**Exhibit G, Select Terms Defined**

This form provides additional key terms by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Each definition reflects the term’s specific use and intent within the Healthy Brain Initiative: State and Local Road Map for Public Health, 2023-2027 - and may differ in other contexts.

“Brain Health” is a concept that involves making the most of the brain’s capacity and helping to reduce some risks that occur with aging. Brain Health refers to the ability to draw on the strengths of the brain to remember, learn, play, concentrate, understand, and maintain a clear, active mind.

“Caregiving for people with dementia” refers to paid care from professionals and unpaid help provided by spouses, partners, adult children, other relatives and friends to people living with Dementia. Caregivers for people with dementia often assist with activities of daily living such as personal care, household management, medication and health care management, and coordination of financial matters.

“Clinical Settings” means locations and facilities are typically structured around the provision of health care by clinicians. They can include, but are not limited to, federally qualified health centers, community-based health clinics.

“Cognition” refers to the mental function involved in attention, thinking, understanding, learning, remembering, solving problems, and making decisions. Cognition is a fundamental aspect of an individual’s ability to engage in activities, accomplish goals and successfully negotiate the world. It can be viewed along a continuum — from no clinical symptoms to Mild Cognitive Impairment to Alzheimer’s and severe Dementia.

“Cognitive Functioning” refers to the combination of mental processes that includes the ability to learn new things, intuition, judgment, language and remembering.

“Cognitive Health” refers to the present when Cognitive Functioning is working well and making the most of the brain’s ability to remember, learn, play, concentrate and maintain a clear, active mind.

“Cognitive Impairment” refers to trouble remembering, learning new things, concentrating, or making decisions that affect everyday life.

“Comorbidities” refer to when a person has more than one disease or condition at the same time. Conditions described as Comorbidities are often chronic or long-term conditions. Other names to describe comorbid conditions are coexisting or co-occurring conditions and sometimes multimorbidity or multiple chronic conditions.

“Disease Prevention Levels” refers to the opportunities for public health intervention that include primary (e.g., Dementia Risk Reduction), secondary (e.g., Early Detection and Diagnosis; linkages to treatment, care, and services), and tertiary (e.g., prevention and management of Comorbidities leading to preventable hospitalizations and poor health outcomes; Caregiving for people with dementia) prevention.

“Down Syndrome” refers to a condition in which a person is born with extra genetic material from chromosome 21, one of the 23 human chromosomes. The extra copies of genes cause developmental problems and health issues, nearly always affecting learning, language and memory.

“Engagement and Educate the Public” means increase public knowledge about Brain Health, risk factors for Dementia and benefits of Early Detection and Diagnosis.

“Essential Public Health Services” or “EPHS” which describe the activities that public health professionals in all communities should undertake.

“Evidence-Informed Approaches” refers to health or public health practices, procedures, programs, or policies that have been shown to be effective, however have not gone through the rigor to be deemed evidence-based. The effects are clearly linked to the activities themselves, not to outside, unrelated events.

“Frontotemporal Degeneration” refers to a group of disorders caused by progressive nerve cell loss in the brain’s frontal lobes (the regions behind the forehead) or its temporal lobes (the regions behind the ears) that lead to Frontotemporal Dementia.

“Health-Care Settings” means locations within the public or private sector that provide acute care to the general populace and can include, but are not limited to hospital emergency departments, urgent care clinics, inpatient services, substance abuse treatment clinics, public health clinics, community clinics, correctional health-care facilities, and primary care settings.

“Health Promotion” refers to the process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health. It moves beyond a focus on individual behavior towards a wide range of social and environmental interventions.

“Healthy Aging” is the process by which older adults retain their health and independence, while avoiding disease and injury. For older adults with chronic diseases, this includes helping them effectively manage their diseases and avoid complications.

“Healthy Behaviors” refers to the practices that can prevent or reduce the likelihood of a chronic disease such as not smoking, maintaining a body weight appropriate for height and frame, being physically active, not drinking alcohol or drinking in moderation and getting sufficient sleep.

“Health Disparities” are preventable differences in the burden of disease, injury, violence, or opportunities to achieve optimal health that are experienced by socially disadvantaged populations.

“HHSC” means the Health and Human Services Commission.

“Hippocampal Sclerosis” or “HS” refers to the shrinkage and hardening of tissue in the hippocampus of the brain. The hippocampus plays a key role in forming memories. HS brain changes are often accompanied by accumulation of the misfolded protein TDP-43.

“Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities” or “IDD” refers to the disorders that are usually present at birth and that negatively affect the trajectory of the individual’s physical, intellectual and/or emotional development. Many of these conditions affect multiple body parts or systems. Intellectual disability starts any time before a child turns 18 and is characterized by problems with both: (1) intellectual functioning or intelligence, which include the ability to learn, reason, problem solve and other skills; and (2) adaptive behavior, which includes everyday social and life skills. The term “developmental disabilities” is a broader category of often lifelong disability that can be intellectual, physical, or both.

