

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	Fine muscle movement, integration of emotions and thoughts , decision making, stimulates the hypothalamus to release hormones	Parkinson Disease, Depression	Schizophrenia, Mania
Norepinephrine	Mood, attention and arousal, fight or flight response to stress	Depression	Anxiety, Mania, Schizophrenia
Serotonin	Mood, sleep regulation, hunger, pain perception, aggression and libido	Depression	Anxiety
GABA	Reduces anxiety, aggression, pain perception, anticonvulsant and, Muscle relaxing properties	Anxiety disorder Schizophrenia Mania	Neurotoxicity Neurodegeneration
Acetylcholine	Plays a role in learning and memory, regulates mood, mania, sexual aggression, stimulates the parasympathetic nervous system	Depression	Alzheimer's, Dementia, Parkinson Disease, Huntington's Chorea

Structures of the Brain

Brain Structure	Function
The limbic System	A group of interconnected structures including the amygdala, hippocampus, mamillary body, cingulate gyrus, and hypothalamus plays a role in emotions, motivation, memory, learning,
Frontal Lobe	Responsible for higher thinking such as voluntary movement, speech, personality, and social behavior
Parietal Lobe	Processes and integrates sensory information from the body using touch, temperature and pain
Temporal Lobe	Crucial for processing auditory information, memory, and comprehending language along with emotional regulation and visual recognition

Occipital Lobe	Interprets and processes visual information along with color, objects, spatial and motion processing
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