

06 - Summary of major changes to DSM 5

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© SPM Course Summary of major changes to DSM-5 DSM-5 is comprised of three sections: Section 1: An introduction and guidance to use; Section 2: An outline of the diagnostic categories with the newly revised chapters; Section 3: Includes a list of conditions that require further research before their consideration as formal disorders. It also includes details on cultural formulations. A multi-axial system that separately identified personality disorders (Axis II) and medical conditions (Axis III) has been modified. The new multi-axial system now includes only three axes - psychiatric disorder, psychosocial and environmental factors associated with them, and the severity of associated disability. In effect, this means personality disorders are treated with the same importance as other psychiatric disorders. This has moved DSM's multi-axial system closer to ICD's multi-axial system. A brief note on other major changes is given below. Further details are provided downstream when discussing the major disorders.

- Removal of 'bizarre' delusions
- Removal of subtypes of schizophrenia
- 3 core symptoms recognised (delusions, hallucinations and disorganised speech)
- Changes in schizoaffective criteria
- Psychosis
- Dysthymia & chronic depression merged
- Bereavement no longer an exclusion for depression
- Premenstrual dysphoric disorder is a new diagnostic entity

Mood disorder • Asperger's syndrome removed and merged with autism as ASD

- ADHD age criteria relaxed
- Developmental disorders
- Anorexia diagnosis does not require amenorrhea
- Bingeing frequency required to diagnose bulimia relaxed
- OCD and PTSD moved out of Anxiety Disorders to separate chapters
- New labels: Hoarding Disorder, Excoriation Disorder, DMDD - Disruptive Mood Dysregulation Disorder introduced
- Other changes

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