“Lewy Body Disease” is associated with abnormal aggregations (or clumps) of the protein alpha-synuclein in neurons. When they develop in a part of the brain called the cortex, Dementia can result. This is called Dementia with Lewy bodies or DLB.

“Mild Cognitive Impairment” or “MCI” refers to the medical condition typified by an early stage of memory loss or other type of cognitive ability loss (such as language or visual/spatial perception) in individuals who maintain the ability to independently perform most activities of daily living. MCI is a part of the continuum of Cognitive Decline; it can be caused by brain diseases but also can be due to hormonal or nutritional imbalances.

“Modifiable Risk Factors” refers to the lifestyle and behaviors that can reduce or increase a person’s chances of developing a disease.

“Primary Care Providers” or “PCP” refers to the health practitioners who can diagnose, treat, and prevent many conditions and illnesses affecting physical and mental health. In addition to providing preventive health care services, they can manage long-term care for chronic diseases such as diabetes and hypertension.

“Primary Prevention” or Risk Reduction — strives to intervene before health effects occur, through measures such as promoting healthy and safe behaviors (e.g., eating well, exercising regularly, not smoking), mandating safe and healthy practices (e.g., use of seatbelts and bike helmets), and limiting exposure to factors associated with a disease or health condition (e.g., asbestos, lead and mercury). Just as public health works to keep people physically healthy across the lifespan, public health must help people stay cognitively healthy.

“Public Health Approach” refers to the focuses on improving the health of entire populations across the lifespan, including Dementia Risk Reduction, Early Detection and Diagnosis, prevention and management of Comorbidities leading to preventable hospitalizations, Community-Clinical Linkages, Referral to services and caregiving for people living with Dementia. It also includes building coordinated systems that bind together jurisdiction efforts for Dementia and caregiving.

“Public Health Systems” refer to all public, private, and voluntary entities that contribute to the delivery of Essential Public Health Services within a jurisdiction.

“Risk Reduction” or “Primary Prevention” strives to intervene before health effects occur through measures such as altering health risk behaviors (e.g., poor eating habits, tobacco use) and banning substances known to be associated with a disease or health condition (e.g., asbestos, lead and mercury). Modifiable Risk Factors are the lifestyle choices and behaviors that can reduce or increase a person’s chances of developing a disease.

“Secondary Prevention”or Early Detection and Diagnosis — aims to identify diseases in the earliest stages, before the onset of more severe symptoms (e.g., increasing awareness of symptoms, promoting early diagnosis, and educating health care Providers about the benefits of early diagnosis and intervention strategies). Public health plays a unique role in building relationships between communities and health systems to ensure equitable access to detection and diagnostic services for all people.

“Social Determinants of Health” or “SDOH” means conditions in places where people are born, live, learn, work and play. These conditions can have a profound effect on a person’s health, including their risk for Alzheimer’s Disease and other Dementias.

“State” means the State of Texas and its instrumentalities, including DSHS and any other State agency, its officers, employees, or authorized agents.

“Stigma” refers to the negative social attitude and social disapproval that can lead unfairly to discrimination against an identifiable group of people, a place, or a nation. It is associated with a lack of knowledge, a need to blame someone, fears about disease and death, and gossip that spreads rumors and myths.

“Subjective Cognitive Decline” or “SCD” is the self-reported experience of worsening or more frequent difficulties in thinking and memory in the past year. It is an early sign of possible Cognitive Impairment and can be an indicator of future risk of Alzheimer’s Disease and other Dementias.

"Supplant" (verb) means to replace or substitute one source of funding for another source of funding. A recipient of Grant Agreement funds under this RFA must not use the funds to pay any costs the recipient is already obligated to pay. If a Grantee, prior to responding to an RFA, had committed to provide funding for activities defined in the Grant Agreement’s Statement of work, then the Grantee must provide the amount of funding previously committed in addition to the amount requested under this RFA.

“TAC” means the Texas Administrative Code.

“Tertiary Prevention”or management of Comorbidities — involves managing disease post diagnosis to minimize negative health and quality of life effects. Comorbidities occur when a person has more than one disease or condition at the same time. The public health framework takes a culturally tailored approach and encourages thinking about how a person’s preferences, other diagnoses, and circumstances impact their overall health (e.g., recognition and coordination of medications, notation of caregiver status in medical records). Tertiary Prevention is also important when thinking about Caregivers, who are influential in managing care and reducing complications, sometimes at the expense of their own health.

“Vascular Dementia” is caused by inadequate blood flow to the brain, sometimes due to a stroke, and results in changes in thinking skills.