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