16.2 ANXIETY DISORDERS

What is Anxiety?

 General state of dread or uneasiness that a person feels in response to real or imagined danger.

Anxiety Disorders

- Anxiety is out of proportion with threat
- Interferes with everyday functioning
- Most common mental illness

Symptoms

- Anxiety
- Feelings of inadequacy
- Avoidance of problems
- Unrealistic image of self
- Recurring fears

Symptoms Expressed As

- Worrying
- Mood swings
- Headache
- Sweating
- Muscle tension
- Fatigue

Generalized Anxiety Disorder

- Constantly anxious
- No specific trigger
- Fear unforeseen circumstances
- Struggle with relationships
- Don't fulfill responsibilities
- Experience physical symptoms of anxiety constantly
- Probably a case of classical conditioning

Phobic Disorder

- Severe anxiety focused on a particular object
- Disproportionate to actual threat
- Specific phobia—fear of high places (acrophobia), fear of enclosed spaces (claustrophobia)
- Social phobias—fear of embarrassing self in public: public speaking, eating in public, public restrooms, meeting strangers, first dates
- Phobics develop elaborate plans to avoid their phobia
- Agoraphobics (fear of social places) go to the extreme of changing sleep patterns!

Panic Disorder

- Sudden, unexplainable attack of intense anxiety
- Choking, difficulty breathing, dizziness, nausea, chest pains
- Maybe have cognitive roots of misinterpreting physiological signs (increased heart beat means doom)
- Usually develop agoraphobia because they fear having a panic attack and embarassing themselves in public.

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder

- Obsession-recurring thoughts, uncontrollable, anxiety producing
 - Did I just run someone over with my car?!
- Compulsion-way of coping with obsession.
 - Turn around and check for a body repeatedly.
- Germ obsession = hand washing compulsion
- Maladaptive thought and behaviour patterns that disrupt life
- Why do people develop compulsions?
 - Cognitive explanation
 - Behavioural explanation
 - Social explanation

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

- Experienced prolonged trauma or an acute experience of an immensely traumatic event
- Rape survivors, combat veterans, natural disaster survivors
- May begin right after event, may be delayed
- Flashbacks, nightmares, insomnia, guilt
 - Why would the above individuals feel guilt?
- Not all people develop PTSD—resiliency (we need to study these people!)