

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.

	<b>Functions</b>	<b>Increase</b>	<b>Decrease</b>
<b>Dopamine</b>	Fine Muscle movement. Integration of emotion and thought, decision making, stimulates hypothalamus to release hormones.	Schizophrenia, Mania	Parkinson's, Depression
<b>Norepinephrine</b>	Mood, attention and arousal, fight or flight in response to stress	Anxiety, Mania, Schizophrenia	Depression
<b>Serotonin</b>	Mood, sleep regulation, hunger, pain perception, aggression and libido	Anxiety	Depression
<b>GABA</b>	Reduces anxiety, aggression, pain perceptions, anticonvulsants and muscles-relaxing properties	Reduction of anxiety	Anxiety, Mania, Schizophrenia
<b>Acetylcholine</b>	Plays a role in learning and memory, regulates mood, mania, sexual aggression, stimulates the parasympathetic nervous system.	Depression	Alzheimer's, Dementia, Parkinson's, Huntington's

Structures of the Brain

<b>Brain Structure</b>	<b>Function</b>
The limbic System	Made up of the hippocampus, amygdala, hypothalamus and thalamus. "the Emotional brain". Controls reward circuit that is linked to feelings of pleasure.
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 info, concept formation, proprioception and body awareness, reading, math, right and left orientation
Temporal Lobe	Language and comprehension, stores sounds into memory (language and speech), connect with limbic system, emotional brain to allow expression of emotions (sexual, aggressive, fear, etc.)
Occipital Lobe	Interprets visual images, visual association, visual memories, involved with language formation