Case Manager. An individual who organizes services for a client.

Child Psychiatrist. A physician (M.D.) specializing in mental, emotional, or behavior disorders in children and adolescents. Qualified to prescribe medications.

Child Psychologist. A mental health professional with a Ph.D. in psychology who administer tests, evaluates and treats children's emotional disorders. In most states, cannot prescribe medication.

Child Welfare. A field of social service concerned with the care and well being of children.

Child Welfare Agency. An administrative organization providing protection to children, and supportive services to children and their families.

Childhood Depression. See Major Depression and Depression.

Chronic. Marked by long duration or frequent recurrence.

Clinical Social Worker. A mental health professional trained to provide services to individuals, families, and groups. Cannot prescribe medication.

Collaboration. A helping relationship between a family member and a professional in a reciprocal relationship in which the family and professional share power and responsibility. The

relationship is grounded in the belief that the family of a child with an emotional disorder can be a resource to the professional and visa versa.

Community Based Services. The practice of having the locus of services as well as management and decision-making responsibility at the community level.

Community Support System. An organized system of care to assist adults with long-term psychiatric disabilities to meet their needs and develop their potentials without being unnecessarily isolated or excluded from the community.

Conduct Disorder. Repetitive and persistent patterns of behavior that violate either the rights of others or age appropriate social norms or rules.

Cultural Competence. An awareness and acceptance of cultural differences, an awareness of one's own cultural values, an understanding of the "dynamics of difference" in the helping process, basic knowledge about the client's culture, and the ability to adapt practice skills to fit the client's cultural context.

Custody Relinquishment. The practice of requiring parents to surrender one's child into the custody of the state in order to obtain services at public expense.

Day Treatment. Community based, non-residential program of services for children with emotional disorders. It is the most intensive program available that still allows the child to remain in the home.

Defensive Behavior. Behavior that is for the purpose of protecting the individual or avoiding unpleasant ideas, thoughts, and consequences.

Delinquency. Violation of law by a child or youth (usually under 18).

Depression. A type of mood disorder characterized by low or irritable mood or loss of interest or pleasure in almost all activities over a period of time.

Developmental Disorders. Disorders that have predominate disturbances in normal development of language, motor, cognitive and/or motor skills.

Deviant Behavior. Breaking formal or informal rules or laws relative to social customs or norms, including sexual behavior.

Dual Diagnosis. A diagnosis of an emotional disorder and another disorder such as developmental delay, drug and alcohol use or a mental illness.

Due Process Hearing. A formal legal proceeding presided over by an impartial public official who listens to both sides of the dispute and renders a decision based upon the law.

Eating Disorders. Disorders that are manifested by gross disturbances in eating behavior, including anorexia nervosa and bulimia.

Elimination Disorders. The essential feature of these disorders are the lack of control over bladder (enuresis) or bowel (encopresis) not caused by a physical disorder.

Emotional Disability (or Disorder). Behavior, emotional, and/or social impairment exhibited by a child or adolescent that consequently disrupts the child's or adolescent's academic and/or developmental progress, family, and/or interpersonal relationships.

Empowerment. The ability to exercise influence and control over the services one's child receives.

Enuresis/Encopresis. See Elimination Disorders.

Evaluation. A process conducted by mental health professionals which results in an opinion about a child's mental or emotional capacity, and may include recommendations about treatment or placement. See Assessment.

Exceptional Children. Children whose performance deviates from the norm (either above or below) to the extent that special programming is needed.

Family Support Program. Programs available in the community that assist children and their families so that children can remain in their homes, and all members of the family can live balances, healthy lives.

Family Therapy. A treatment model that involves interaction with family members and family interactions as well as with the individual.

Federation of Families for Children's Mental Health. A parent-run organization focused on the needs of children and youth with emotional, behavioral or mental disorders and their families.

Guidance Counselor. An individual working in a school who is trained to do screening, evaluations, and career and academic advising.

Identity Disorder. Severe subjective distress caused by child's inability to achieve an integrated sense of self.

Inclusion. An educational option for students with disabilities to be educated in a regular classroom in their neighborhood school with all necessary supports provided so that the student can participate fully.

Individualized Education Program (IEP). A federally mandated written individual plan of services for all children with disabilities who qualify for special education. It is developed jointly by parents and school personnel.

