

TABLE 15.2 *DSM-5* Diagnostic Criteria for Major Neurocognitive Disorder

- A. Evidence of significant cognitive decline from a previous level of performance in one or more of the cognitive domains (complex attention, executive function, learning and memory, language, perceptual-motor, or social cognition) based on:
 - 1. Concerns of the individual, a knowledgeable informant, or the clinician that there has been a substantial decline in cognitive function; and
 - 2. A substantial impairment in cognitive performance, preferably documented by standardized neuropsychological testing or, in its absence, another quantified clinical assessment.
- B. The cognitive deficits interfere with independence in everyday activities (i.e., at a minimum, requiring assistance with complex instrumental activities of daily living such as paying bills or managing medications).
- C. The cognitive deficits do not occur exclusively in the context of a delirium.
- D. The cognitive deficits are not better explained by another mental disorder (e.g., major depressive disorder, schizophrenia).

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