

■ 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 A1 and A2 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 A1 and A2 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 B12 or folic acid deficiency, niacin deficiency, hypercalcemia, neurosyphilis, HIV infection)
 - (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 Disorder, Schizophrenia).

Code based on type of onset and predominant features:

With Early Onset: if delirium is superimposed on the dementia

290.11 With Delirium: if delirium is superimposed on the dementia

290.12 With Delusions: if delusions are the predominant feature

290.13 With Depressed Mood: if depressed mood (including presentations that meet full symptom criteria for a Major Depressive Episode) is the predominant feature. A separate diagnosis of Mood Disorder Due to a General Medical Condition is not given.

290.10 Uncomplicated: if none of the above predominated in the current clinical presentation

With Late Onset: if onset is after age 65 years.

290.3 With Delirium: if delirium is superimposed on the dementia

290.20 With Delusions: if delusions are the predominant feature

290.21 With Depressed Mood: if depressed mood (including presentations that meet full symptom criteria for a Major Depressive Episode) is the predominant feature. A separate diagnosis of Mood Disorder Due to a General Medical Condition is not given.

290.0 Uncomplicated: if none of the above predominates in the current clinical presentation

Specify if:

With Behavioral Disturbance

Coding note: Also code **331.0** Alzheimer's disease on Axis III