

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	Regulation, reward, motivation, attention, and motor control	Schizophrenia	Mania episodes Depression Parkinsons
Norepinephrine	Regulates mood, attention, arousal, fight or flight response	Anxiety	Depression ADHD
Serotonin	Regulates mood, sleep, appetite, and digestion	Serotonin syndrome	Depression Disrupted sleep Migraines
GABA	Regulates mood, anxiety, sleep, and muscle tone	Excessive sedation or drowsiness	Anxiety Seizures Depression Muscle disorders Insomnia
Acetylcholine	Functions in muscle activation, memory, attention, and learning	Mental fatigue Muscle spasms or cramps Neuromuscular disorders	Alzheimers Myasthenia Gravis Cognitive decline Dementia

Structures of the Brain

Brain Structure	Function
The limbic System	Functions in emotion regulation, memory formation and retrieval, and behavioral and motivational drives.
Frontal Lobe	Controls reasoning, planning, movement, and problem-solving.
Parietal Lobe	Involved in sensation, spatial orientation, and perception.
Temporal Lobe	Involved in auditory perception, memory, and emotion.

Occipital Lobe	Responsible for processing visual information
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