

Prevalence of Anxiety Among Adolescent Health in India

Dr. Sheshkaran Singh¹, Dr. Shah Happy²

¹CEO And Consultant Dental Surgeon – Drishti Hospital Barmer, Rajasthan.

²Consultant Dental Surgeon

Abstract

Anxiety disorder comprise some of the most common mental health conditions.

Because adolescents experience both physical and psychological changes as well as substance usage, anxiety is one of the most prevalent mental illnesses in this age range.

Well-being and mental health are critical to general health. Health is "a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being," according to the World Health Organization- Our social, emotional, and physical well-being are all interconnected.

Anxiety is a complex emotional state characterized by feelings of tension, worry, and physical symptoms such as increased heart rate and blood pressure. It typically arises in response to perceived threats or dangers, whether they are internal or external. While anxiety is a normal part of life and can be experienced in everyday situations, such as before a big test or public speaking event, it becomes a mental disorder when it persists over time and disrupts daily functioning.

Keywords: India, Mental health, Adolescents, Anxiety, Health.

Introduction

Mental disorders often pose a significant social and financial burden on individuals, families, and societies as a whole. Individual well-being and family relationships depend heavily upon sound mental health. Hence, as per the World Health Organisation (WHO), mental health needs to be comprehensively addressed. Unfortunately, despite the availability of evidence-based information for providing mental healthcare, the reach of the same in primary care is far from satisfactory; leaving major implementation gaps. Mental illness is classified in a number of ways based on the characteristics of the illness, severity, duration, and the disability it causes to an individual. Mental disorders can affect women and men differently.

As per the Mental Healthcare Act 2017; Government of India, 'Mental illness has been defined as, substantial disorders of thinking, mood, perception, orientation or memory that grossly impairs judgment, behaviors, capacity to recognize reality or ability to meet the ordinary demands of life, mental conditions associated with the abuse of alcohol (Alcoholism) and drugs

There are several types of anxiety disorders, according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5). These include:

1. **Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD):** Persistent and excessive worry about various aspects of life.
2. **Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD):** Characterized by intrusive thoughts (obsessions) and repetitive behaviors (compulsions) performed to alleviate anxiety.

3. **Panic Disorder:** Recurrent and unexpected panic attacks, which are sudden periods of intense fear or discomfort.
4. **Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD):** Anxiety resulting from exposure to a traumatic event, leading to flashbacks, nightmares, and severe anxiety.
5. **Social Phobia (Social Anxiety Disorder):** Extreme fear of social situations where one may be scrutinized by others.

Anxiety disorders are notably prevalent among adolescents, who are particularly vulnerable due to the psychological and physiological changes occurring during this developmental stage. Factors like substance abuse can exacerbate anxiety in this age group. In India, a significant portion of the population is adolescents, yet there is a lack of comprehensive data on anxiety in this demographic due to surveys excluding those under 18 age.

Anxiety can manifest in two main forms:

- **Trait Anxiety:** This is a stable, enduring aspect of personality, where an individual is generally more anxious in various situations.
- **State Anxiety:** This is temporary and triggered by specific events or conditions, such as exams or stressful life situations.

Academic anxiety is a specific form of state anxiety that arises in educational contexts, often related to pressure from teachers, difficult subjects, or competition.

Various life circumstances, such as the death of a loved one, peer rejection, or abuse, can increase the risk of developing anxiety. For adolescents, common stressors include academic pressures, social interactions, and unsafe living conditions.

The impact of anxiety on students can be significant, affecting their mental and physical health and potentially hindering their academic and personal development. Understanding the prevalence and factors associated with anxiety in adolescents is crucial for developing effective interventions and support systems.

Anxiety disorders are major contributors to the global disease burden and have a significant impact on individuals' health and well-being across the lifespan and worldwide. These disorders are linked to increased morbidity and early mortality, meaning they not only affect quality of life but can also lead to a higher risk of premature death. Research from Denmark has highlighted that individuals with anxiety disorders face a 39% higher risk of early death compared to the general population. This increased risk is not confined to suicides; it extends to other health issues like dementia, cardiovascular disease, and other conditions.

Moreover, anxiety disorders are associated with accelerated biological aging. This includes earlier onset of neurodegeneration (the progressive loss of nerve cells) and telomere attrition (shortening of protective caps on the ends of chromosomes). The presence of comorbid depression can further exacerbate the risk of disability in older age.

