Anxiety in Teens: Information and strategies that begin at home

Dr. David Worling, R. Psych.

Director, Westcoast Child Development Group Sessional Instructor, Department of Psychology, UBC dworling@childdevelopmentgroup.com

Overview

- What are they?
- ⊌ How common?
- Issues in teens
- Causative factors?
- Perpetuating factors?
- What to do...
- Questions?

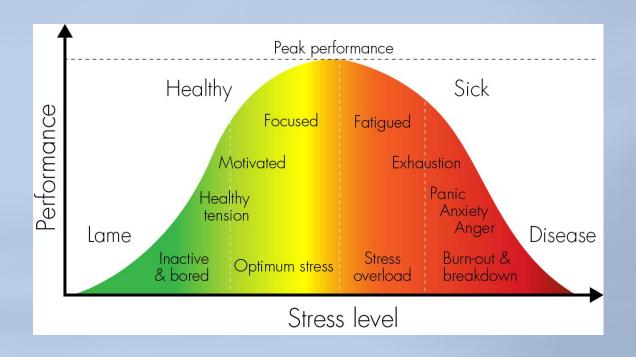
Anxiety Defined: www.anxietybc.com

Anxiety is our body's reaction to perceived danger or important events. Anxiety is like an internal alarm system. It alerts us to danger and helps our body prepare to deal with it. For example, it allows us to jump out of the way of a speeding car. It also helps us to perform at our best, like when you are studying for that final exam. Anxiety is something that everyone experiences from time to time.

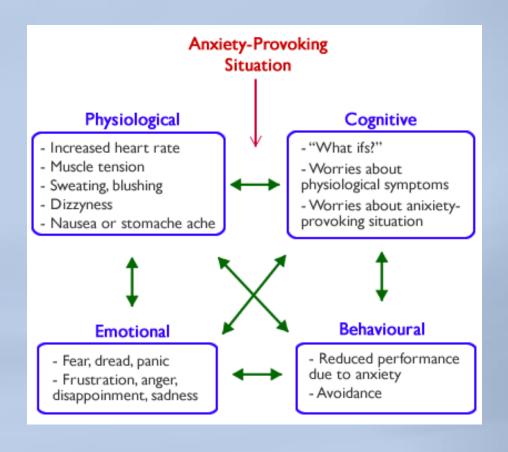
Signs/symptoms of Anxiety in Teens

- Somatic complaints (e.g., stomach aches, headaches)
- Avoidance (e.g., school, outings, friends)
- Sleep disruption (e.g., onset, nightmares, sleepwalking)
- Irritability
- Poor concentration/working memory
- Mood instability

Relationship between anxiety and performance



Anxiety: a Full Body & Brain experience...



The 2 Most Dangerous Words

(for someone with anxiety)...

Guilt How Devil Spider Death Poison **Suffocate** Shark Agony Injection What Ghost Sickness Illness Blood **Explosion** Hospital Knife Skeleton Choke **Divorce** Panic Kill Fire **Psychologist** Rat Fear Attack **Snake** Germ Tomb Dog Gun Uneven Bomb If Sickness Suffering Crazy **Drowning** Zombie Worry

Anxiety Disorders

Disorder or disruption?

Psychodiolgy/2018ng//Rnfesych017

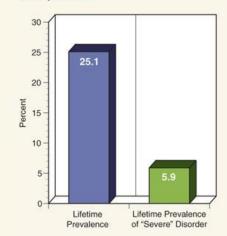
Anxiety Disorders: DSM-5

- Social anxiety
- Selective mutism
- Generalized anxiety
- Specific phobia
- Panic disorder
- Agoraphobia
- Separation anxiety
- Obsessive compulsive disorder
- Substance/Medication induced anxiety

Prevalence of "any" Anxiety Disorder

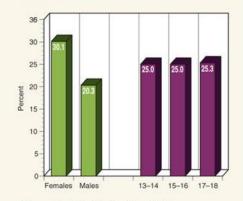
Lifetime Prevalence of 13 to 18 year olds

- Lifetime Prevalence: 25.1% of 13 to 18 year olds
- Lifetime Prevalence of "Severe" Disorder: 5.9% of 13 to 18 year olds have "severe" anxiety disorder



Demographics (for lifetime prevalence)

