### Anxiety Problems in Teens in Schools: Strategies to Help

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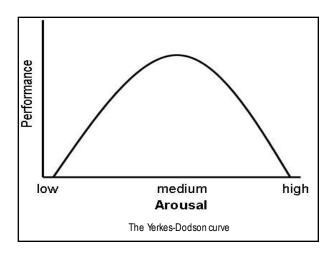
#### **Disclosures of Potential Conflicts**

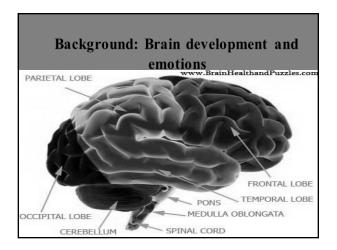
Source	Research Funding	Paid consulting	Equity
PracticeWise, LLC		✓	
NIDA	✓		
NIMH	✓		
IES	✓		

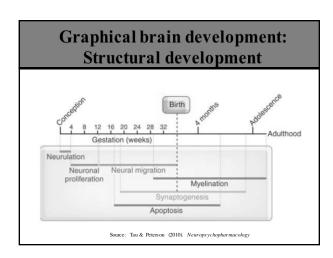
#### Objectives

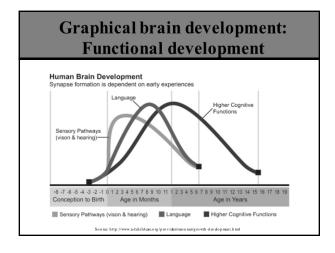
- Provide background on anxiety in teens
- Describe a few DSM anxiety disorders
- Describe evidence-based psychological treatments for childhood anxiety disorders
- Provide tips for parents
- If time, we can talk about WHY

#### **Background: Wherefore** anxiety? The two faces of anxiety BENEFITS RISKS • Can motivate performance • Too much has physical health risks • Can save us in high-danger situations Too much has mental health risks • Can help us identify what ■ Too much can decrease matters to us performance The two faces of anxiety **BENEFITS** RISKS ■ Can motivate performance ■ Too much anxiety associated with physical • Can save us in high-danger health risks situations Too much anxiety associated with mental health risks ■ Too much anxiety will decrease performance









#### Important early take home message

■ Zero to three is IMPORTANT

#### AND

- Lots of brain development occurs later
  - Well into adolescence (and beyond)

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# The brain's "emotion center": The limbic system Structures of the Limbic System Cingulate cortex Septal area Hypothalamus Hippocampus Amygdala

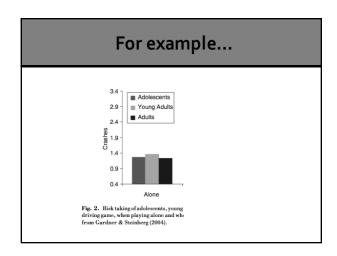
# The brain's "reason center": Prefrontal cortex MOPFO MOPFO MOPFO

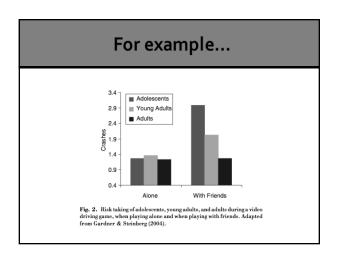
### Sidebar: Emotion regulation and teens

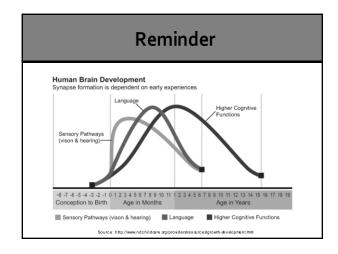
- Are teens "all gasoline, no brakes"?
  - Mostly in heated situations
- Imbalance model of brain development
  - Motivational and emotional connections develop earlier than prefrontal control
- Thus, in HOT situations, adolescents are more challenged
  - As connections in PFC develop, things get better

Casey & Caudle (2013)

# It's not a logical reasoning problem Logical Reasoning Psychosocial Maturity 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 Age Fig. 1. Hypothetical graph of development of logical reasoning abilities versus psychosocial maturation. Although logical reasoning abilities reach adult levels by age 16, psychosocial capacities, such as impulse control, future orientation, or resistance to peer influence, continue to develop into young adulthood.







