MARGARET H. ROLLINS SCHOOL OF NURSING
N-201 Nursing Care of Special Populations
MENTAL HEALTH NURSING
Class Preparation #1
Danni Alfree

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 hypothalamus to release hormones	Schizophrenia Mania	Parkinsons Depression
Norepinephrine	Mood, attention and arousal, fight or flight in response to stress	Schizophrenia Mania Anxiety	Depression
Serotonin	Mood, sleep regulation, hunger, pain perception, aggression and libido	Anxiety	Depression
GABA	reduces anxiety, aggression, pain perception, anticonvulsant and muscle-relaxing properties	Reduction of anxiety	Anxiety disorders Schizophrenia Mania
Acetylcholine	Plays a role in learning and memory, regulates mood, mania, sexual aggression, stimulates the parasympathetic nervous system	Depression	Alzheimer's, Parkinsons Dementia Huntington's Chorea

Structures of the Brain

Brain Structure	Function
The limbic System	Regulates emotions, memory, and motivation
Frontal Lobe	Planning and organizing, decision-making, problem solving, working memory, and attention
Parietal Lobe	Sensory perception and integration, including the management of taste, hearing, slight, touch, and smell
Temporal Lobe	Memory, language, emotions, senses, visual recognition

Occipital Lobe	Processes visual information