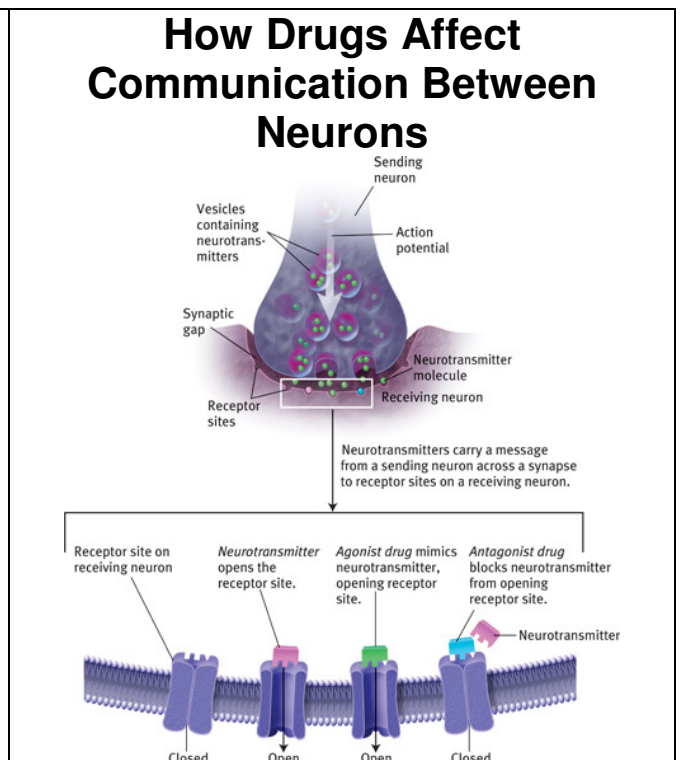


## Neurotransmitters

### SNAGGD

▼ TABLE 2.1  
Some Neurotransmitters and Their Functions

Neurotransmitter	Function	Examples of Malfunctions
<i>Acetylcholine (ACh)</i>	Enables muscle action, learning, and memory	With Alzheimer's disease, ACh-producing neurons deteriorate.
<i>Dopamine</i>	Influences movement, learning, attention, and emotion	Oversupply linked to schizophrenia. Undersupply linked to tremors and loss of motor control in Parkinson's disease.
<i>Serotonin</i>	Affects mood, hunger, sleep, and arousal	Undersupply linked to depression. Some drugs that raise serotonin levels are used to treat depression.
<i>Norepinephrine</i>	Helps control alertness and arousal	Undersupply can depress mood.
<i>GABA (gamma-aminobutyric acid)</i>	A major inhibitory neurotransmitter	Undersupply linked to seizures, tremors, and insomnia.
<i>Glutamate</i>	A major excitatory neurotransmitter; involved in memory	Oversupply can overstimulate the brain, producing migraines or seizures (which is why some people avoid MSG, monosodium glutamate, in food).