Physiological differences between individuals with anxiety disorders and healthy individuals are less well understood, particularly how these differences change with age. A Dutch longitudinal study has shown that people with anxiety disorders have poorer lung function compared to healthy controls. Specifically, men with anxiety disorders experience a more significant decline in lung function over time, while women with anxiety disorders have reduced hand-grip strength. More severe anxiety disorders correlate with greater physiological abnormalities.

Despite these findings, most research has focused on one or two physiological measures, leaving a gap in comprehensive studies examining a range of physiological aspects. This study aims to fill this gap by examining age-related changes across various physiological measures in middle-aged and older adults with anxiety disorders. These physiological measures, often non-invasive, quick, and low-cost, provide valuable information about functional decline and can help predict health outcomes.

Understanding how physiological functioning changes with age in individuals with anxiety disorders can lead to better prevention and intervention strategies. This knowledge is crucial for promoting healthy aging and improving the quality of life for those affected by anxiety disorders.

Rationale-

- **High Prevalence and Impact on Adolescents**
- **Significance of the Adolescent Population:** Adolescents make up a substantial portion of India's population (about 20%). This demographic is crucial for the country's future productivity and development.
- **Vulnerability to Anxiety Disorders:** Adolescents are at a high risk for developing anxiety disorders due to ongoing psychological and physiological changes. Factors such as academic pressure, social challenges, and familial issues make this age group particularly vulnerable.
- **Lack of Comprehensive Data**
- **Gap in Existing Research:** While there have been various studies on anxiety among adolescents in India, there is no systematic review or meta-analysis that consolidates this data. The lack of a comprehensive overview limits the ability to understand the true scope and nuances of the problem.
- **Incompatible Methodologies:** Different studies use varied diagnostic tools and sampling strategies, leading to fragmented data.
- **Impact on Academic and Personal Life**
- **Effects on Academic Performance:** Anxiety can significantly affect adolescents' academic performance and career prospects. Issues such as exam fear, competition, and academic workload contribute to high levels of stress and anxiety.
- **Broader Implications:** Anxiety disorders can impact adolescents' overall well-being, including their social relationships, physical health, and future mental health.
- **Need for Targeted Interventions**
- **Prevention and Intervention:** Understanding the prevalence and factors associated with anxiety can help in designing effective prevention and intervention strategies tailored to the adolescent population in India.
- **Policy and Resource Allocation:** Comprehensive data on the prevalence of anxiety can inform policymakers and educational institutions about the need for mental health resources and support systems.
- **Cultural and Societal Context**
- **Cultural Factors:** The prevalence and manifestation of anxiety may vary due to cultural and societal factors. A study focused on India can provide insights into how these factors influence anxiety among Indian adolescents.
- **Global Health Perspectives**
- **Alignment with Global Trends:** Anxiety is a global health issue, and understanding its prevalence in

India contributes to the broader global understanding of adolescent mental health.

- **Contributing to Global Research:** This study would add valuable data to global databases and research efforts aimed at addressing adolescent mental health.

In summary, studying the prevalence of anxiety among adolescents in India is crucial for addressing a significant public health issue. It provides insights into the scope of the problem, informs intervention strategies, and supports the development of policies and resources tailored to this vulnerable population.

Objective-

- **Estimate Prevalence**

- **Determine the Overall Prevalence:** To estimate the overall prevalence of anxiety disorders among adolescents in India.

- **Identify Regional Variations:** To assess how prevalence rates differ across various regions, including urban and rural areas, within the country.

- **Analyze Demographic and Socioeconomic Factors**

- **Examine Demographic Differences:** To analyze differences in anxiety prevalence by age, gender, and other demographic factors.

- **Assess Socioeconomic Influences:** To evaluate how socioeconomic status, family background, and educational factors contribute to anxiety levels among adolescents.

- **Identify Risk Factors**

- **Investigate Risk Factors:** To identify and analyze the primary risk factors associated with anxiety disorders in this population, such as academic pressure, family dynamics, and peer relationships.

- **Explore Cultural and Societal Influences:** To examine how cultural norms, societal expectations, and stigma affect the prevalence and manifestation of anxiety.

- **Evaluate Impact**

- **Assess Impact on Academic Performance:** To evaluate the impact of anxiety on academic performance and school engagement among adolescents.

- **Examine Effects on Well-being:** To investigate the broader effects of anxiety on the overall well-being, social interactions, and mental health of adolescents.

