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	-Pleasure -Motivation -Movement -Attention	-Schizophrenia -Mania -Addiction	-Depression -Parkinson's
Norepinephrine	-Alertness -Mood regulation -Arousal -Stress response	-Anxiety -Mania -Schizophrenia	-Depression
Serotonin	-Mood -Sleep cycle -Appetite -Perception of pain	-Serotonin Syndrome -In some cases, anxiety disorders	-Anxiety -Depression -Sleep disorders
GABA	-Calms Brain (Inhibitory Neurotransmitter) reducing anxiety.	-Impaired memory -Sedation	-Seizures -Anxiety disorders
Acetylcholine	-Memory -Learning -Muscle activation	-Depression	-Alzheimer's -Parkinson's -Huntington's

Structures of the Brain

Brain Structure	Function
The limbic System	-Regulates emotions, arousal, and memory. Includes the hippocampus and amygdala.
Frontal Lobe	-Decision making, executive function, voluntary movement, impulse control, and problem-solving.
Parietal Lobe	-Body awareness, sensory processing, spatial orientation.
Temporal Lobe	-Memory processing, hearing, language.
Occipital Lobe	-Visual processing.