SUMMARY
The present study aimed to screen school going adolescents of Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh for prevalence of Prodromal symptoms and the reporting of distress caused by them. The results showed that as high as 19.5% of the adolescents out of the total 407 adolescent participants, qualify for being at prodromal psychosis risk, and as many as 24.6% adolescents experience significant distress with respect to the reported symptoms. The findings also indicate that male adolescents report more distress as compared to their female counterparts. Several aspects of discussion came forth from the process of the study, such as, the high number of items reported by the adolescents, insights into the lack of help seeking behaviour by the adolescents, and the issues concerning communicating of findings with respect to the validity as well as the intervention. More rigorous screening, and psycho-educating authorities, and caregivers has been seen as a crucial step ahead. The limitations posed by the study include both methodological limitations such as specificity of the tool, use of only self report questionnaire and logistic limitations such as paucity of time. The study seeks to add to the dialogue and research in terms of prevention, early detection, and early intervention in psychotic illness in Madhya Pradesh, India and encourages researchers for further more rigorous research to be conducted in this aspect.