

DSM-5 Antisocial Personality Disorder Criteria

People with antisocial personality disorder may repeatedly disregard or violate the rights of others, lie, deceive or manipulate others, act impulsively, or disregard their or others' safety.

They may have problems with drug or alcohol use, may violate the law, and typically show no remorse or guilt. While antisocial personality disorder is only diagnosed in adults (age 18 or older), individuals show signs earlier and may be diagnosed with conduct disorder as a child or teen.

To be diagnosed with antisocial personality disorder, an individual must show:

A. 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:

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 having hurt, mistreated, or stolen from another.

B. The individual is at least age 18 years.

C. There is evidence of conduct disorder with onset before age 15 years.

D. The occurrence of antisocial behavior is not exclusively during the course of schizophrenia or bipolar disorder.

Additional notes

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This handout can be used as a reference or for educational purposes. This is not a diagnostic tool.

Reference

American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). <https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596>