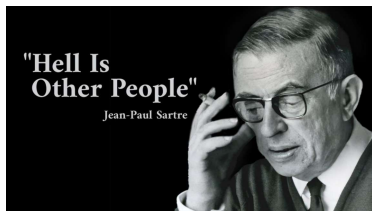


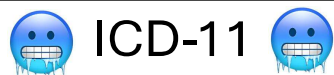
Neurodiversity

The neurodiversity paradigm frames neurobiological variations on a spectrum, emphasizing strengths such as innovation, intense focus, and unique problem-solving alongside challenges in social, educational, or workplace settings. It contrasts with traditional medical models by promoting acceptance and accommodations, similar to biodiversity in nature.



Neurodivergent („Neurospicy“) vs Neurotypical

Neurodivergent Communities



ICD-11



The World Health Organization (WHO) has released the 2025 edition of the International Classification of Diseases 11th Revision (ICD-11) – a tool that standardizes the language used by health professionals worldwide in diagnosing, reporting and monitoring diseases, injuries and causes of death.

Neurodivergent describes individuals whose cognitive processing diverges from societal norms, including conditions like ADHD, autism, dyslexia, dyspraxia, dyscalculia, Tourette syndrome, and others. Neurotypical refers to those whose neurology aligns with dominant norms

Vital peer-led spaces for people with variations like Autism, ADHD, Dyslexia, etc., offering understanding, identity support, and empowerment by sharing experiences, reducing shame, and advocating for inclusion in a neurotypical world, often connecting online and locally through groups, events, and shared resources for mutual growth and navigating challenges together.