

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 movements, integration of emotions and thoughts, decision making, stimulates hypothalamus to release hormones	Schizophrenia Mania	Parkinson depression
Norepinephrine	Mood, attn and arousal, fight or flight in response to stress	Depression	Anxiety Mania Schizophrenia
Serotonin	Mood, sleep regulation, hunger, pain perception, aggression, libido	Depression	Anxiety
GABA	Reduces anxiety, pain perception, anticonvulsant, muscle relaxing	Reduction of anxiety	Anxiety disorders Schizophrenia mania
Acetylcholine	Plays role in memory, and learning Regulates mood, mania, sexual aggression, stimulates PNS	Depression	Alzhiemers Dementia Parkinson Huntingtons

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.
Frontal Lobe	voluntary movement, expressive language and for managing higher level executive functions
Parietal Lobe	vital for sensory perception and integration, including the management of taste, hearing, sight, touch, and smell. It is home to the brain's primary sensory area, a region where the brain interprets input from other areas of the body.
Temporal Lobe	play a role in managing your emotions, processing information from your senses, storing and retrieving memories, and understanding language
Occipital Lobe	responsible for visual perception, including colour, form and motion. Damage to the occipital lobe can include: Difficulty with locating objects in environment. Difficulty with identifying colors. Production of hallucinations.