



ADOLESCENT HEALTH: PRESENT STATUS AND CHALLENGES IN INDIA.

Dr. Mrs. Jyoti S Ramteke

Sevadal Mahila Mahavidhyalaya Nagpur

Adolescent Health Problems

Adolescents are a group of apparently healthy individuals. The health status of an adolescent determines the health status in his/her adulthood. Many serious diseases in adulthood have their roots in adolescence. Also, many adolescents do die prematurely due to various reasons that are either preventable or treatable and many more suffer from chronic ill-health and disability. We can categorize the health needs of the adolescents broadly into three categories- physical, psychological and social. The main health issues faced by the adolescents include: Mental health problems, early pregnancy and childbirth, human immunodeficiency virus/sexually transmitted infection (HIV/STI) and other infectious diseases, violence, unintentional injuries, malnutrition and substance abuse.

Adolescents form a socially important segment of the population. Apart from physical health, a positive social health constitutes holistic health of the adolescents. Prevalence of sexual abuse, violence and physical abuse are increasing among the adolescents. For a long time, there was no organized system to govern and monitor the social needs of adolescents. The Committee on the Gopalakrishnan Rights of the Child (CRC, WHO), published guidelines in 2013 on the rights of children and adolescents and issued guidelines on States' obligations to recognize the special health and development needs and rights of adolescents and young people. This has been further envisaged in WHO report in 2014 titled "Health for the world's adolescents".

In India, data on adolescents from national surveys including National Family Health Survey III (NFHS-3), District Level Household and Facility Survey III and Sample Registration System call for focused attention with respect to health and social development for this age group. It has therefore been realized that, investing in adolescent health will yield demographic and economic dividends for India. In view of this, Government of India launched its first comprehensive programme

for adolescents, 'Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram', during January 2014 which has a sharp focus on adolescents' sexual health. The programme envisages that all adolescents in India are able to realize their full potential by making informed and responsible decisions related to their health and well-being.

In this review article, we aim to discuss the magnitude of adolescent health problems, existing adolescent health programmes, their services and the challenges in achieving universal coverage of wholesome adolescent health in India at present. Our review was based on published national and international literature yielded on systematic search using different sources. This is intended to create awareness among the stakeholders about the importance of strengthening the adolescent health services and to meet their felt needs.

Problem Status in India

India has the largest adolescent population in the world. The decadal comparison of State wise distribution of adolescent population is shown below. The distribution of percentage of adolescents among the top and bottom five States are shown below. There were few studies done on the prevalence of diseases and their risk factors and disease pattern among adolescents in these States. Some of the major health problems of adolescent population are briefly discussed below.

Reproductive and Sexual Health

Adolescents have diverse sexual and reproductive health problems. Some of the important determinants of adolescent reproductive and sexual health are given in. As per NFHS-3 data, 2.7% boys and 8 % girls reported sexual debut before the age States of 15 and most of the sexual activity happens in the context of marriage, this leads to early pregnancy due to social pressure. Even though contraceptive awareness is 94% among girls aged 15-19, only 23% of the married and 18% of the sexually active unmarried girls in this group, used a contraceptive once at least. All the three NFHS shows almost equal prevalence (59.1%, 59.8% and 58.2%) of pregnant and mothered adolescent and there is a steady

increase in percentage of first pregnancy among adolescents (11.7%, 12.4% and 14.4 %). Early marriage and low contraceptive usage are the reasons behind this truth.

In India 19% girls and 35% boys had comprehensive knowledge about HIV/AIDS. Only 15% young men and women (15-24 y) reported that they received family life or sex education. Eventually due to inadequate knowledge they are at greater risk of exposure to unprotected sex, unethical sexual practice and STIs. In the age group of 15–19 y, among those who had sexual intercourse, 10.5% of girls and 10.8% of boys reported having STI or symptoms of STI and 0.07% of girls and 0.01% of boys were found to be HIV positive]. The awareness regarding transmission of STIs is low among adolescents. This, in addition to social stigma the diseases were often undisclosed, left untreated leading to complications like infertility, pelvic inflammatory disease and cancer.

Nutritional Health

Adolescents have increased nutritional requirements demanding diet rich in protein, vitamins, calcium, iodine, phosphorus and iron due to rapid growth spurt and increased physical activity. NFHS-3 data shows, in the age group 15–19 y, 47% girls and 58% boys were thin, 56% girls and 30% boys were anemic, 2.4% girls and 31.7% boys were overweight and 2/1000 adolescent girls and 1/1000 adolescent boys suffer from diabetes. They are also highly prone for eating disorders like anorexia nervosa or binge eating due to body dissatisfaction and depression.

