

1. Central feature

Dementia defined as progressive cognitive decline of sufficient magnitude to interfere with normal social or occupational function. Impairments of attention, executive and visuospatial function may be particularly prominent.

2. Core features

Fluctuating cognition with pronounced variations in attention and alertness

Recurrent visual hallucinations that are typically well formed and detailed

Spontaneous features of parkinsonism

3. Suggestive features

REM sleep behaviour disorder (RBD)

Severe neuroleptic sensitivity

Low dopamine transporter uptake in basal ganglia demonstrated by SPECT or PET imaging

For a diagnosis of probable or possible DLB, dementia must be present.

Probable DLB: at least one core feature and one other feature (core or suggestive)

Possible DLB: one core feature and no suggestive features; or one or more suggestive features

4. Supportive features (commonly present but not proven to have diagnostic accuracy)

Repeated falls and syncope

Transient, unexplained loss of consciousness

Severe autonomic dysfunction, e.g., orthostatic hypotension, urinary incontinence

Hallucinations in other modalities

Systematized delusions

Depression

Relative preservation of medial temporal lobe structures on CT/MRI scan

Generalized low uptake on SPECT/PET perfusion scan with reduced occipital activity

Abnormal (low uptake) MIBG myocardial scintigraphy

Prominent slow wave activity on EEG with temporal lobe transient sharp waves