

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	Parkinsons Depression
Norepinephrine	Mood, attention and arousal, fight or flight response to stress	Anxiety Schizophrenia Mania	Depression
Serotonin	Mood, sleep regulation, hunger, pain perception, aggression, 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	Parkinsons Alzheimers Dementia Huntingtons chorea

Structures of the Brain

Brain Structure	Function
The limbic System	Regulates activities of emotions, physical and sexual drives, stress responses, processing, learning, and memory
Frontal Lobe Thought processes	Formulate or select goals, initiate plan terminates actions, decision making, insight, motivation, social judgment, voluntary motor ability starts in frontal lobe
Parietal Lobe Sensory and motor	Receive and identify sensory information, concept formation and abstraction, proprioception and body awareness, reading mathematics, right and left orientation
Temporal Lobe Auditory	Language comprehension, stores sound into memories language and speech, connects with limbic system
Occipital Lobe Vision	Interprets visual images, visual association, visual memories, involved with language formation