Use of mass media is higher among adolescents (male 88.2% and female 71.5%). It plays an important role in habit picking and decides their lifestyle pattern. Its influence is clearly shown in a study from Chennai done in the age group 11 to 17 y reporting that, 90% eat either food or snacks while watching TV, 82% buy food products and snacks based on advertisement, 59% skipped outdoor activities for TV, 42% follows diet and 42% exercise to get the body like their favorite media personality. Television viewing in childhood and adolescence is associated with overweight, poor fitness, smoking and raised cholesterol in adulthood.

Mental Health

Mental health problems are one of the most neglected issues among adolescent. Mortality and morbidity due to mental disorders in adolescents increased and topped in recent years. A study from Goa, among 16 to 24 y

old, shows 3.9% of youths reported suicidal behaviours with females four times more prone than males. This suicidal behaviour is independently associated with factors like absenteeism, independent decision making, premarital sex, sexual abuse, physical abuse from parents and mental disorders . In India suicide among adolescents is higher than any other age groups that is 40% of suicide deaths in men and 56% of suicide deaths in women occurred in 15–29 y of age.

The prevalence rate of child and adolescent psychiatric disorders in the community has been found to be 6.46% and in schools, it was 23.33% and the reporting systems of psychiatric disorders in children are found to be inadequate. From the above studies it is evident that a considerable proportion of adolescent have mental health problems.

Accidental and Intentional Violence

In India; in 2001-03, deaths due to unintentional injuries constituted nearly 20% of the total deaths in 5–29 age groups. About 77.5% of adolescents are at risky behaviours, ignores traffic rules leading to road-traffic accidents and deaths, as reported in a study from Delhi. Sexual abuse is one of major problems faced by adolescent girls and boys equally. These problems mostly go unnoticed as the victim suffers in silence because of fear and social stigma. This indirectly affects the physical health, mental health and the academic performance.

Are We in the Right Direction?

Adolescents are the young people aged between 10 to 19 y. It is a transitional stage of physical, physiological and psychological development from puberty to legal adulthood. Worldwide more than 1.2 billion are adolescents: this indicates that roughly one in every six persons is an adolescent. About 21% of Indian population is adolescents. They are the future of the nation, forming a major demographic and economic force. They have specific needs which vary with gender, life circumstances and socio economic conditions. They face challenges like poverty, lack of access to health care services, unsafe environments etc. It is a period of preparation for undertaking greater responsibilities like familial, social, cultural and economic issues in adulthood.

Adolescent Health Programmes and Its Ministries

Adolescent health programmes are implemented by various ministries under the government of India. They provide different

types of services targeting adolescent health problems in different areas. Adolescent health programmes, their ministries and the services provided are described.

1. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare:-
 - a) Adolescent Reproductive And Sexual Health – Preventive, promotive, curative and counseling services for reproductive and sexual problems.
 - b) School Health Programme - Nutritional intervention, promoting health lifestyle, counselling and immunization.
2. Ministry of women and child development:-
 - a) Kishori Shakti Yojana – Services improving health nutritional and educational status of girls.
 - b) Balika Samridhi Yojana – Services to raise the age of marriage and to improve enrollment and retention of girls at school.
 - c) Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls- Iron and Folic Acid supplementation, nutrition & health education, ARSH, life skill education and vocational training for girls aged 16 and above under National Skill Development Program
 - d) Integrated program for street children- Shelter, nutrition, education, health care and recreation facilities to street children. Child Help Line Service (1098)
3. Human Resource Development:-
 - a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan - Free and compulsory education to 6-14 years age group
 - b) Mahila samakhya programme - Provides equal educational opportunities for women
 - c) Adolescent education program - Creates awareness and positive attitude to develop skills to enable them to respond to real life situations.
4. Youth Affairs & Sports
 - a) Nehru yuva Kendra sangathan - Empowerment of rural youth
 - b) The national service scheme- Personality development of students through community service
 - c) National Program for Youth and Adolescent Development - Leadership qualities and personality development of youth

Substance Abuse

Habits like smoking and alcoholism have lifelong impact and potential to cause health problems like coronary heart disease and diabetes in adulthood. Even though there is legal restriction, alcohol and tobacco products

are available generously for under-18 age group. Primordial prevention from substance abuse with strict enforcement of law can prevent occurrence of such diseases. A study done in Chennai reported that parental substance abuse and lack of parental supervision leads to adolescent substance abuse [43]. Parents must know their responsibility and take every effort to monitor their children activities and should set a good example to their children.

Road Traffic Accidents

Road traffic injuries emerged as a leading cause of death among adolescents. Rash driving, driving without license, drunken driving and use of mobile phones while driving are factors associated with road traffic injuries in young drivers. This can be prevented by strict enforcement of law and by conducting awareness campaign targeting adolescents insisting the need for following safety rules.

