

DSM-5 Criteria for Mania

Patient Information	
Name:	Date of Evaluation:
I. Diagnostic Criteria for Manic Episode	
A. A distinct period of abnormally and persistently elevated, expansive, or irritable mood and abnormally and persistently increased activity or energy, lasting at least 1 week and present most of the day, nearly every day (or any duration if hospitalization is necessary).	
B. During the period of mood disturbance, three (or more) of the following symptoms have persisted (four if the mood is only irritable) and have been present to a significant degree and represent a noticeable change from usual behavior: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Inflated self-esteem or grandiosity.• Decreased need for sleep (e.g., feeling rested after only 3 hours of sleep)• More talkative than usual or pressure to keep talking• Flight of ideas or subjective experience that thoughts are racing• Distractibility (i.e., attention too easily drawn to unimportant or irrelevant external stimuli), as reported or observed.• Increase in goal-directed activity (either socially, at work or school, or sexually) or psychomotor agitation (i.e., purposeless non-goal-directed activity).• Excessive involvement in activities that have a high potential for painful consequences (e.g., engaging in unrestrained buying sprees, sexual indiscretions, or foolish business investments).	
C. The mood disturbance is sufficiently severe to cause marked impairment in social or occupational functioning or to necessitate hospitalization to prevent harm to self or others, or there are psychotic features.	
D. The episode is not attributable to the physiological effects of a substance (e.g., a drug of abuse, a medication, or other treatment) or another medical condition.	
Note: A full manic episode that emerges during antidepressant treatment (e.g., medication, electroconvulsive therapy) but persists at a fully syndromal level beyond the physiological effect of that treatment is sufficient evidence for a manic episode and, therefore, a bipolar I diagnosis. Criteria A–D constitutes a manic episode. At least one lifetime manic episode is required for the diagnosis of bipolar I disorder.	
II. Additional Considerations	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Assess for the presence of psychotic features such as hallucinations or delusions, which may be present during a manic episode.	
Note:	

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- Evaluate the duration and severity of symptoms, including any history of manic or hypomanic episodes, depressive episodes, or mixed episodes.

Note:

- Rule out other psychiatric disorders such as schizoaffective disorder, major depressive disorder, or other mood disorders.

Note: