Anxiety Disorders: Screening, Diagnosis, Intervention and Treatment

Andrew J. McLean, MD, MPH

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The Mountain Plains Mental Health Technology Transfer Center

The Mountain Plains Mental Health Technology Transfer Center (Mountain Plains MHTTC) provides training and technical assistance to individuals who serve persons with mental health concerns throughout Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming).

We belong to the Technology Transfer Center (TTC) Network, a national network of training and technical assistance centers serving the needs of mental health, substance use and prevention providers. The work of the TTC Network is under a cooperative agreement by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA).

Land Acknowledgement Statement

Today, the University of North Dakota rests on the ancestral lands of the Pembina and Red Lake Bands of Ojibwe and the Dakota Oyate - presently existing as composite parts of the Red Lake, Turtle Mountain, White Earth Bands, and the Dakota Tribes of Minnesota and North Dakota. We acknowledge the people who resided here for generations and recognize that the spirit of the Ojibwe and Oyate people permeates this land. As a university community, we will continue to build upon our relations with the First Nations of the State of North Dakota - the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation, Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Nation, Spirit Lake Nation, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, and Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.



The MHTTC Network uses affirming, respectful and recovery-oriented language in all activities. That language is:

STRENGTHS-BASED AND HOPEFUL

INCLUSIVE AND
ACCEPTING OF
DIVERSE CULTURES,
GENDERS,
PERSPECTIVES,
AND EXPERIENCES

HEALING-CENTERED AND TRAUMA-RESPONSIVE

Inviting to individuals PARTICIPATING IN THEIR OWN JOURNEYS

PERSON-FIRST AND FREE OF LABELS

NON-JUDGMENTAL AND AVOIDING ASSUMPTIONS

RESPECTFUL, CLEAR AND UNDERSTANDABLE

CONSISTENT WITH OUR ACTIONS, POLICIES, AND PRODUCTS

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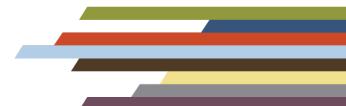
Anxiety Disorders: Screening, Diagnosis, Intervention and Treatment

Andrew J. McLean, MD, MPH
Clinical Professor and Chair
Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Science
University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences
andrew.mclean@und.edu



Objectives:

- After the presentation, the participant:
- 1) Will understand the difference between "Anxiety" and "Anxiety Disorder."
- 2) Will be able to identify common screening tools related to the above.
- 3) Will be able to identify evidence-based practices for Anxiety Disorders