# The Neuron

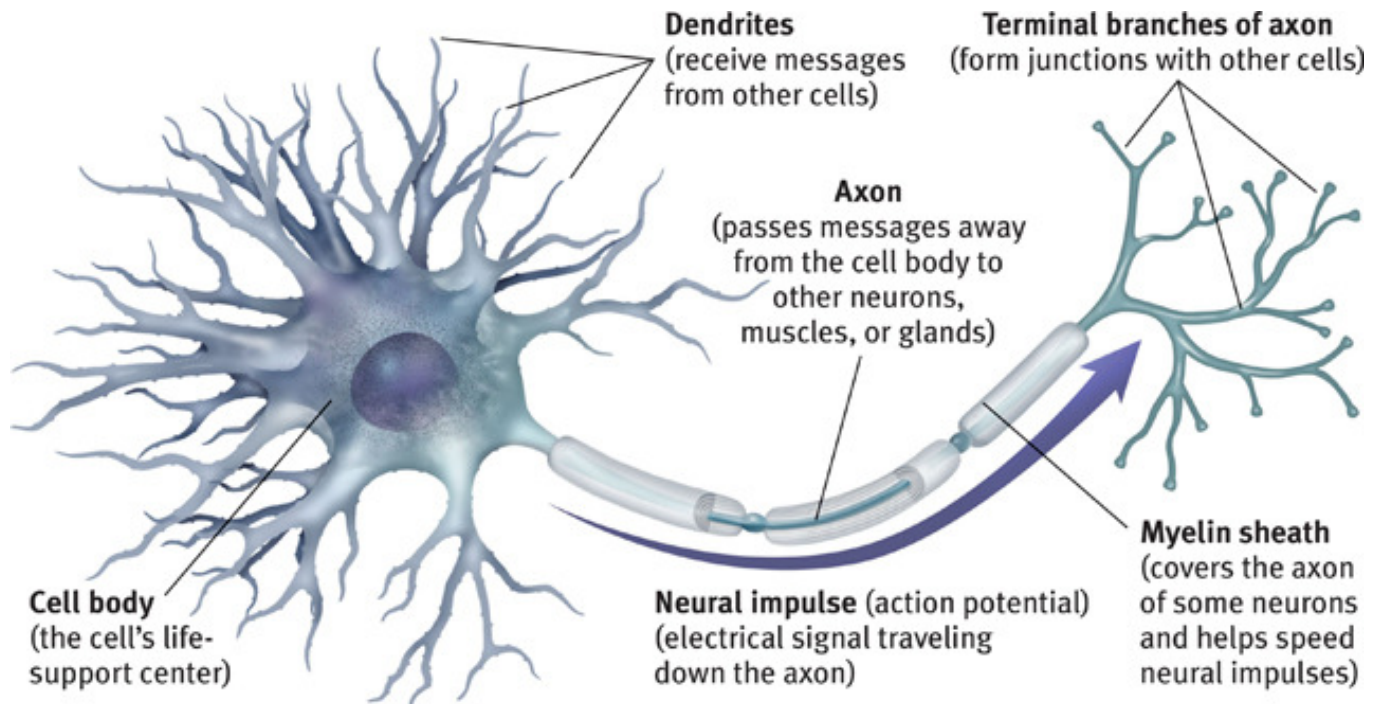


image source: Myers and DeWall, *Psychology*, 11<sup>th</sup> edition, 2015

# Communication Within a Neuron

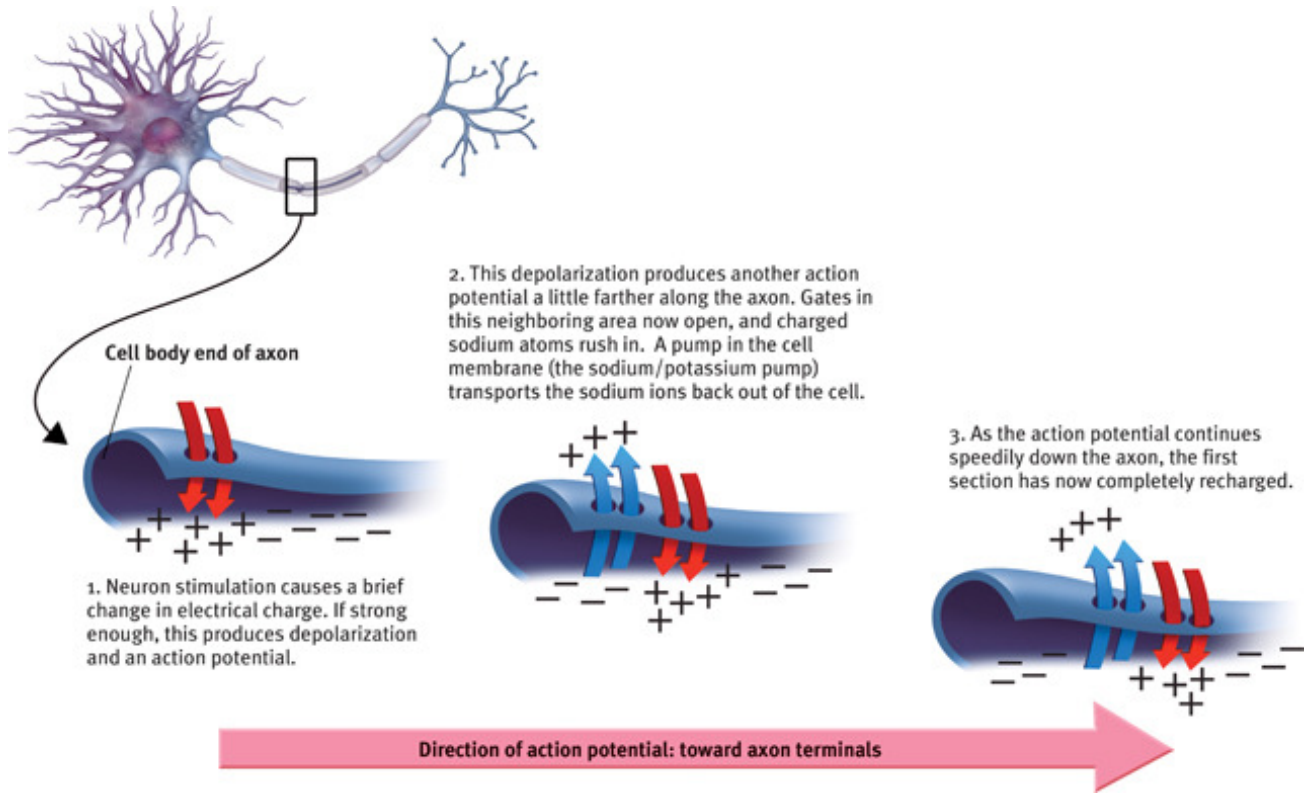


image source: Myers and DeWall, *Psychology*, 11<sup>th</sup> edition, 2015

