

DSM-IV and DSM-5 Criteria for the Personality Disorders

Antisocial Personality Disorder	Antisocial Personality Disorder
DSM-IV Criteria	DSM-5 Criteria - Revised April 2012
<p>A. There is a pervasive pattern of disregard for and violation of the rights of others occurring since age 15 years, as indicated by three (or more) of the following: having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Failure to conform to social norms with respect to lawful behaviors as indicated by repeatedly performing acts that are grounds for arrest.2. Deceitfulness, as indicated by repeated lying, use of aliases, or conning others for personal profit or pleasure.3. Impulsivity or failure to plan ahead.4. Irritability and aggressiveness, as indicated by repeated physical fights or assaults.5. Reckless disregard for safety of self or others.6. Consistent irresponsibility, as indicated by repeated failure to sustain consistent work behavior or honor financial obligations.7. Lack of remorse, as indicated by being indifferent to or rationalizing.	<p>The essential features of a personality disorder are impairments in personality (self and interpersonal) functioning and the presence of pathological personality traits. To diagnose antisocial personality disorder, the following criteria must be met:</p> <p>A. Significant impairments in personality functioning manifest by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Impairments in self functioning (a or b):<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Identity: Ego-centrism; self-esteem derived from personal gain, power, or pleasure.b. Self-direction: Goal-setting based on personal gratification; absence of prosocial internal standards associated with failure to conform to lawful or culturally normative ethical behavior. <p>AND</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">2. Impairments in interpersonal functioning (a or b):<ol style="list-style-type: none">a. Empathy: Lack of concern for feelings, needs, or suffering of others; lack of remorse after hurting or mistreating another.b. Intimacy: Incapacity for mutually intimate relationships, as exploitation is a primary means of relating to others, including by deceit and coercion; use of dominance or intimidation to control others.

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<p>B. The individual is at least age 18 years.</p> <p>C. There is evidence of Conduct Disorder with onset before age 15 years.</p> <p>D. The occurrence of antisocial behavior is not exclusively during the course of Schizophrenia or a Manic Episode.</p>	<p>B. Pathological personality traits in the following domains:</p> <p>1. Antagonism, characterized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Manipulativeness: Frequent use of subterfuge to influence or control others; use of seduction, charm, glibness, or ingratiation to achieve one's ends.b. Deceitfulness: Dishonesty and fraudulence; misrepresentation of self; embellishment or fabrication when relating events.c. Callousness: Lack of concern for feelings or problems of others; lack of guilt or remorse about the negative or harmful effects of one's actions on others; aggression; sadism.d. Hostility: Persistent or frequent angry feelings; anger or irritability in response to minor slights and insults; mean, nasty, or vengeful behavior. <p>2. Disinhibition, characterized by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">a. Irresponsibility: Disregard for – and failure to honor – financial and other obligations or commitments; lack of respect for – and lack of follow through on – agreements and promises.b. Impulsivity: Acting on the spur of the moment in response to immediate stimuli; acting on a momentary basis without a plan or consideration of outcomes; difficulty establishing and following plans.c. Risk taking: Engagement in dangerous, risky, and potentially self-damaging activities, unnecessarily and without regard for consequences; boredom proneness and thoughtless initiation of activities to
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