

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 Chorea

Structures of the Brain

Brain Structure	Function
The limbic System	Emotions, long term memory, olfactory, motivation, feeding, reproduction, fight or flight
Frontal Lobe	Reasoning, executive functions, voluntary muscle movements, learning, social understanding
Parietal Lobe	Sensory perception, integration, sense of self, learned movements, location awareness,
Temporal Lobe	Emotional reactions and processing, object/facial recognition, language understanding, memory storage and recall
Occipital Lobe	Spatial processing, color processing, distance and depth, object/face recognition, color processing

