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 center" gives you pleasure, satisfaction, and motivation. Can control memory, mood, sleep, learning, movement, and concentration. Stimulates hypothalamus to release hormones	Schizophrenia, Mania	Parkinson Disease, Depression
Norepinephrine	Regulation of arousal, attention, cognitive function, and stress reactions. Fight or flight in response to stress	Anxiety, Mania, Schizophrenia	Depression
Serotonin	Mood, sleep regulation, hunger, pain perception, aggression and libido, and bowel movements	Anxiety	Depression
GABA	Primary inhibitory neurotransmitter which slows down or weakens brain signals. It reduces anxiety, aggression, pain perception, anticonvulsant and muscle- relaxing properties	Reduction of anxiety	Anxiety disorders, schizophrenia, mania
Acetylcholine	Plays a role in memory, learning, attention, arousal and involuntary muscle movement. Regulates mood, mania, sexual aggression, stimulates the parasympathetic nervous system	Depression	Alzheimer disease, Dementia, Parkinson disease, Huntington's Chorea

Structures of the Brain

Brain Structure	Function
The limbic System	Process and regulate emotion and memory while also dealing with sexual stimulation esp when it comes to behaviors we need for survival
Frontal Lobe	Part of the brain that controls speech, language, and motor skills. Controls the way you think, how you move, and how you remember things.
Parietal Lobe	Important for sensory perception and integration, like taste, hearing, sight, touch, and smell

Temporal Lobe	Visualizing memories, long term memory, processing sensory input either visual and auditory
Occipital Lobe	Role in language, reading, storing memories, recognizing places and faces.