



Diagnostic Criteria for Dementia of the Alzheimer's Type

- A.** The development of multiple cognitive deficits manifested by both
 - (1)** memory impairment (impaired ability to learn new information or to recall previously learned information)
 - (2)** one (or more) of the following cognitive disturbances:
 - (a)** aphasia (language disturbance);
 - (b)** apraxia (impaired ability to carry out motor activities despite intact motor function);
 - (c)** agnosia (failure to recognize or identify objects despite intact sensory function);
 - (d)** disturbance in executive functioning (i.e., planning, organizing, sequencing, abstracting).
- B.** The cognitive deficits in Criteria A(1) and A(2) each cause significant impairment in social or occupational functioning and represent a significant decline from a previous level of functioning.
- C.** The course is characterized by gradual onset and continuing cognitive decline.
- D.** The cognitive deficits in Criteria A(1) and A(2) are not due to any of the following:
 - (1)** other central nervous system conditions that cause progressive deficits in memory and cognition (e.g., cerebrovascular disease, Parkinson's disease, Huntington's disease, subdural hematoma, normal-pressure hydrocephalus, brain tumor);
 - (2)** systemic conditions that are known to cause dementia (e.g., hypothyroidism, vitamin B or folic acid deficiency, niacin deficiency, hypercalcemia, neurosyphilis, HIV infection); and
 - (3)** substance-induced conditions.
- E.** The deficits do not occur exclusively during the course of a delirium.
- F.** The disturbance is not better accounted for by another Axis I disorder (e.g., Major Depressive Episode).

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