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
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	Reduction of Anxiety	Anxiety disorders, Schizophrenia Mania
Acetylcholine	-Learning and memory -Regulates mood -Mania -Sexual aggression -Stimulates the parasympathetic nervous system	Depression	Alzheimer disease Dementia Parkinsons Huntington's

Structures of the Brain

Brain Structure	Function
The limbic System	Regulate emotions and behavior, processing memory, thoughts and motivations. Influencing social processing, facilitate learning and forming long term memory

Frontal Lobe	Decision making, problem solving, planning and controlling emotions
Parietal Lobe	Integrating sensory information, understanding spatial orientation, processing information about touch, knowledge of numbers, manipulation of objects
Temporal Lobe	Managing emotions, Processing information from senses, storing and retrieving memories, understanding language
Occipital Lobe	Processes what you see, recognizes colors, shapes, faces and movements