MARGARET H. ROLLINS SCHOOL OF NURSING
N-201 Nursing Care of Special Populations
MENTAL HEALTH NURSING
Class Preparation #1

Directions: Fill in the charts below. Identify what mental health disorders can occur when each neurotransmitter is increased or decreased.

		Functions	Increase	Decrease
monoamine	**Dopamine**	-fine muscle movement -integration of emotions/thoughts -decision making -stimulates hypothalamus → release hormones	-schizophrenia -mania	-parkinson disease -depression
monoamine	**Norepinephrine**	-mood -attention/arousal -fight or flight to stress	-anxiety -mania -schizophrenia	-depression
monoamine	**Serotonin**	-mood -sleep regulation -hunger -pain perception -aggression -libido	-anxiety	-depression
amino acid	**GABA**	-reduces anxiety -aggression -pain perception -anticonvulsant/muscle-relaxing properties	-reduction of anxiety	-anxiety disorders -mania -schizophrenia
	Acetylcholine	-learning/memory -regulates mood -mania -sexual aggression -stimulates parasympathetic nervous system	-depression	-alzheimer disease -dementia -parkinson disease -huntington's chorea

Structures of the Brain

Brain Structure	Function
The limbic System	-regulates emotions/behavior -motivation
Frontal Lobe	-memory -judgement -problem solving -voluntary gross motor function -expressive speech
Parietal Lobe	-sensory area (touch, pressure, position) -body awareness -spatial awareness
Temporal Lobe	-auditory reception -interpretation of written/spoken language
Occipital Lobe	-receptive area for vision