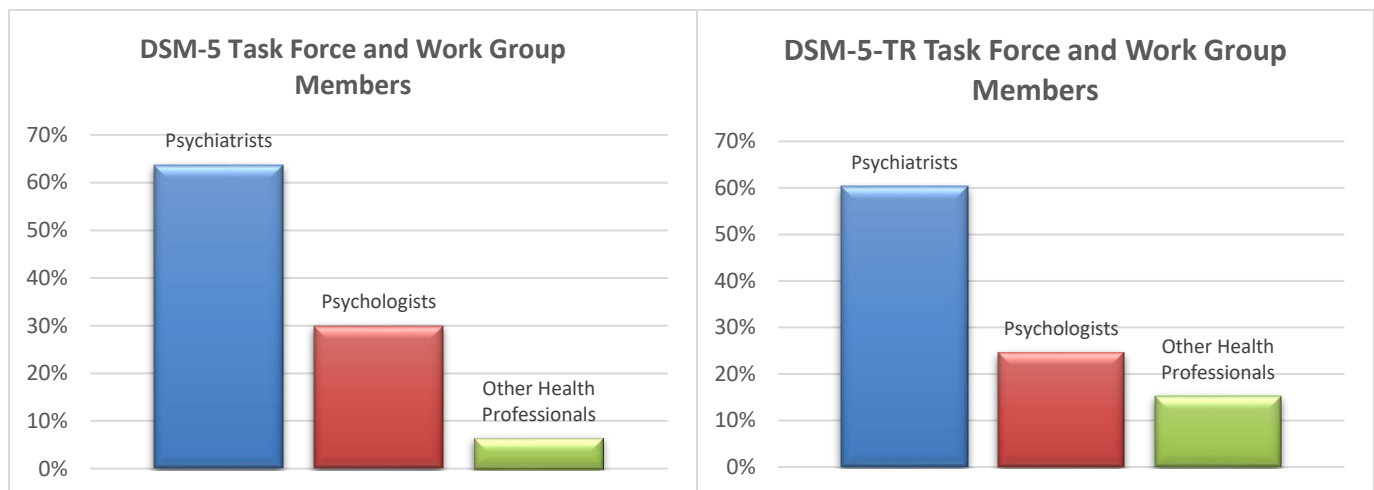


The publication of Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition, Text Revision (DSM-5-TR) in March 2022 comes 9 years after the publication of DSM-5. This revision reflects the substantive scientific advances that have been made in the years since the publication of DSM-5. The development of DSM-5-TR involved the work of over 200 subject matter experts, the majority of whom were involved in the development of DSM-5. These subject matter experts comprise diverse, internationally recognized clinicians and scientific researchers with backgrounds in psychiatry, psychology, social work, pediatrics, neurology, nursing, epidemiology, and anthropology. All subject matter experts volunteered their time and effort.

Similar to the structure of the DSM-5 process, during DSM-5-TR revision, experts were divided into 20 Disorder Review Groups, each headed by a section editor. Four cross-cutting review groups (Culture, Sex and Gender, Suicide, and Forensic) reviewed all chapters with a focus on issues related to their specific expertise. An Ethnoracial Equity and Inclusion Work Group was formed to review the entire text to ensure that explanations of ethnoracial and cultural differences in symptom presentations and prevalence took into consideration the impact of experiences such as racism and discrimination and emphasized the use of non-stigmatizing language.



As such, DSM-5-TR is the product of the following three separate revision processes, each one overseen by separate (but overlapping) groups of experts:

- The development of the original DSM-5 diagnostic criteria and text by the DSM-5 Task Force that was published in 2013
- Updates to the DSM-5 diagnostic criteria and text by approved by the DSM Steering Committee, which has overseen the iterative revision process; and
- Full updates to the DSM-5 text that was overseen by the Revision Subcommittee.

Revision Subcommittee, Work Group Members

Work on DSM-5-TR began with the creation of a Revision Subcommittee to oversee the entire process. Section editors selected revisers brought their specific expertise in the various subspecialties of mental health. Each Work Group member has contributed hundreds of hours to the task of updating and improving the DSM through conducting literature reviews covering the past 10 years and reviewing and updating the text. Approximately 21% of the participants in DSM-5-TR are international experts, 60% are psychiatrists, 25% psychologists and 15% other health professionals, as compared to about 30% international experts in DSM-5, 64% psychiatrists, 30% psychologists and 6% other health professionals.

Committees

The DSM Steering Committee, APA Assembly and APA Board of Trustees reviewed and approved all criteria changes appearing in DSM-5-TR.

Public Feedback

Some of the major criteria changes (e.g., addition of prolonged grief disorder) were published for public comment, and these comments were taken into consideration when deciding whether to add the diagnosis to Section II of DSM-5-TR and the specific criteria of the condition.

DSM is the manual used by clinicians and researchers to diagnose and classify mental disorders. The American Psychiatric Association (APA) will publish DSM-5-TR in 2022, 9 years after publishing DSM-5.

APA is a national medical specialty society whose more than 37,400 physician members specialize in the diagnosis, treatment, prevention, and research of mental illnesses, including substance use disorders. Visit the APA at www.psychiatry.org. For more information, please contact APA Communications at 202-459-9732 or press@psych.org.

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