

---

## Social phobia

---

### Summary

- Social phobia is a type of anxiety disorder. People who have social phobia experience extreme and persistent anxiety associated with social or performance situations.
  - Some people with social phobia fear and avoid specific situations, while others may feel anxiety about certain social situations.
  - Treatment options include cognitive behaviour therapy, anxiety management techniques, social skills training and medication
- 

Social phobia is a type of anxiety disorder. People who have social phobia experience extreme and persistent anxiety associated with social or performance situations. A person with social phobia experiences anxiety in situations where they are likely to be scrutinised and observed by others. They may have persistent fears about being judged, criticised, ridiculed or humiliated.

Most people feel shy or nervous in certain social situations. Public speaking or entering a roomful of strangers can cause anxiety in many people. However, this kind of common apprehension doesn't indicate a social phobia. For people with social phobia, social situations provoke feelings that extend beyond simple anxiety or nervousness.

A social phobia occurs for a person when:

- there is a persistent fear of one or more social or performance situations where they are exposed to unfamiliar people or to possible scrutiny by others. The person fears that they will act in a way that will be embarrassing and humiliating
- feared situations are avoided or endured with intense anxiety and distress
- a person realises that the social anxiety is excessive and unreasonable, but feels they are unable to change or control the feelings or behaviour
- it interferes significantly with their daily life including work, education, family and social life
- fear or avoidance isn't due to a general medical condition or the physiological effects of a substance (such as drugs or medications).

It is estimated that around three per cent of the Australian population experience social phobia in any one year. Up to 13 per cent of the population may develop social phobia during their lifetime. Men and women are equally affected, though a higher number of men seek treatment.

In many cases, social phobia begins with shyness in childhood and progresses during adolescence. The onset of social phobia generally occurs around ages 11 to 15. Social phobia is also known as social anxiety disorder.

### Symptoms of social phobia

When exposed to a feared social situation, a person with social phobia may experience symptoms of extreme anxiety, including:

- blushing
  - trembling
  - feeling as if you have nothing to say
  - accelerated heart rate
  - shallow, fast breathing
  - sweaty palms
-

- nausea
- tense muscles
- dry throat
- stomach pain
- feeling faint or light-headed
- feelings of self-doubt and uncertainty
- negative thoughts such as 'I'm making a fool of myself'
- difficulty concentrating on anything other than physical sensations of anxiety, negative feedback from others and negative thoughts
- an overwhelming urge to flee the situation
- the realisation that these feelings are irrational and out of proportion.

### **Social phobia – feared social situations**

Some people with social phobia fear and avoid specific situations (such as public speaking), while others may feel generalised anxiety about several social situations (generalised social phobia). A person with social phobia can fear (and try to avoid) a range of situations, including:

- crowds and parties
- public speaking
- starting or having a conversation
- talking to a large group
- voicing opinions
- meeting someone new, shaking hands
- dating
- using public toilets
- shopping
- talking with someone who is in a position of seniority or authority
- being watched while doing something, such as eating, signing papers or talking on the telephone
- situations that put them in the spotlight, such as parties to celebrate their own birthday.

### **Social phobia – underlying fears**

Some of the fears commonly aroused by social situations can include:

- worry that others will notice their physical symptoms of anxiety, such as blushing, sweating, and stammering
- fear of looking stupid, silly, or ridiculous
- fear of appearing quiet, boring and uninteresting to others
- fear of being judged as socially inadequate.

### **Social phobia can extend beyond the social event**

A person with social phobia can feel anxious while simply anticipating an upcoming social event. After the event, the person may replay the conversations they had and rate their performance. Brooding on these feelings of social failure can make the person feel even worse, and reinforce the desire to avoid social situations in the future.

### **Common complications of social phobia**

If left untreated, social phobia can severely affect quality of life. Some of the common complications may include:

- using alcohol to cope with anxiety during social events
- alcohol abuse
- misuse of prescription and non-prescription drugs

- difficulty forming and maintaining relationships
- curtailed education or employment opportunities
- depression
- suicidal thoughts
- isolation from family, peers and community
- reluctance to leave the house.

### **Treatment options for social phobia**

Recovery from social phobia is possible with appropriate treatment. Depending on the individual, treatment options may include:

- cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT)
- anxiety management techniques
- social skills training
- medication.

### **Cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT)**

Cognitive behaviour therapy aims to help people change the way they think, feel and behave in social situations. These techniques may help people to confront their fears. In time, people come to realise that others are unlikely to judge them harshly – and even if it does happen, they realise it's not a major tragedy. They will also learn that they can exert some control and choice over their thoughts and feelings.

Treatment using CBT may include:

- education about the nature of social anxiety
- challenging and changing false or distorted thoughts and beliefs
- gradual exposure to feared situations
- attention training.

### **Anxiety management techniques**

Relaxation training and breathing techniques may help a person manage their anxiety symptoms. Some physical anxiety symptoms may be triggered by hyperventilation (overbreathing). Taking slow, deep breaths from the abdomen – rather than fast, shallow breaths from the chest – can reduce anxious feelings.

Relaxation techniques include:

- progressive muscle relaxation
- mindfulness
- meditation
- visualisation
- isometric relaxation exercises.

### **Social skills training**

Some people who have suffered with social phobia for many years may develop habits that make it difficult for them to take steps towards recovery. For example, they may:

- find it difficult to make or maintain eye contact
- use soft or hesitant speech
- display closed body language
- have rigid facial expressions
- need a large personal space

- have difficulty listening or keeping a conversation going.

Social skills training methods include modelling the appropriate behaviour, role-playing and then practising in real-life situations.

### **Medication**

Some medications, such as selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs), can help if the person is also suffering from depression. In the short term, drugs such as beta-blockers may be used to help manage some of the symptoms of anxiety.

### **Where to get help**

- Your doctor
- Psychologist
- Your local community health centre
- **Anxiety Recovery Centre Victoria Helpline** Tel. (03) 9830 0533 or 1300 ANXIETY (269 438)
- **Australian Psychological Referral Service** Tel. (03) 8662 3300 or 1800 333 497

**This page has been produced in consultation with and approved by:**

Anxiety Recovery Centre Victoria

Content on this website is provided for information purposes only. Information about a therapy, service, product or treatment does not in any way endorse or support such therapy, service, product or treatment and is not intended to replace advice from your doctor or other registered health professional. The information and materials contained on this website are not intended to constitute a comprehensive guide concerning all aspects of the therapy, product or treatment described on the website. All users are urged to always seek advice from a registered health care professional for diagnosis and answers to their medical questions and to ascertain whether the particular therapy, service, product or treatment described on the website is suitable in their circumstances. The State of Victoria and the Department of Health & Human Services shall not bear any liability for reliance by any user on the materials contained on this website.

For the latest updates and more information, visit [www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au](http://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au)

**Copyright © 1999/2019** State of Victoria. Reproduced from the Better Health Channel ([www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au](http://www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au)) at no cost with permission of the Victorian Minister for Health. Unauthorised reproduction and other uses comprised in the copyright are prohibited without permission.