Kaegen Brittingham

Class Preparation: Mental Health #1

Directions: Fill in the charts below. Identify what mental health disorders can occur when each neurotransmitter is increased or decreased.

	Functions	Increase	Decrease
Dopamine	Fine muscle movement, integration of emotions and thoughts, decision making, stimulates hypothalamus to release hormones.	Schizophrenia, mania	Parkinson disease, depression
Norepinephrine	Mood, attention and arousal, fight or flight in response to stress	Anxiety, mania, schizophrenia	Depression
Serotonin	Mood, sleep regulation, hunger, pain perception, aggression and libido	Anxiety	Depression
GABA	Reduces anxiety, aggression, pain perception, anticonvulsant, and muscle relaxing properties.	Reduction of anxiety	Anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, mania
Acetylcholine	Plays a role in learning and memory, regulates mood, mania, sexual aggression, stimulates the parasympathetic nervous system.	Depression	Alzheimer disease, Dementia, Parkinson disease, Huntington's Disease

Structures of the Brain

Brain Structure	Function
The limbic System	To process and regulate emotion and memory while also dealing with sexual stimulation and learning. Behavior, motivation, long-term memory, and our sense of smell also relate to the limbic system and its sphere of influence.
Frontal Lobe	Formulate or select goals. Initiate plan, terminate actions. Decision making, insight, motivation, social judgement, voluntary motor ability
Parietal Lobe	Receive and identify sensory information, concept formation and abstraction, proprioception, and body awareness, reading, mathematics, right and left orientation.
Temporal Lobe	Language comprehension, stores sounds into memory, connects with limbic system "the emotional brain" to allow expression of emotions

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Occipital Lobe	Interprets visual images, visual association, visual memories, involved with language formation