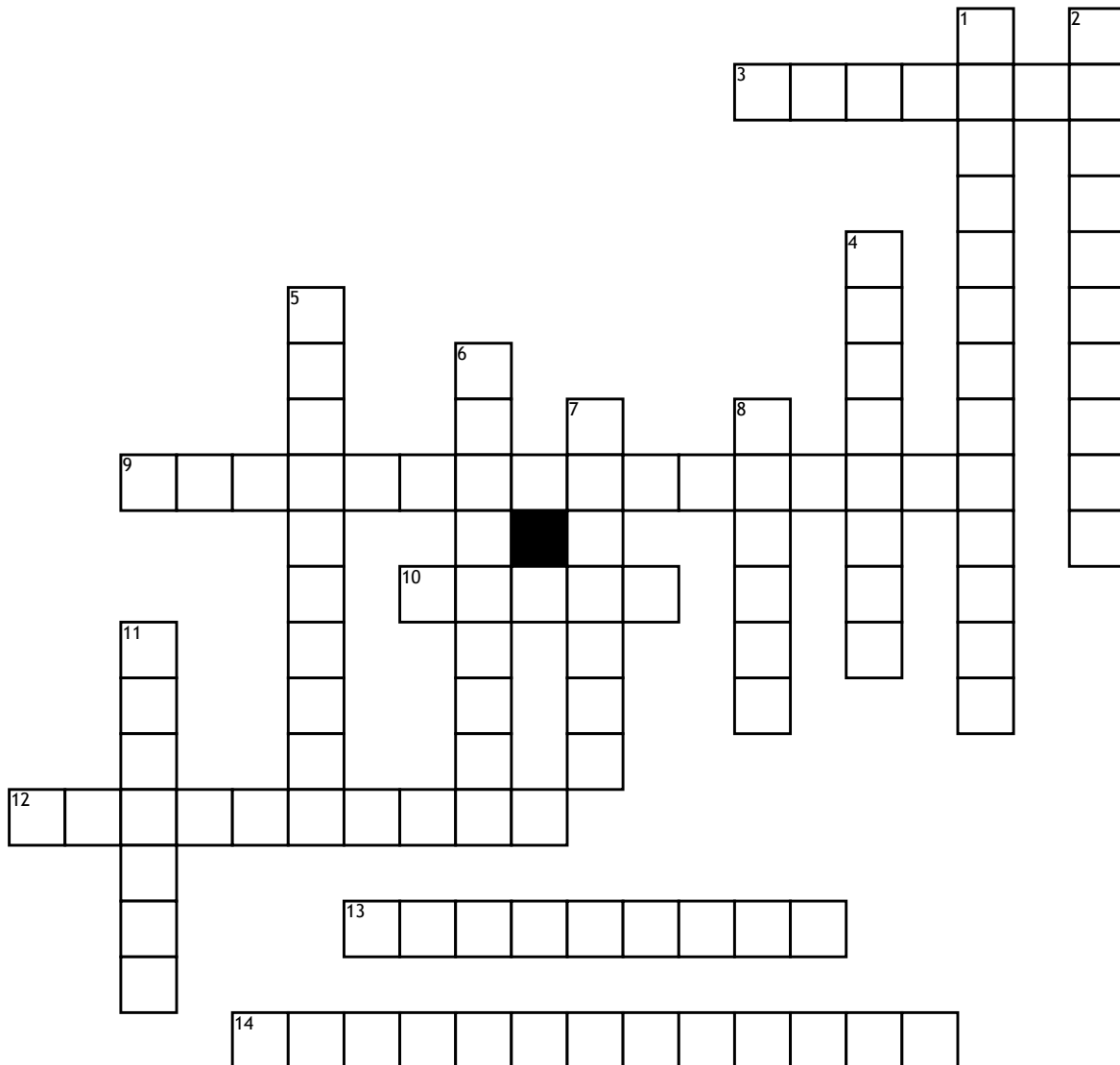


# Psychotropic Meds General Information and Transmitters



## Across

**3.** This type of antipsychotic medication decreases dopamine. They are effective in the treatment of positive symptoms but not negative symptoms.

**9.** This is a chemical substance that functions as a messenger and is released from the axon terminal of the presynaptic neuron when stimulated by an electrical impulse.

**10.** Increased norepinephrine mainly effects this disorder.

**12.** Decreased dopamine mainly effects this disorder.

**13.** These are located in the brain. Receives chemical stimulation that causes a chemical reaction, resulting in either stimulation or inhibition of the activity of the cell.

**14.** The main transmitter that causes increased anxiety is:

## Down

**1.** Increased dopamine mainly effects this disorder.

**2.** Decreased acetylcholine levels cause this disorder.

**4.** This is the process of re-absorption of neurotransmitters to the pre-synaptic cell that originally produced and secreted them after communication with receptors on the post-synaptic cell.

**5.** Decreased norepinephrine and serotonin levels mainly effects this disorder.

**6.** 24-hour biological process that influences regulatory functions such as the sleep/wake cycle, body temperature, hormonal and neurotransmitter secretions.

**7.** Increased serotonin levels can cause the patient to feel:

**8.** This system is part of the brain that is related to emotions.

**11.** These are specialized cells in the central nervous system. Each neuron has a cell body, an axon, and dendrites.