# Communication Between Neurons

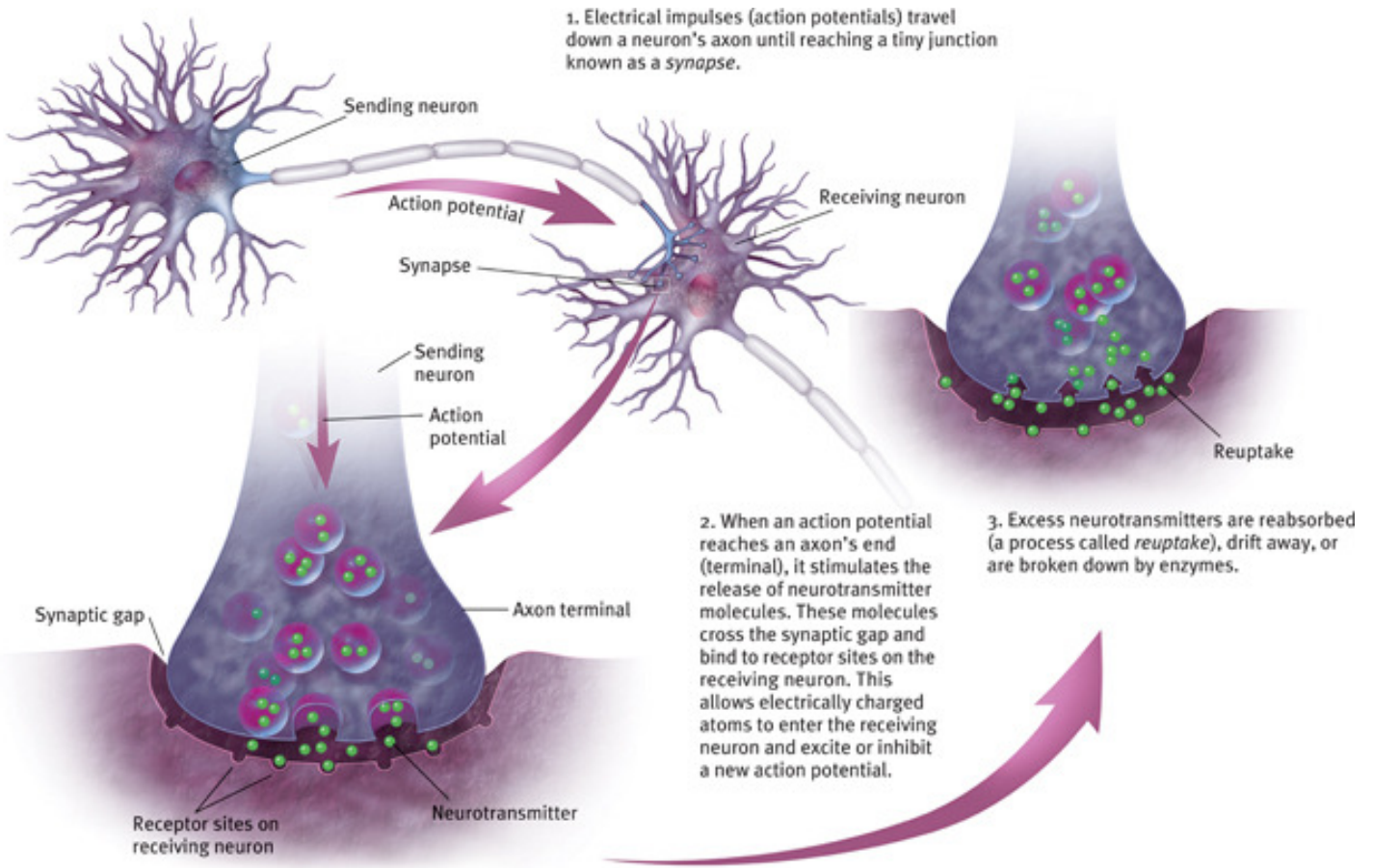


image source: Myers and DeWall, *Psychology*, 11<sup>th</sup> edition, 2015



# Neurotransmitters

## SNAGGD

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# How Drugs Affect Communication Between Neurons