- **Review Existing Interventions**

- **Evaluate Current Interventions:** To assess the effectiveness of existing mental health resources and interventions for managing anxiety among adolescents in India.

- **Identify Gaps and Needs:** To identify gaps in current mental health services and suggest areas for improvement in intervention strategies.

- **Contribute to Policy and Practice**

- **Inform Policy Development:** To provide data and insights that can inform policy-making and the development of targeted mental health strategies and resources.

- **Support Educational Institutions:** To offer recommendations for schools and educational institutions to better address and manage anxiety among students.

- **Provide a Baseline for Future Research**

- **Establish a Baseline:** To create a baseline for future research on anxiety trends and interventions in India, facilitating longitudinal studies and comparative analyses.

These objectives aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of anxiety prevalence among adolescents in India, inform targeted interventions, and contribute to improving mental health outcomes for this critical population.

Conclusion

Teenagers in India suffer from a high prevalence of anxiety disorders. Effective interventions should be devised to alleviate this burden of anxiety disorders as they have the potential to cause considerable morbidity in the population in the future. At the same time, it is important to evaluate the prevalence of various mental illnesses among Indian teenagers.

Over the past three decades, anxiety problems have become more common. Anxiety prevalence seems to rise with urbanization, a larger elder population with dependents, and socioeconomic progress. The creation of more precise cross-cultural measures to evaluate anxiety and its correlates, as well as population-based studies to evaluate anxiety patterns over time, may be the focus of future research on this subject.

References

1. John B. Griffin JR. Clinical Methods: The History, Physical, and Laboratory Examinations. 3rd Edition. Boston: Butterworths; [Jun; 2022]. 1990. Anxiety. - [PubMed](#)
2. Somatic symptoms and physiologic responses in generalized anxiety disorder and panic disorder: an ambulatory monitor study. Hoehn-Saric R, McLeod DR, Funderburk F, Kowalski P. Arch Gen Psychiatry. 2004;61:913–921. - [PubMed](#)
3. American Psychiatric Association. Washington, DC: American Psychiatric Association; 2013. Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5®) [Internet]
4. Anxiety in adolescents: update on its diagnosis and treatment for primary care providers. Siegel RS, Dickstein DP. Adolesc Health Med Ther. 2012;3:1–16. - [PMC](#) - [PubMed](#)
5. The impact of substance use disorders on families and children: from theory to practice. Lander L, Howsare J, Byrne M. Soc Work Public Health. 2013;28:194–205. - [PMC](#) - [PubMed](#)
6. National Mental Health Survey of India, 2016 - rationale, design and methods. Pradeep BS, Gururaj G, Varghese M, et al. PLoS One. 2018;13:0. - [PMC](#) - [PubMed](#)
7. Future population and human capital in heterogeneous India. Kc S, Wurzer M, Springer M, Lutz W. Proc Natl Acad Sci U S A. 2018;115:8328–8333. - [PMC](#) - [PubMed](#)
8. ProQuest | Better research, better learning, better insights. [Jul; 2022];<https://www.proquest.com/> 2022 28
9. Assessing bias in studies of prognostic factors. Hayden JA, van der Windt DA, Cartwright JL, Côté P, Bombardier C. Ann Intern Med. 2013;158:280–286. - [PubMed](#)
10. More students with anxiety disorders in urban schools than in rural schools: a comparative study from Union Territory, India. Kirubasankar A, Nagarajan P, Kandasamy P, Kattimani S. Asian J Psychiatr. 2021;56:102529. - [PubMed](#)
11. World Health Organization. Investing in mental health. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2003. [cited 2008 Oct 8]. Also available from: URL: <http://www.emro.who.int/mnh>
12. Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (US) Suicide. Facts at a glance. 2008. Summer. [cited 2008 Dec 10]. Available from: URL: http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/dvp/Suicide/suicide_data_sheet.pdf

13. Department of Health and Human Services (US) Women's mental health: what it means to you. [cited 2008 Oct 2]. Available from: URL: <http://www.samhsa.gov/shin>
14. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Surgeon General (US) Mental health: culture, race, and ethnicity. A supplement to mental health: a report of the Surgeon General. 2001. [cited 2008 Dec 10]. Available from: URL: <http://www.surgeongeneral.gov/library/mentalhealth/cre>
15. Mental health problems among Chinese adolescents during the COVID-19: The importance of nutrition and physical activity. Chi X, Liang K, Chen ST, et al. Int J Clin Health Psychol. 2021;21:100218. - [PMC](#) - [PubMed](#)