Disorder round up	

#### **Social Anxiety**

- Fear of scrutiny/embarrassment in specific or global social situations
- Exposure almost always causes anxiety
- Avoidance or endurance with intense distress

#### **Generalized Anxiety**

- Excessive AND uncontrollable anxiety and worry about <u>numerous</u> events and activities
- Occurring more days than not
- Accompanied by physical symptoms (e.g., headaches, stomachaches, muscle tension, trembling)

#### Panic Disorder (PD)

- Panic attacks for <u>no discernible reason</u>
- PLUS apprehension of future attacks
- With or without agoraphobia

#### What is a panic attack?

- Discrete period of intense fear or discomfort with 4+ of the following
  - Palpitations
  - Sweating
  - Trembling/shaking
  - Shortness of breath
  - Chest pain
  - Nausea
  - Fear of dying

-		
-		
-		
-		

#### Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

- Obsession: recurrent intrusive unwanted thoughts that appear irrational and uncontrollable to the individual
  - And/Or
- Compulsion: repetitive behavior or mental act that person is driven to do to reduce distress caused by obsession(s)

#### First steps

- ✓ If problem seems persistent and impairing, refer for assessment
  - ✓Remember anxiety and stress=normative (life as a mammal involves stress)
- √ Consider consulting a professional
  - ✓We can recommend some
- ✓ If helps seems like a good idea, what treatments to consider?

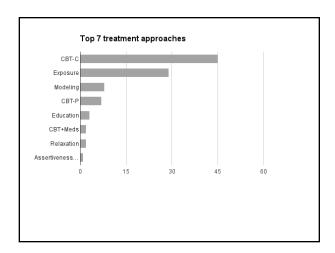
### Treatment of anxiety disorders and PTSD

Evidence from randomized controlled trials\*

\*Aggregated and reported by PracticeWise III

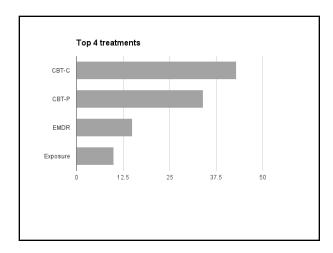
#### **Anxiety treatments**

- 85 Papers
- 115 protocols



#### Trauma treatments

- 19 papers
- 21 protocols



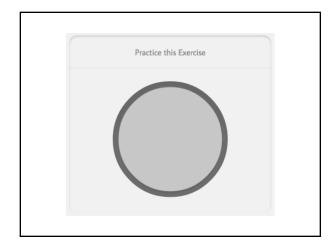
#### Cognitive-behavioral treatment (CBT)

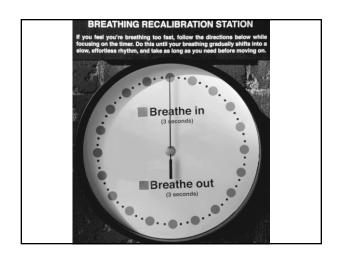
- Supported by 25+ studies
- Involves
  - Skills training
  - Exposure
- Many variations
  - Individual, family, group

#### Basic CBT Approach to Anxiety

- Education about anxiety
- Monitoring
- Exposure
- Anxiety management skills

What can I do now?	
A few strategies to consider	
■ Relaxation	
■ Mindfulness	
■ Activity selection	
Synchronize your breathing for relaxation/	
anxiety control	





#### Relaxation

- Free MP3s athttp://relax.practicewise.com
- Free app: http://tzhealth.dcoe.mil/apps/breathezrelax

#### **Activity selection**

- Build your activities list
  - Consider
    - Past activities
    - Social activities
    - Mastery activities
    - Changing channel activities
    - Activities that help others
- Activities don't have to be extensive or expensive to work
- Include ratings pre and post









#### Helpful tips for building an activities list

- Two+ of the following...
  - Free
  - Easy access
  - Social
  - With family
  - With peers
  - Outdoors
  - Prosocial/helping others
  - High activity level (exercise)

#### Other Tips for Helping Kids Learn to Manage Anxiety

- ✓ Set clear expectations and structure
- ✓ Normalize anxiety
- ✓ Focus on and praise effort rather than outcome
- Coping modeling approach to safe but anxiety-provoking situations
- When possible, encourage and reward "exposure" to new or feared situations
- ✓ Know treatment options

Hey, Bailey, & Stouffer, 2001

Questions?	
Thanks for your attention!	
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TI AC D .	
The After Party	
Why do these problems happen?	

Why do kids develop anxiety problems?
■ Genetics?
■ Learning?
• Anxious thoughts?
■ Family?
Are the problems genetic?
■ Temperament (inhibition)
<ul> <li>Anxiety sensitivity may be heritable</li> </ul>
Do they learn it?
■ Stressful experiences
Remember Pavlov's dog  Reverde and purishments
<ul><li>Rewards and punishments</li><li>Modeling</li></ul>
- Modelling

#### Is it the way they think?

- Anxious (vs. depressed) thinking
  - Self-blame: "Guesses" that involve "you" being at fault for something
  - Selective abstraction: "Guesses" that involve "you" only noticing some of the clues (the "bad" ones)
  - Forecasting: "Guesses" that involve "you" predicting bad outcomes for future events
  - Catas trophization: "Guesses" that tend to imagine very bad things happening
  - Overestimation: "Guesses" that tend to anticipate a high likelihood (much higher than is true) of negative outcomes

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#### How does the family influence?

- Modeling
- Parental control/autonomy -granting
- Parental expectations
- Opportunities for approach and reward
- Warmth/support

-	

## ■ Take initial rating ■ Do activity