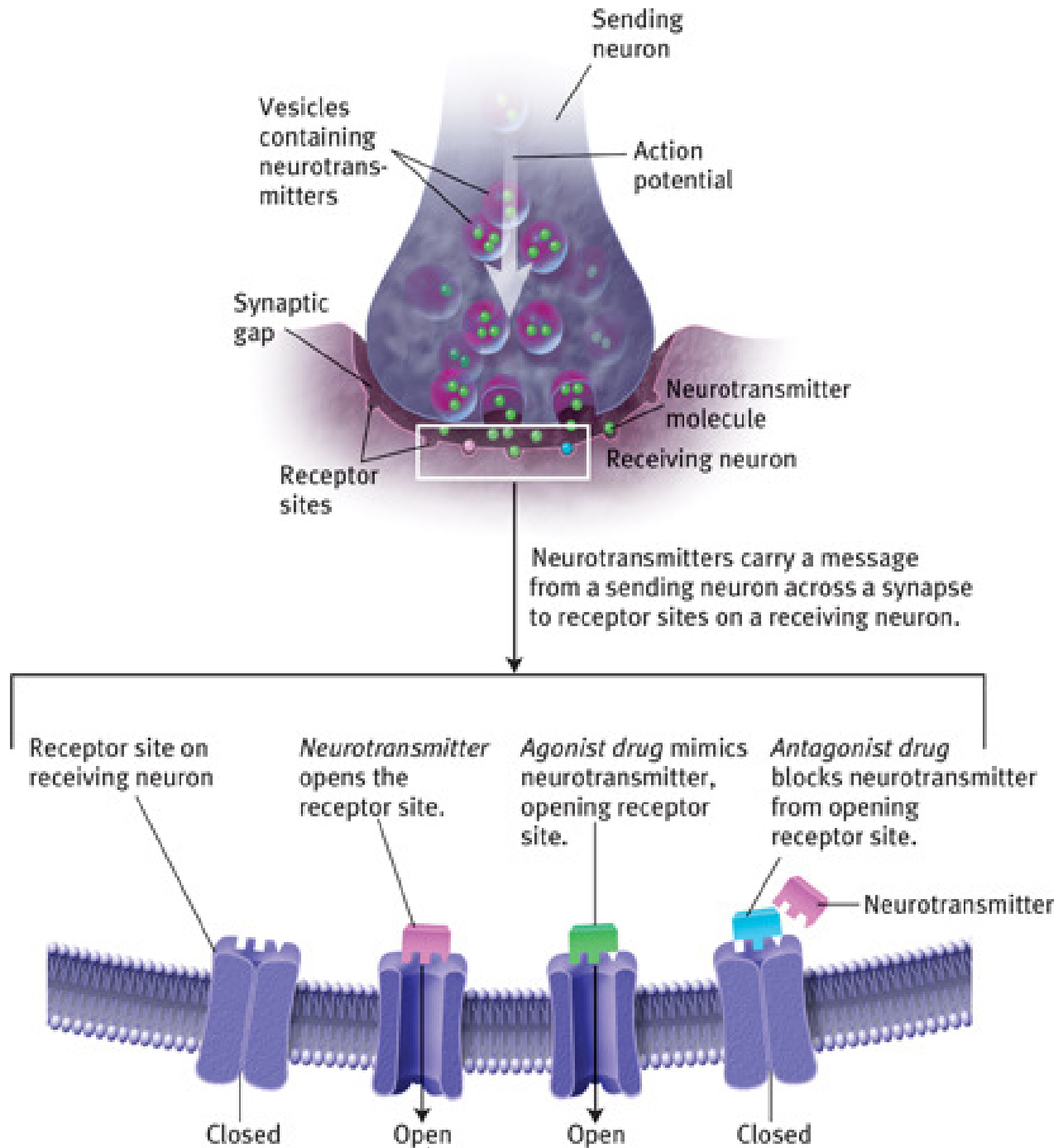


image source: Myers and DeWall, *Psychology*, 11<sup>th</sup> edition, 2015