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 and it stimulated the hypothalamus to release hormones	Schizophrenia, mania	Parkinsons, Depression
Norepinephrine	Mood, attention, arousal, fight or flight response to stress	Anxiety, 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 and sexual aggression	Depression	Alzheimer's, dementia, Parkinson's, Huntington's, chorea

Structures of the Brain

Brain Structure	Function
The limbic System	Involved in our behavioral and emotional responses, esp with behaviors such as feeding, reproduction and caring for the young, and the flight or fight response
Frontal Lobe	Controls voluntary movement and expressive language
Parietal Lobe	Responsible for sensory perception and integration, such as the management of taste, hearing, sight, touch and smell. The brains primary somatic sensory cortex is housed here.
Temporal Lobe	Processes auditory information and with the encoding of memory, it also processes emotions and language
Occipital Lobe	Responsible for visual perception, including color, form and motion