

<u>Open A</u>ccess

# Navigating Adolescent Anger: Understanding, Managing, and Resolving Conflict

## Berchina Gomez\*

Department of Child Health, Wolaita Sodo University, Ethiopia

## Abstract

Adolescence is a time of intense emotions and rapid changes, and anger is a common experience for many teenagers. However, learning to effectively manage and navigate anger is essential for healthy emotional development and positive relationships. In this article, we will explore the causes of adolescent anger, the effects it can have, and strategies for anger management and conflict resolution.

Keywords: Adolescence; Anger management; Conflict resolution

# Introduction

Several factors contribute to the experience of anger in adolescents. Hormonal changes during puberty can intensify emotions and lead to mood swings. Additionally, adolescents may feel frustrated by a lack of autonomy and independence, conflicts with authority figures, or perceived injustices. Academic pressures, social dynamics, and family issues can also trigger feelings of anger and resentment. Moreover, unresolved trauma or underlying mental health conditions, such as depression or anxiety, may exacerbate anger reactions [1-3].

## Methodology

## Effects of adolescent anger

Uncontrolled anger can have detrimental effects on various aspects of adolescent life. Physically, it may manifest as headaches, stomach aches, muscle tension, or even aggressive behaviour. Emotionally, anger can lead to feelings of guilt, shame, or regret, particularly if it results in harmful actions or conflicts with others. Socially, unmanaged anger can damage relationships, lead to social isolation, and contribute to conflicts with peers, family members, or authority figures. Academically, anger may impair concentration, problem-solving abilities, and academic performance, hindering educational attainment and future opportunities [4-6].

#### Anger management strategies for adolescents

Fortunately, there are many effective strategies adolescents can employ to manage and express anger in healthier ways. First and foremost, it's essential to recognize and acknowledge feelings of anger without judgment. Encouraging adolescents to identify the triggers and underlying emotions associated with their anger can help them develop insight and self-awareness [7,8].

Teaching adolescents coping skills, such as deep breathing exercises, mindfulness techniques, or progressive muscle relaxation, can help regulate emotions and reduce the intensity of anger reactions. Encouraging physical activity, creative outlets, or journaling as constructive ways to release pent-up emotions can also be beneficial.

Furthermore, adolescents can benefit from learning assertiveness skills and effective communication techniques to express their needs and concerns assertively and respectfully. Teaching conflict resolution strategies, such as active listening, perspective-taking, and negotiation skills, can help adolescents navigate disagreements and resolve conflicts peacefully. It's essential for adolescents to understand the consequences of their actions and develop empathy for others. Encouraging them to consider the perspectives and feelings of others can foster empathy, compassion, and understanding, which are essential for healthy relationships.

Seeking professional help from therapists or mental health professionals trained in cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) or anger management techniques can provide additional support and guidance for adolescents struggling to manage their anger effectively [9,10].

### Conclusion

Adolescent anger is a common and complex issue that requires attention, understanding, and support from various sources. By recognizing the causes and effects of anger, implementing healthy coping strategies, and learning effective conflict resolution skills, adolescents can navigate their emotions more effectively and build healthier relationships. Encouraging open communication, fostering empathy, and promoting resilience-building activities are crucial steps in supporting adolescents as they learn to manage their anger and develop into emotionally mature and resilient individuals.

#### References

- 1. Wen LL, Chang WH, Wang HW (2021) Risk factors associated with preterm premature rupture of membranes (PPROM). J Obstet Gyne 60: 805-806.
- Ewan GC (2012) Ventilator-Induced Diaphragm Dysfunction. Anesthesio 117: 463-464.
- Stein H (2013) Electrical Activity of the Diaphragm [Edn] Values and Edi Catheter Placement in Non-Ventilated Preterm Neonates. Am J Perinatol 33: 707-711.
- Shiong CY (2013) Effects of Neurally Adjusted Ventilatory Assist [NAVA] Levels in Non-Invasive Ventilated Patients: Titrating NAVA Levels with Electric Diaphragmatic Activity and Tidal Volume Matching. BioMed Eng 2: 12-61.
- Grignon A, Filion R, Filiatrault D, Robitaille P, Homsy Y, et al. (1986) Urinary tract dilatation in utero: classification and clinical applications. Radio 160: 645-647.

\*Corresponding author: Berchina Gomez, Department of Child Health, Wolaita Sodo University, Ethiopia, E-mail: berchinag99@gmail.com

Received: 01-Mar-2024, Manuscript No: jcalb-24-130418, Editor Assigned: 04-Mar-2024, pre QC No: jcalb-24-130418 (PQ), Reviewed: 18-Mar-2024, QC No jcalb-24-130418, Revised: 20-Mar-2024, Manuscript No: jcalb-24-130418 (R), Published: 27-Mar-2024, DOI: 10.4172/2375-4494.1000613

Citation: Gomez B (2024) Navigating Adolescent Anger: Understanding, Managing, and Resolving Conflict. J Child Adolesc Behav 12: 613.

**Copyright:** © 2024 Gomez B. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative v Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.

J Child Adolesc Behav, an open access journal ISSN: 2375-4494

### Page 2 of 2

- Ocheke IE, Antwi S, Gajjar P, McCulloch MI, Nourse P (2014) Pelvi-ureteric junction obstruction at Red Cross Children's Hospital, Cape Town:a six year review. Arab J Nephro Tran 7: 33-36.
- Capello SA, Kogan BA, Giorgi LJ (2005) Kaufman RP. Prenatal ultrasound has led to earlier detection and repair of ureteropelvic junction obstruction. J Urol 174: 1425-1428.
- Rao NP, Shailaja U, Mallika KJ, Desai SS, Debnath P (2012) Traditional Use Of Swarnamrita Prashana As A Preventive Measure: Evidence Based

Observational Study In Children. IJRiAP 3: 1-5.

- Jakobsen LP, Knudsen MA, Lespinasse J, Ayuso CG, Ramos C, et al. (2006) The genetic basis of the Pierre Robin Sequence. Cleft Pal Craniofac J 43: 155-159.
- Joice SM, Tricia SF, Raquel CGL, Veronica CV, Danielle SD (2021) Premature birth: topics in physiology and pharmacological characteristics. Rev Assoc Med Bras 67: 150-155.