Inpatient. Services received while residing in the hospital or residential care facility.

Learning Disorder. A chronic condition which interferes with development, integration and/or demonstration of verbal and/or non-verbal abilities.

Least Restrictive Environment. An educational, treatment or living situation that provides appropriate services or programs for a child with disabilities while imposing as few limitations or constraints as possible.

Mainstreaming. Placement of a child with a disability in the regular classroom for part of the school day.

Major Depression. A mood disorder with a depressed affect.

Managed Care. A method of providing and paying for health care services which organizes MDs, hospitals, and other providers into health care delivery groups.

Medicaid. Title XIX (19) funding for medical services for individuals receiving public assistance, or who have vision impairments or disabilities.

Mental Illness. General term applied to severe emotional problems or psychiatric disorders.

Neurological Impairment. Damage or deficiency to the nervous system of the body.

Neurologist. A physician (M.D.) specializing in diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the nervous system.

Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. An anxiety disorder manifested by intrusive and persistent thoughts (obsessions) or impulses and compulsive behaviors or rituals (compulsions).

Oppositional Disorder. The covert display of underlying aggression by patterns of obstinate, but generally passive behavior. Children with this disorder often provoke adults or other children by the use of negativism, stubbornness, dawdling, procrastination, and other behaviors.

Outpatient. Treatment available in the community at a local mental health clinic or from private therapists. Children receiving this type of treatment generally live at home. (Page 43)

Parent Training:

1. Classes or individual instruction designed to improve parenting skills in such areas as discipline, consistency, and communication; and
2. Parent Training and Information (PTI) provides information and assistance to parents so they can be knowledgeable and effective advocates within service and policy systems.

Pediatric RN. A registered nurse specializing in the care of children.

Pervasive Developmental Disorder. Extreme distortions or delays in the development of social behavior and language.

Phobic Disorders. Disorders which cause extreme and irrational anxiety when encountering particular situations, objects or activities.

Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Anxiety disorder following a traumatic event.

Psychiatric Nurse. A registered nurse specializing in the care of patients with emotional or psychiatric disorders.

Psychiatric Social Worker. Social worker specializing in work with psychiatric patients and their families.

Psychiatrist. A physician (M.D.) specializing in mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders. Qualified to prescribe medications.

Psychoanalyst. A person who diagnoses and treats emotional disorders through special techniques that explore a patient's mental and emotional makeup. This approach to treatment is usually long term.

Psychologist. See Clinical Psychologist.

Psychosis. A general term used to describe any of several mental disorders characterized by social withdrawal, distortions of reality, loss of contact with environment and disintegration of personality.

Psychotherapist. A mental health professional who provides psychotherapy.

Psychotherapy. A broad term applied to a variety of approaches to the treatment of mental and emotional disorders.

Residential Treatment. Live-in facilities that provide treatment and care for children with emotional disorders who require continuous medication and/or supervision or relief from environmental stresses.

Respite Services. Temporary care given to an individual for the purpose of providing a period of relief to the primary caregivers. Respite is used to decrease stress in the homes of persons with disabilities or handicaps, thereby increasing caregivers' overall effectiveness.

Schizophrenia. A serious mental disorder characterized by verbal incoherence, severely impaired interpersonal relations, disturbance in thought processes, cognitive deficits, and inappropriate or blunted affect. The child may also exhibit hallucinations or delusions.

School Phobia. Fear of going to school associated with anxiety about leaving home and family members.

School Psychologist. A mental health professional who works in schools.

School Social Worker. A social worker who works in schools. (See Social Worker)

Screening. An assessment or evaluation for the purpose of determining the appropriate services for a client.

Serious Emotional or Behavioral Disability/Disorder. Emotional and/or social impairment in a child or adolescent that consequently disrupts the child's or adolescent's academic and/or developmental progress, family and/or interpersonal relationships, and has impaired functioning that has continued for at least one year, or has an impairment of short duration and high severity.

Simple Phobia. Characterized by persistent irrational fears of a specific object, activity, or situation.

Social Worker. A professional trained to provide services to individuals, families, and groups.

Social Maladjustment. Extreme difficulty dealing appropriately with other people.

Sociopath. A term sometimes used to describe persons with extreme disregard for and hostility toward society.

