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	Reward and motivation, fine motor skills, mood, decision making and stimulates hypothalamus to release hormones.	• Schizophrenia • Mania	• Parkinson Disease • Depression
Norepinephrine	Mood, Fight or flight in response to stress and attention and arousal.	• Anxiety • Mania • Schizophrenia	• Depression
Serotonin	Sleep regulation, pain, hunger, mood, pain perception, aggression and libido.	• Anxiety	• Depression
GABA	Reduces anxiety, pain perception, anticonvulsant, muscle relaxing prosperities and aggression.	• Reduction of anxiety	• Anxiety Disorders • Schizophrenia • Mania
Acetylcholine	Regulates mood, mania, sexual aggression and plays a role in learning and memory.	• Depression	• Alzheimer disease • Dementia • Parkinson disease • Huntington's Chorea

Structures of the Brain

Brain Structure	Function
The limbic System	Is responsible for processing and regulating emotions, memory, motivation, learning, social processing, autonomic nervous system, stress response, sense of smell and survivalist behaviors.
Frontal Lobe	The frontal lobe is responsible for memory, social skills by helping people interact with other, voluntary movements, personality language and executive functions.

Parietal Lobe	The parietal lobe is responsible for sensory processing, management of taste, smell, hearing, sight and touch
Temporal Lobe	The temporal lobe is responsible for hearing, object recognition, visual perception, language, emotions and memory.
Occipital Lobe	The occipital lobe is responsible for memory formation, language and reading, object and face recognition, visual processing and visual world mapping.