

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	Our bodies reward system, releases when we are doing an enjoyable activity Regulates movement, attention and focus, and mood	Schizophrenia(+ symptoms) Bipolar Substance Abuse Impulse-Control Disorders	Schizophrenia(- symptoms) Depression Parkinsons
Norepinephrine	Controls fight or flight response, maintains attention and focus and mood	Anxiety Disorders PTSD Mania Substance Use Disorders	Major Depressive Disorder ADHD Sleep Disorders
Serotonin	Regulates mood, sleep, appetite, anxiety, and digestion	Serotonin Syndrome Schizophrenia Mania	Major Depressive Disorder Anxiety Disorder OCD PTSD Suicide
GABA	Acts as a calming agent to the nervous system, reduces stress and improves sleep	Hypersomnia Cognitive impairments Sedation	Anxiety Disorders Seizure Disorders Insomnia Depression Substance Abuse
Acetylcholine	Transmits signals between neurons and additional cells, aids in muscle movement, cognitive function, and sleep	Parkinsons Disease Depression Cholinergic crisis	Alzheimer's Huntington's Myasthenia Gravis

Structures of the Brain

Brain Structure	Function
The limbic System	Regulates emotions, forms long term memories, creates motivation, and plays a role in reward and reinforcement system
Frontal Lobe	Executive function, motor control, speech production, personality and behavior, attention, and concentration

Parietal Lobe	Processes all senses, spatial awareness, attention, and perception
Temporal Lobe	Processes auditory sounds, language comprehension, memory storage, recognition
Occipital Lobe	Processes vision, visual recognition, and visual spatial processing