

CITING DSM-5 IN APA STYLE

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The copyright page of the *DSM-5* contains the following statement:

The correct citation for this book is American Psychiatric Association: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition. Arlington, VA: American Psychiatric Association, 2013.

Written in the editorial style of the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2010), the above information would be translated into APA style as follows:

American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). Arlington, VA: Author.

Text citation: (American Psychiatric Association, 2013)

Note: As of 09-04-13, there is no DOI for the entire *DSM-5*; each chapter has its own DOI.

Individual chapters and other parts of *DSM-5* have been assigned DOIs. If you used the online edition of the *DSM*, give the DOI in the publisher position.

American Psychiatric Association. (2013). Cautionary statement for forensic use of *DSM-5*. In *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). doi:10.1176/appi.books.9780890425596.744053

Text citation: (American Psychiatric Association, 2013)

Here's how it looks when used in the narrative text of an article:

The *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, Fifth Edition (*DSM-5*), published by the American Psychiatric Association (2013), is the most widely accepted nomenclature used by clinicians.

Dr. D's Note: In the above example, notice that title case and italics are used for the title and abbreviation of the title, although the punctuation marks are not italicized.

Here's how it looks when used in a shorter sentence and a more cumbersome parenthetical expression:

The *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (5th ed.; *DSM-5*; American Psychiatric Association, 2013) is the most widely accepted nomenclature used by clinicians and researchers for the classification of mental disorders.

Dr. D's Note: In the above example, the word *the* is capitalized because it is the first word in the sentence; however, the word *the* is not italicized in the above example because it is not a part of the book's title. In the preceding sentence and in this sentence, the word *the* is italicized for emphasis (although italics are generally not used for mere emphasis unless the emphasis cannot be better conveyed by syntax).

Once introduced, the acronym *DSM-5* can be used instead of using the title and edition:

The *DSM-5*'s classification involves a shift from the traditional categorical approach to a dimensional approach. The changes involving the removal of the legal problems criterion and the addition of a craving criterion were retained in the final revision of the diagnostic criteria (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).

When an abbreviation or acronym is used to identify the author, introduce it at first reference:

The *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (5th ed.; *DSM-5*; American Psychiatric Association [APA], 2013) is the most widely accepted nomenclature used by clinicians and researchers for the classification of mental disorders. The changes involving the removal of the legal problems criterion and the addition of a craving criterion were retained in the final revision of the diagnostic criteria (APA, 2013).

A less cumbersome way of identifying the abbreviations is to “write around” the awkward punctuation:

The *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, (5th ed.; (*DSM-5*) of the American Psychiatric Association (APA; 2013) is the most widely accepted nomenclature used by clinicians and researchers for the classification of mental disorders. The changes involving the removal of the legal problems criterion and the addition of a craving criterion were retained in the final revision of the diagnostic criteria (APA, 2013).

After the abbreviations have been defined, then the text citations are as follows:

In-text citation of book: *DSM-5* (APA, 2013)
In-text citations of author: APA (2013) or (APA, 2013)

When citing an author more than once in the same paragraph, remember the following guideline that is quoted from the *Publication Manual of the American Psychological Association* (APA; 2010):

Within a paragraph, when the name of the author is part of the narrative, you need not include the year of publication in subsequent nonparenthetical references to a study as long as the study cannot be confused with other studies cited in the article. Do include the year in all parenthetical citations. However, when both the name and the year are in parentheses, include the year in subsequent citations with the paragraph. (p. 174)

References

American Psychiatric Association. (2013). *Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders* (5th ed.). Arlington, VA: Author.

American Psychological Association. (2010). *Publication manual of the American Psychological Association* (6th ed.). Washington, DC: Author.

Source: Hume-Pratuch, J. (2013, August 08). How to cite the DSM–5 in APA style [Web log post]. Retrieved from <http://blog.apastyle.org/apastyle/2013/08/how-to-cite-the-dsm5-in-apa-style.html>

Correct Citation for Reference Entry

The reference entry correct citation styles for this document are illustrated below. Students should defer to the style preferences of their individual course instructors to determine whether the course instructor has preferences that are more specific than those shown below:

American Psychological Association

Doverspike, W. F. (2013). Citing DSM-5 in APA style. Retrieved from <http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/>

Chicago Manual of Style / Kate Turabian

Doverspike, William, "Citing DSM-5 in APA style," July 18, 2018. <http://drwilliamdoverspike.com/>

Note: According to the Chicago Manual of Style, blog posts are typically not included in bibliographies, but can be cited in the running text and/or notes. However, if a blog is cited frequently, you may include it in the bibliography.

Modern Language Association

Doverspike, William F. "Citing DSM-5 in APA Style" 18 Jul. 2018 [Date accessed]

Note: MLA guidelines assume that readers can track down most online sources by entering the author, title, or other identifying information in a search engine or a database. Consequently, MLA does not require a URL in citations for online sources such as websites. However, some instructors still ask for it, so check with your instructor to determine his or her preference.

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