

DSM-IV Criteria for the Diagnosis of Vascular Dementia

	Yes	No
A. The development of multiple cognitive deficits manifested by both:		
1. Memory impairment (impaired ability to learn new information or to recall previously learned information).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. One or more of the following cognitive disturbances:		
a. Aphasia (language disturbance)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
b. Apraxia (impaired ability to carry out motor activities despite intact motor function)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
c. Agnosia (failure to recognize or identify objects despite intact sensory function)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
d. Disturbance in executive functioning (i.e., planning, organizing, sequencing, abstracting)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B. The cognitive deficits in criteria A1 and A2 each cause significant impairment in social or occupational functioning and represent a significant decline from a previous level of functioning.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
C. Focal neurological signs and symptoms (e.g., exaggeration of deep tendon reflexes, extensor plantar response, pseudobulbar palsy, gait abnormalities, weakness of an extremity) or neuroimaging evidence indicative of cerebrovascular disease (e.g., multiple infarctions involving cortex and underlying white matter) that are judged to be etiologically related to the disturbance..	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
D. The deficits do not occur exclusively during the course of delirium.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>