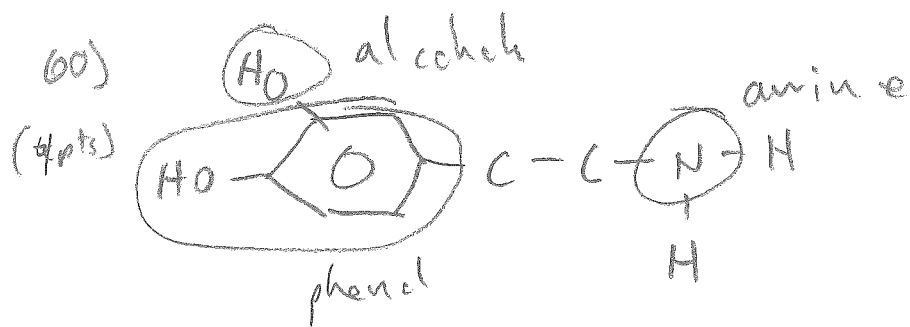


# Chem in Med

- 59) (2pts) A person who has schizophrenia has excess dopamine in the brain; a person who has Parkinson's disease has a decreased amount of dopamine in the brain



- 61) neurotransmitters; amine

2pts

- 62) (2pts) neuron is a nerve cell, an electrical impulse travels down the axon, the long shaft of the nerve cell. the arrival of the impulse at the end of the axon causes neurotransmitters to release into the synaptic cleft, the gap between the two neurons, the neurotransmitters diffuse to the next neuron and bind to a specific receptor on the cell that sets off another impulse

# Chem in med cont'd

(63) Dopamine cannot pass through the blood-brain barrier to reach the brain where it is needed.

(1pt)

(64) Antipsychotic drugs bind to the dopamine receptor in the brain; therefore, the dopamine cannot bind to that site.

(2pts)

(65) Removal of a carboxylic acid functional group converts L-dopa into dopamine.

(1pt)

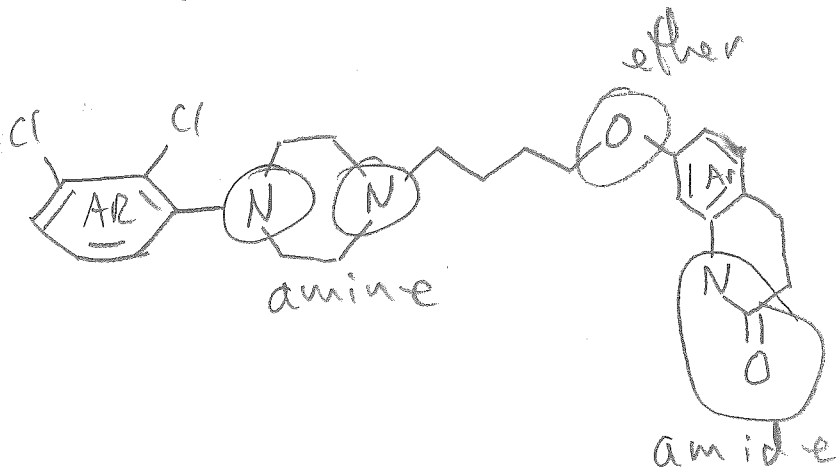
(66) Atypical antipsychotics are the medications that do not affect movement.

(2pts)

(67) Parkinson's disease involves loss of dopamine-producing neurons.

(1pt)

(68)  
(4pts)



These drugs only affect the neuronal pathway associated with feeling of reward and desire, memory, and motivation and not the neuronal pathways associated with movement.