Challenges in Parenting

Parents have greater responsibility in guiding their children but due to cultural barriers they neglect to talk about physical and physiological changes, in consequence of this, growing children learn about sexuality and secondary sex characteristics from their peer groups or other inappropriate sources leads to abnormal social behaviour. Most of the children's psychiatric disorders were unidentified because of parent's ignorance and negligence.

Challenges in Existing Adolescent Health Services

With so many programmes available, the services have not reached the target group adequately because resources like materials, money and man power are limited. There is no direct access, space for privacy and ideal timing (restrictions in days and time) for the target population. Service providers are not given proper training. For the health care providers it is usually an extra burden because no man power has been allotted separately for adolescent health services. Adolescents have little knowledge about the need of health services. They are scared of revealing personal issues to another person and getting examined by opposite sex health worker. So they themselves act as major obstacle for the services to reach them.

Though Adolescent Friendly Health Services (AFHS) based adolescent clinics are said to address all the health needs of adolescents, the delivery of services mainly targets reproductive and sexual health and all other

issues are not adequately focused. Even with this great focus on ARSH, NFHS data shows no significant decrease in adolescent pregnancy. In fact there is an increasing trend in first pregnancy in adolescent and the birthrate in the age group 15 to 19 y is still 31.5 per thousand adolescent girls, which is high for the efforts and inputs given by the health system.

Adolescent health services are not comprehensive, so many schemes exist but these schemes were placed under different ministries and some of the schemes provide the same services as others which may result in unnecessary duplication. In 2014 Ministry of Health & Family Welfare (MoHFW), launched a comprehensive programme (Rashtriya Kishor Swasthya Karyakram), but similar services provided by MoHFW and other ministries are not going to be terminated. To avoid such confusions and to be cost effective, all the services for adolescents should come under a single programme. It is also essential to develop a screening tool specific for Indian adolescents. This has been already implemented in United States by National Adolescent and Young Adult Health Information Centre, University of California. Innovating such tools based on our requirements can be very useful in diagnosing diseases and to search for and eliminate any risk factors as early as possible.

Having critically analyzed the problems and the services for the adolescents two questions arise in our minds: Are we going in the right direction? Is it enough to deal with the target population alone? To address this current scenario, we should consider redefining our approach; the target population should include elders like parents and teachers also in defining, planning, implementing and evaluating specific programmes for adolescents.

Recommendations

While planning it is important to identify the felt needs of the adolescents and the services should be demand driven. It is equally important to create awareness among the adolescents about the significance and the need of the services and to motivate them to avail the services. The following recommendations shall be considered for improving adolescent health services.

1. Introduce age appropriate sex education with abuse prevention skills at schools, colleges and also in the community to bridge the knowledge gap in adolescent.

With this approach, sexual abuse, early sex debut and unsafe sexual practice can be reduced and the contraceptives usage can be increased. This in turn prevents unwanted pregnancy, AIDS/STIs and its complications.

2. Take step to delay age of marriage through advocacy, counseling and strict enforcement of law. Adults should be educated to prevent early marriage, teenage pregnancy and its complications.
3. Educate Adolescents and parents regarding the nutritional requirements and to adapt diet appropriate for age.
4. Psychological disorders and social misbehaviour can be greatly reduced by giving top priority and effective implementation of mental health services at all levels. Educate parents and teachers to improve the quality of relationship with children to ensure a safe, secure and appropriate environment.
5. All PHC's has to be equipped to deliver AFHS beyond existing days and time restriction. A separate sophisticated wing to treat adolescent at secondary and tertiary care level can be established.
6. Medical officers and the health workers at all level should be given exclusive training in handling adolescents. Health workers of same gender should address the problem of boys and girls separately.
7. Facilitate better relationship of trust and confidence in adolescent to get accurate and detailed information related to their health problems.
8. Counseling should be strengthened by well trained healthcare providers and involve parents and elders of the family in home-based counseling.
9. Encourage community participation in mobilizing adolescents to build life skills and to take active part in community programs.
10. Strict enforcement of laws related to traffic rules, prohibiting sale of tobacco, alcohol and other substance of abuse to minors. Restricting advertisement related to junk food products is essential.
11. Online consultation and counseling can be considered. It will be accessible and gives a feel of security and confidentiality for adolescent population.
12. Universal coverage of Adolescent friendly clinics is highly recommended. Through that, routine screening of adolescent for health problems, and their risk factors by

creating a standardized protocol can be initiated and the services required can be provided.

13. To avoid unnecessary wastage of resources, AFHS should come under one roof. It should be accessible, assure confidentiality, appropriate and specific for the locality, with well trained health workers with a diplomatic approach and at convenient timings.