Stress and Anxiety

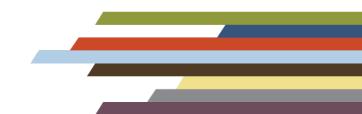
<u>Stress</u>

 Pressure or tension on a system

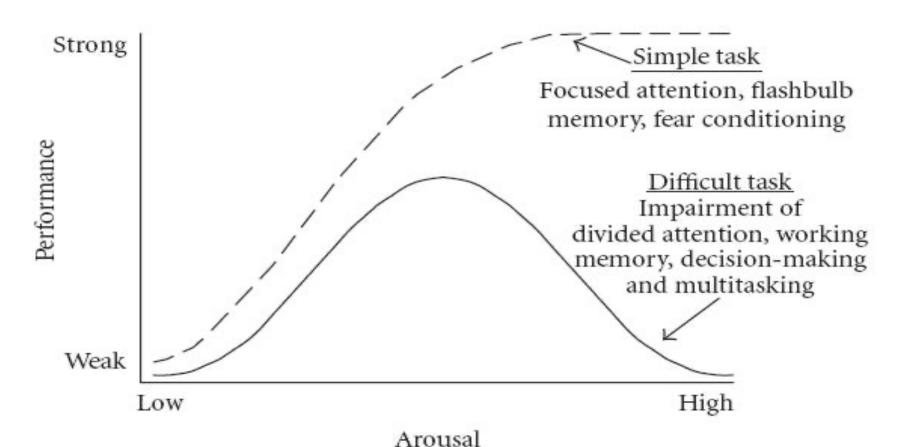
Anxiety

 A reaction to stress, with both psychological and physiologic features



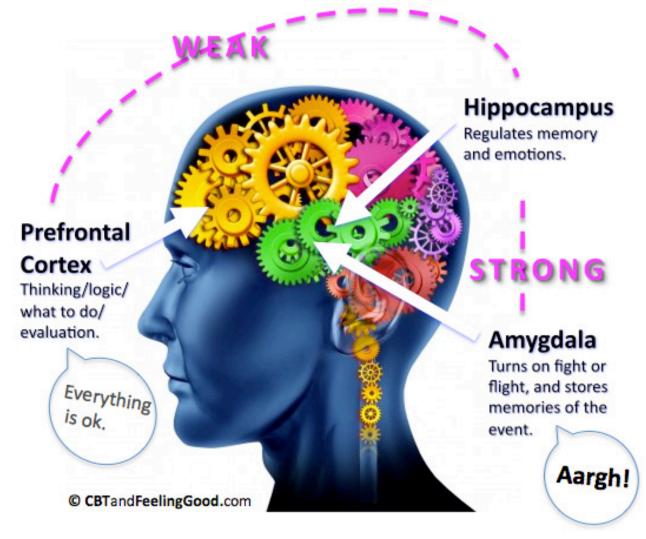


Not all stress is bad....





A few working parts...



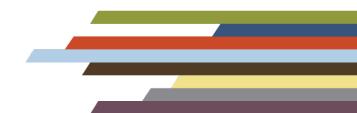
Why do people develop anxiety disorders?

Life Experiences

Genetics/epigenetics

Medical/substance induced*





Anxiety Disorders: General Rules

- Symptoms
- Duration
- Impact on functioning
- Not better explained by something else...*
- Often have specifiers





DSM 5 Anxiety Disorders

Specific Phobia

Social Anxiety Disorder (Social Phobia)
Panic Disorder

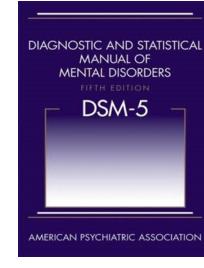
Generalized Anxiety Disorder

Substance/Medication-Induced Anxiety Disorder

Agoraphobia | Separation Anxiety Disorder | Selective Mutism | Anxiety Disorder Due to Another Medical Condition | Other Specified Anxiety Disorder | Unspecified Anxiety Disorder

PTSD is now under Trauma-and Stressor-Related Disorders
OCD is now under Obsessive-Compulsive and Related Disorders

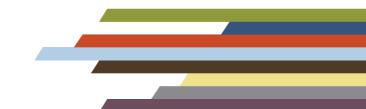




Physiologic response

- What are typical physical symptoms of anxiety?
- Hyperventilation
- Sweating
- Tachycardia
- Tremor
- Gastrointestinal problems





Specific Phobias













Specific Phobia

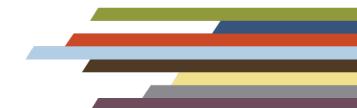
• Women > Men

 Phobic object/situation consistently evokes anxiety/distress, out of proportion to danger or culture. (> 6 months)

Most do not seek treatment (compensate)

Heights, snakes (spiders) very common





Social Anxiety Disorder (Social Phobia)

- Excessive/unreasonable fear
- Marked and persistent:
- Fear of scrutiny in one or more social situations.
- Concern about embarrassing oneself
- Exposure produces anxiety
- Above situations are avoided
- Significant social interference/distress



Can be:

specific or generalized

Most common-public speaking

• Women = Men

Substance use issues

 Treatment: cognitive behavioral therapy, medications*

How is Panic Attack different from Panic Disorder? (think "seizure vs. epilepsy" or, "one swallow does not a summer make")

- Panic attack:
- Intense fear/discomfort

- At least 4/13 symptoms
- Short peak duration ("within minutes")
- Can be expected or unexpected

- Panic Disorder:
- Recurrent, unexpected panic attacks

• > 1 month:

- -Concern about another attack/ consequences
- Behavior change related to attacks

Panic Disorder

- Women > Men
- Onset often late adolescence/early adulthood
- High correlation among first degree relatives
- Often co-morbidity with substance use, depression and other anxiety disorder
- Increased risk for suicidality
- Treatment-cognitive behavioral therapy, medications*



Agoraphobia

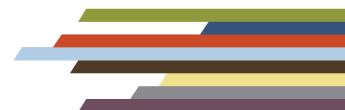
- Marked fear or anxiety about 2 of the following:
- 1) Using public transportation
- 2) Being in open spaces
- 3) Being in enclosed places
- 4) Being in line/crowd
- 5) Being outside of home alone



- -Avoids, as escape might be difficult/help unavailable if panic
- -Situations always provoke fear
- -Persistent (lasting≥ 6 months)

Treatment---CBT





In Children*...

