

Social Anxiety Disorder; Diagnosis

These are the DSM V diagnostic criteria for Social Anxiety Disorder. Please review your diagnostic assessment using this checklist. If the symptom is “clearly present” mark that box. If the symptom has been sustained for at least 6 months, most days, mark the box “sustained”. Please ensure that the other determining criteria (B-F) are also met. For a diagnosis of Social Anxiety Disorder ALL of the boxes in Section A must be marked. As well, items B, C, D, E, and F must be clearly present.

Clearly Present	Sustained	
		<p>A) Marked fear or anxiety about one or more social situations in which the individual is exposed to possible scrutiny by others. Examples include social interactions (e.g., having a conversation, meeting unfamiliar people), being observed (e.g., eating or drinking), and performing in front of others (e.g. giving a speech).</p> <p><i>Note: In children, the anxiety must occur in peer settings and not just during interactions with adults.</i></p>
		The individual fears that he or she will act in a way or show anxiety symptoms that will be negatively evaluated (i.e., will be humiliating or embarrassing; will lead to rejection or offend others).
		<p>The social situations almost always provoke fear or anxiety.</p> <p><i>Note: In children, the fear or anxiety may be expressed by crying, tantrums, freezing, clinging, shrinking, or failing to speak in social situations.</i></p>
		The social situations are avoided or endured with intense fear or anxiety.
		The fear or anxiety is out of proportion to the actual threat posed by the social situation and to the sociocultural context.
		B) The fear, anxiety, or avoidance is persistent, typically lasting for 6 months or more.
		C) The fear, anxiety, or avoidance causes clinically significant distress or impairment in social, occupational, or other important areas of functioning.
		D) The fear, anxiety, or avoidance is not attributable to the physiological effects of a substance (e.g., a drug abuse, a medication) or another medical condition.
		E) The fear, anxiety, or avoidance is not better explained by symptoms or another mental disorder, such as panic disorder, body dysmorphic disorder, or autism spectrum disorder.
		F) If another medical condition (e.g., Parkinson’s disease, obesity, disfigurement from burns or injury) is present, the fear, anxiety, or avoidance is clearly unrelated or is excessive.