Somatization Disorders. A number of childhood disorders in which psychological or social factors contribute to physical symptoms.

Status Offense. Non-criminal behavior of a child such as running away, truancy, and curfew violation, that can result in juvenile court action.

Substance Abuse/Dependence. The misuse of alcohol or drugs.

Support Services. Transportation, financial help, support groups, homemaker services, respite services, and other specific services to children and families.

Systems of Care. A comprehensive spectrum of mental health and other necessary services which are organized into a coordinated network to meet the multiple and changing needs of children with emotional disorders.

Systems Change. Making modifications in the way policy and procedures are made or services are delivered across multiple programs or agencies.

Tourette's Syndrome. A neurological disorder characterized by involuntary muscular movements, uncontrollable vocal sounds, and inappropriate words.

Transition. The change from using children's services to using adult services.

Transition Services. Services needed by youth in transition, such as:

- Independent Living Skills
- Career Education
- Interpersonal Relationship Skills
- Leisure Time Training
- Vocational Training
- Job Placement
- On-site Supervision
- Supervised Apartment Living

Treatment. Changing behaviors or other conditions related to the child's emotional or behavioral disorder; and/or helping the individual and his or her family to cope with the disability.

Treatment Modality. The method that is used to treat a child; for example, behavior management is one treatment modality and play therapy is another.

Wechsler Tests. A series of verbal and performance tests widely used in school systems. Three types are used:

1. WPPSI: The Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence
2. WAIS-R: The Adult Intelligence Scale (Revised)
3. WISC or WISC-R: The Intelligence Scale for Children (Revised)

Withdrawing Behavior. Behavior characterized by reduced interest in or contact with other people, and can include absence of speech, regression to babyhood, exhibition of many fears, depression, refusing contacts with other people.

Wraparound Services. The coordination of delivery of services to children and their families that is individually tailored to each case with the goal of keeping the family together in the community and being included in normalized school settings.

Glossary Acknowledgements

The majority of the information in this glossary is taken from the text of “Taking Charge: A Handbook for Parents Whose Children Have Emotional Handicaps”, 1994, published by the Research and Training Center on Family Support and Children’s Mental Health, Portland, Oregon. (To order *Taking Charge*, call (503) 725-4040, Email rtcpubs@pdx.edu, or visit our website www.rtc.pdx.edu.) Additional definitions were taken from the Idaho Child and Adolescent Services System Program (CASSP) Glossary or were contributed by staff members of the Research and Training Center on Family Support and Children's Mental Health.

Certain acronyms were defined by staff members of their organizations. Some of these were Mental Health Association (MHA), defined by Diane Luther of the Salem, Oregon, Mental Health Association; Migrant Program Branch (MPB), defined by Penny Hinkley of the Oregon Migrant and Indian Coalition Head Start, a Migrant Program Branch organization; State Mental Health Representatives for Children and Youth (SMHRCY), defined by Lenore Behar, Ph.D., Chief, Child Mental Health Services, North Carolina Department of Human Resources; and anonymous authors of brochures distributed by the National Information Center for Children and Youth with Disabilities (NICHCY) and the Association for the Care of Children's Health (ACCH). Certain terms were defined by experts in the field. These include the definition of "exceptional children" by Richard J. Sonnen, Ed.D., Department Head, Special Studies, Portland State University, Oregon; "community support system" by the Department of Health and Human Services Steering Committee on the Chronically Mentally Ill, 1980; and "emotional disability," "serious emotional disorder," and "behavior disorder" by Vermont Child and Adolescent Services System Program (CASSP). The definitions of "schizoid disorder" and "schizophrenic disorder" are taken from *Behavior Disorders in Infants, Children, and Adolescents* edited by John M. Reisman (1986), New York: Random House. Another reference source is *Women and Psychotherapy: An Assessment of Research and Practice* edited by Annette Brodsky and Rachel Hare-Mustin (1980), New York: Guilford Press.

The Research and Training Center Staff offered suggestions on the content of the glossary and assisted in locating and defining acronyms and terms. Marilyn McManus proofread the glossary and offered suggestions for its improvement. Barbara Friesen originated the idea of developing a glossary of acronyms and terms as a service to families of children with emotional disorders.