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	Dopamine is important for movement control, learning and memory, attention and mood regulation, reward and motivation.	-Schizophrenia -Bipolar -Substance use	-Parkinsons -Depression -ADHD
Norepinephrine	Norepinephrine is important for arousal and alertness, focus and concentration, mood regulation, also with learning and memory	-Anxiety disorders -Bipolar -Schizophrenia	-Depression -ADHD
Serotonin	Serotonin is important for mood regulation, sleep regulation, appetite control, cognition, anxiety control	-Serotonin Syndrome -Mania (bipolar disorder)	-Depression -Anxiety -OCD -Sleep Disorder -Postpartum Depression
GABA	Reduces anxiety and stress, helps to regulate sleep, controls muscle tone	-Sedation -Substance Use Disorder -CNS depression	-Anxiety -Seizures -Mood Disorders
Acetylcholine	The function is for memory and learning, arousal and attention, neuromuscular function	-Depression -Parkinsons -Cholinergic Crisis	-Alzheimer's -Huntington's -Parkinsons

Structures of the Brain

Brain Structure	Function
The limbic System	The function of the limbic system is for emotion regulation, memory formation and learning, motivation and reward, autonomic and endocrine control
Frontal Lobe	Function of the frontal lobe is the control center for judgement, personality, planning, speech production, used for working memory and concentration
Parietal Lobe	The function of the parietal lobe is sensory processing, spatial awareness, language and mathematics, visual-spatial processing

Temporal Lobe	The function of the temporal lobe is for auditory processing, language comprehension, memory formation, emotion and behavior
Occipital Lobe	The function of the occipital lobe is for vision interpretation, visual recognition. VISION