Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a behavioral diagnosis. The current version of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-V) describes the diagnostic criteria for ASD. The American Psychiatric Association (APA) has revised its diagnostic manual, known as the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM). On this page, we answer questions about the diagnostic tools used to identify ASD, including the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule (ADOS), Autism Diagnostic Interview-Revised (ADI-R), and the Vineland Assessment. These tools help clinicians assess a child and use the DSM criteria to make an ASD diagnosis. Furthermore, we provide insights into how children with ASD are diagnosed and discuss the reliability of diagnostic tools. We also mention the Autism Diagnostic Interview-Revised (ADI-R) and the Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule (ADOS) and their importance in the diagnosis of ASD. The ADI-R is a developmental family review, and the ADOS is a standardized tool used to assess social, communication, and play skills. These tools are important for understanding the specific needs of children with ASD and informing their treatment. In summary, the diagnostic process for ASD involves using the DSM criteria and various diagnostic tools to identify the condition and inform the treatment plan.