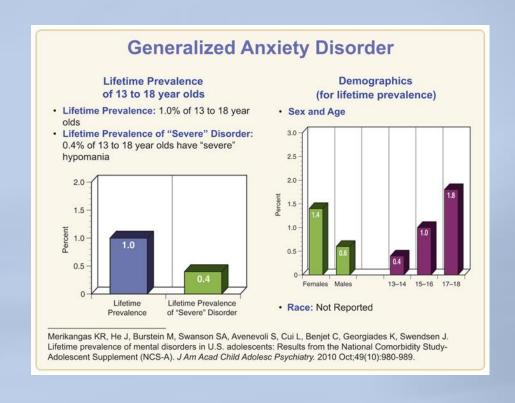
- Sex: Statistically different
- · Age: Not statistically different



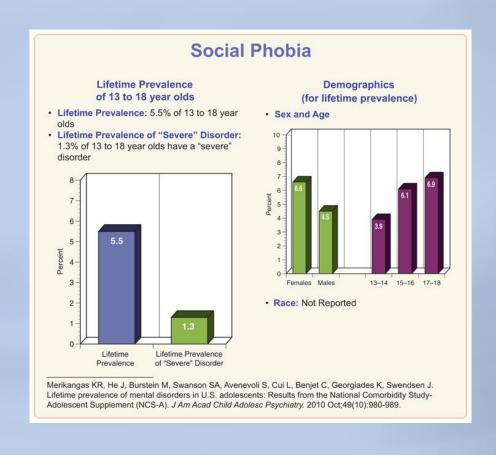
 Race: Statistically significant differences were found between non-Hispanic whites and other races

¹Merikangas KR, He J, Burstein M, Swanson SA, Avenevoli S, Cui L, Benjet C, Georgiades K, Swendsen J. *Lifetime prevalence of mental disorders in U.S. Adolescents*. Under review.

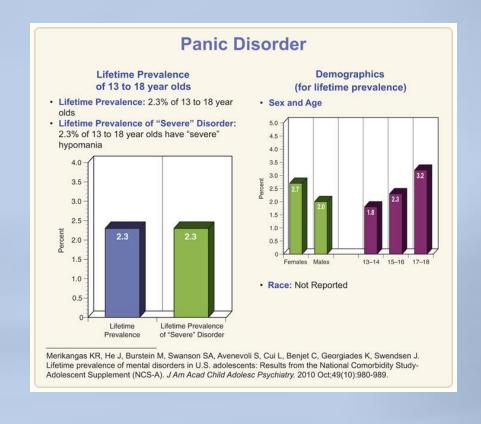
Generalized Anxiety Disorder



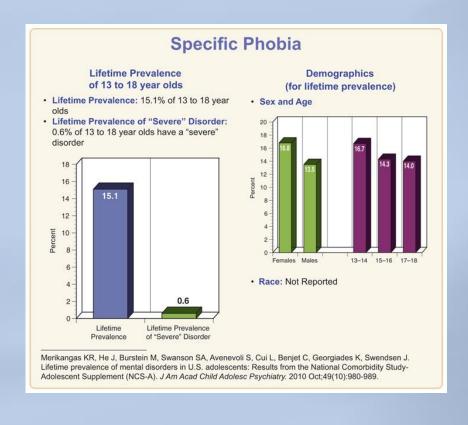
Social Anxiety Disorder (Social Phobia)



Panic Disorder



Specific Phobia



Challenges measuring anxiety in teens

- Often relies on self-report
- Alexithymia
 - Trouble articulating cognitions
 - May be unaware of anxious thinking
 - Vague physical symptoms
- Transient states of anxiety
- Becomes part of the vernacular

Need for Treatment

- Anxiety has the potential to significantly interfere with many aspects of day-to-day functioning:
 - Social development/peer relationships
 - Daily life skills/independence
 - Learning/academic achievement
 - Family relationships/functioning

Causative Factors

- Genetics...sorry folks ☺
- Increased demands (socially, academically, etc.)
- Trauma (experienced and/or witnessed)
- Greater understanding of symptoms/diagnoses

Perpetuating Factors:

- Parents (sorry folks ⊗)
 - Modelling
 - Bull-Dozing
 - Demands exceeding capacity
- Peers
 - Contagion effect
 - Pressures
- Schools
 - Performance
 - Expectations
- Media

What to do...

- Do not ignore
- Be very aware of your reactions (Stay calm and parent on)
- Label what you see
- Model good coping skills
- Build resilience
- Tolerate discomfort in your child
- Be mindful of expectations
- Reward effort (bravery)

- Teach relaxation (e.g., breathing)
- Mindfulness
- Exercise
- Sleep
- Screen hygiene?
- Look at treatment options, if necessary

Questions?