





11	People with Down syndrome attend school, work, participate in decisions that affect them, and contribute to society in many wonderful ways.
12	All people with Down syndrome experience cognitive delays but the effect is usually mild to moderate and is not indicative of the many strengths and talents each individual possesses.
13	Quality educational programs, a stimulating home environment, good health care and positive support from family, friends and the community enable people with Down syndrome to develop their full potential.
14	People with Down syndrome have feelings just like everyone else in the population. They experience the full range of emotions. They respond to positive expressions of friendship and they can be hurt and upset by inconsiderate behavior.
15	Approximately half of all children born with Down syndrome have a heart defect.
16	Approximately 25% of individuals with Down syndrome over the age of 35 are at risk of developing Alzheimers disease.
17	Particular attention should be given to vision in people with Down syndrome. Eye disease is reported in over half of patients, ranging from less severe problems such as tear duct abnormalities to vision threatening diagnoses.
18	Studies show that the incidence of thyroid disease in adults with Down syndrome varies between 13%-50%, depending on the individual study. Hypothyroidism can occur at any time from infancy through to adulthood.
19	People with Down syndrome are people first and should not be defined by their condition. Use their given names to speak to them or of them rather than those "people with Down syndrome."
20	Children with Down syndrome can sit, walk, talk, play and engage in a variety of other activities.
21	We are more alike than different. It's just an extra chromosome.