Conclusions:-

To achieve wholesome adolescent health, we need to have a multidimensional approach covering all the adolescent health problems with special emphasis on mental health, behaviour change communication towards healthy lifestyle and positive social environment to acquire life skills. Adolescent friendly clinics need to be widely established throughout India and should achieve universal coverage. Screening of adolescent on regular basis could be an effective tool to control the existing disease and to update occurrence of any new diseases. Empower and involve adolescents in decisions that affect them and facilitate them with every opportunity for developing into a successful adult. Offering such opportunities to the growing children gives them a chance to build a safe, happy, healthy and productive nation in the future.

Exclusive data pertaining to the adolescent health issues in Indian scenario is not available when compared to the developed countries. Nation and States wise detailed investigation and reports on adolescent's health issues, is the need of the hour. This will help to create better awareness among the stakeholders about the importance of strengthening adolescent health services under a single agency in order to meet their felt needs.

Goal:

Improve the healthy development, health, safety, and well-being of adolescents and young adults (AYAs). Adolescents (ages 10 to 17) and young adults (ages 18 to 25) make up 22% of the United States population.¹ The behavioral patterns established during these developmental periods help determine young people's current health status and their risk for developing chronic diseases during adulthood.

Although adolescence and young adulthood are generally healthy times of life, some important health and social problems either start or peak during these years. Examples include:

- Mental disorders
- Substance use
- Smoking/nicotine use
- Nutrition and weight conditions
- Sexually transmitted infections, including human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)
- Teen and unintended pregnancies
- Homelessness
- Academic problems and dropping out of school
- Homicide
- Suicide
- Motor vehicle collisions

Because they are in developmental transition, adolescents and young adults (AYAs) are particularly sensitive to influences from their social environments. Their families, peer groups, schools, and neighborhoods can either support or threaten young people's health and well-being. Societal policies and cues, such as structural racism and media messages, can do the same. Older adolescents and young adults, including those with chronic health conditions, may face challenges as they transition from the child to the adult health care system, such as changes in their insurance coverage and legal status and decreased attention to their developmental and behavioral needs. Bolstering the positive development of young people facilitates their adoption of healthy behaviors and helps ensure a healthy and productive adult population.

Why is Adolescent and Young Adult Health Important?

Adolescence is a critical transitional period that includes the biological changes of puberty and developmental tasks such as normative exploration and learning to be independent. Young adults who have reached the age of majority also face significant social and economic challenges with few organizational supports at a time when they are expected to take on adult responsibilities and obligations.

There are significant disparities in outcomes among racial and ethnic groups. In general, AYAs who are African American, American Indian, or Latino, especially those living in poverty, experience worse outcomes in a variety of areas such as obesity, teen and unintended pregnancy, tooth decay, and educational achievement,¹⁶ compared to AYAs who are Caucasian or Asian American. In addition, sexual minority youth have a higher prevalence of many health risk behaviors.

The financial burdens of preventable health problems are large and include the long-term costs of chronic diseases resulting from behaviors begun during adolescence and young adulthood. For example, the annual adult health-related financial burden of cigarette smoking, which usually starts during these years, was calculated as \$289 billion for 2009–2012.

There are many examples of effective policies and programs that address AYA health issues:

- Access to health care
- School-based health care services
- State graduated driver licensing programs
- Prevention of alcohol, marijuana and tobacco use
- Violence prevention
- Delinquency prevention
- Mental health and substance use interventions
- Teen pregnancy prevention
- HIV prevention

Understanding Adolescent and Young Adult Health:

The leading causes of illness and death among AYAs are largely preventable and health outcomes are frequently both behaviorally mediated and linked to multiple social factors. This is shown by the following empirical examples:

Family

- Adolescents who have good communication and are bonded with a caring adult are less likely to engage in risky behaviors.
- Parents who supervise and are involved with their adolescents' activities are promoting a safe environment for them to explore opportunities.
- The children of families living in poverty are more likely to have health conditions

and poorer health status, as well as lower access to and use of health care services.

School

- Student health and academic achievement are linked.⁴⁹ Healthy students are more effective learners
- Academic success and achievement strongly predicts overall adult health outcomes. Proficient academic skills are associated with lower rates of risky behaviors and higher rates of healthy behaviors.
- High school graduation leads to lower rates of health problems and risk for incarceration, as well as enhanced financial stability and socio-emotional well-being during adulthood.
- The school social environment affects student attendance, academic achievement, engagement with learning, likelihood of graduation, social relationships, behavior, and mental health.

Neighborhoods

- AYAs growing up in distressed neighborhoods with high rates of poverty are at risk for exposure to violence and a variety of negative outcomes, including poor physical and mental health, delinquency, and risky sexual behavior.

Media Exposure

- AYAs exposed to media portrayals of violence, smoking, and drinking are at risk for adopting these behaviors
- Although social media use offers important benefits to AYAs, such as health promotion, communication, education, and entertainment, it also increases risks for exposure to cyberbullying, engagement in "sexting," and depression