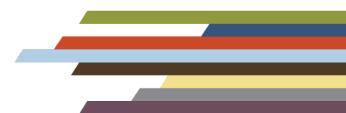
Separation Anxiety

- (Developmentally inappropriate/excessive)
- At least 3 symptoms:
- Anticipated/real separation
- Nightmares about " " "
- Worry about harm/loss of loved ones
- Worry about harmful event to self
- Refusal to leave home
- Reluctance to being alone
- Reluctance to go to sleep without loved one
- Physical complaints when separated
- > 4 weeks in children, > 6 months in adults

Selective Mutism

- Failure to speak in social situations
- Interferes with achievement
- Lasts more than a month
- Not better explained by other etiology



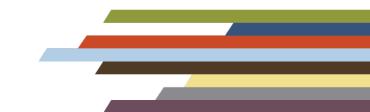


Generalized Anxiety Disorder Good screening tool: GAD-7

- Excessive anxiety/worry
- Restless/keyed up
- Fatigued
- Concentration problems
- Irritability
- Muscle tension
- Sleep disturbance

- Time element: more days than not, \geq 6 months
- Women > Men
- \geq 3/6 symptoms
- (1 in children)
- Treatment-as per panic disorder, social anxiety
- Relaxation techniques helpful





Over the <u>last two weeks</u> , how often have you been bothered by the following problems?	Anxiet Not at all	Several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day
Feeling nervous, anxious, or on edge	0	1	2	3
Not being able to sleep or control worrying	0	1	2	3
3. Worrying too much about different things	0	1	2	3
Trouble relaxing	0	1	2	3
5. Being so restless that it is hard to sit still	0	1	2	3
Becoming easily annoyed or irritable	0	1	2	3
 Feeling afraid, as if something awful might happen 	0	1	2	3
Column totals		·	+	+ = •
f you checked any problems, how difficult have they hings at home, or get along with other people?	/ made it fo	r you to do	your work, ta	ake care of
Not difficult at all Somewhat difficult	Very difficult		Extremely difficult	

Severity:

0-4 Minimal

5-9 Mild

10-14 Moderate

15-21 Severe

Let's step back---what is the time period required for a diagnosis of GAD?

SBIRT

Screening

- Universal, quick assessment for use and severity of use
- Occurs in a variety of settings (e.g., public health, primary care settings, social service)

Brief Intervention

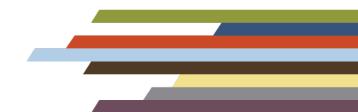
- Brief motivation and awareness-raising
- 1-5 sessions lasting 5 minutes to an hour

Referral to Treatment

- Specialty care
- 5-12 sessions

Osborne & Benner (2012), SAMHSA (2012)





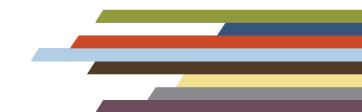
Treatment of Anxiety and Anxiety Disorders

Managing Anxiety:

Exercise, Mindfulness, Yoga, Relaxation Techniques, Dietary adjustments, individual and group supports

Treatment of Anxiety Disorders:



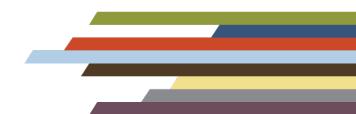


Treatment of Anxiety Disorders

Psychotherapy, in particular, Cognitive Behavioral Therapy

Medications, primarily in the anti-depressant class; occasionally, anxiolytics (benzodiazepine and non-benzodiazepine)





Wrap up-Anxiety Disorders

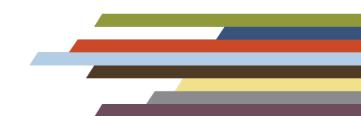
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy is a mainstay, though other therapies may be useful. If someone says, "I've had therapy and it doesn't work," ask what type of therapy, how long, etc...
- Meds of choice for long term treatments are usually antidepressants
- Severe anxiety is not a benign issue, including the risk of suicidality.
- Use caution re: long-term use of potentially habit-forming medications.
- Always consider substance use issues (including OTC, supplements, caffeine!)
- If you are doing an assessment, remember length of time re: your client/patient's symptoms. The visit is only a snapshot in time.











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THANK YOU!



