

## DSM 5 Diagnosis Criteria

ADHD is characterized by a pattern of behavior, present in multiple settings (e.g., school and home), that can result in performance issues in social, educational, or work settings.

Six or more of the following symptoms of inattention have been present for at least 6 months to a degree that is inconsistent with developmental level and that impact directly on social and academic/occupational activities.

Meets / Surpasses Threshold	Inattention	Meets / Surpasses Threshold	Hyperactivity / Impulsivity
	a. Often does not give close attention to details or makes careless mistakes in schoolwork, work, or other activities (e.g., overlooks or misses details, work is inaccurate).		a. Often fidgets with hands or feet or squirms in seat.
	b. Often has difficulty sustaining attention in tasks or play activities (e.g., has difficulty remaining focused during lectures, conversations, or reading lengthy writings).		b. Often leaves seat in situations when remaining seated is expected (e.g., leaves his or her place in the classroom, office or other workplace, or in other situations that require remaining seated).
	c. Often does not seem to listen when spoken to directly (e.g., mind seems elsewhere, even in the absence of any obvious distraction).		c. Often runs about or climbs in situations where it is inappropriate. (In adolescents or adults, may be limited to feeling restless).
	d. Often does not follow through on instructions and fails to finish schoolwork, chores, or duties in the workplace (e.g., starts tasks but quickly loses focus and is easily sidetracked; fails to finish schoolwork, household chores, or tasks in the workplace).		d. Often unable to play or engage in leisure activities quietly.
	e. Often has difficulty organizing tasks and activities (e.g., difficulty managing sequential tasks; difficulty keeping materials and belongings in order; messy, disorganized, work; poor time management; tends to fail to meet deadlines).		e. Is often "on the go" or often acts as if "driven by a motor" (e.g., is unable or uncomfortable being still for an extended time, as in restaurants, meetings, etc; may be experienced by others as being restless and difficult to keep up with).

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Meets / Surpasses Threshold	Inattention	Meets / Surpasses Threshold	Hyperactivity / Impulsivity
	f. Often avoids, dislikes, or is reluctant to engage in tasks that require sustained mental effort (e.g., schoolwork or homework; for older adolescents and adults, preparing reports, completing forms, or reviewing lengthy papers).		f. Often talks excessively.
	g. Often loses things needed for tasks and activities (e.g., school materials, pencils, books, tools, wallets, keys, paperwork, eyeglasses, or mobile telephones).		g. Often blurts out answers before questions have been completed (e.g., completes people's sentences and "jumps the gun" in conversations, cannot wait for next turn in conversation).
	h. Is often easily distracted by extraneous stimuli (for older adolescents and adults, may include unrelated thoughts).		h. Often has trouble waiting his or her turn (e.g., while waiting in line).
	i. Is often forgetful in daily activities (e.g., chores, running errands; for older adolescents and adults, returning calls, paying bills, keeping appointments).		i. Often interrupts or intrudes on others (e.g., butts into conversations or games or activities; may start using other people's things without asking or receiving permission, adolescents or adults may intrude into or take over what others are doing).

B. Some symptoms that cause impairment were present prior to age 12.

C. Criteria for the disorder are met in two or more settings (e.g., at home, school or work, with friends or relatives, or in other activities).

D. There must be clear evidence that the symptoms interfere with or reduce the quality of social, academic, or occupational functioning.

E. The symptoms do not occur exclusively during the course of schizophrenia or another psychotic disorder and are not better accounted for by another mental disorder (e.g., mood disorder, anxiety disorder, dissociative disorder, or a personality disorder)