Appendix A
Partial listing of central nervous system monoamine dysfunction-related diseases
Parkinson’s disease
Obesity
Bulimia
Anorexia
Depression
Anxiety
Panic attacks
Migraine headaches
Tension headaches
Premenstrual syndrome
Menopausal symptoms
Obsessive compulsive disorder
Obsessionality
Insomnia
Impulsivity
Aggression
Inappropriate aggression
Inappropriate anger
Psychotic illness
Fibromyalgia
Chronic fatigue syndrome
Adrenal fatigue/burnout
Hyperactivity
Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder
Hormone dysfunction
Adrenal dysfunction
Dementia
Alzheimer’s disease
Traumatic brain injury
Phobias
Chronic pain
Nocturnal myoclonus
Irritable bowel syndrome
Crohn’s disease
Ulcerative colitis
Cognitive deterioration
Organ system dysfunction
Management of chronic stress
Cortisol dysfunction

Appendix B
Partial list of peripheral functions regulated by serotonin and/or dopamine
Regulation of phosphate
Loss of serotonin transporters associated with irritable bowel syndrome
Hyperammonemia
Hyperammonemia associated with retardation
Regulation alterations in diabetes
Regulation of renal function
Regulation of renal hemodynamics
Blood pressure regulation
Potassium regulation
Sodium regulation
ATP regulation
Regulation of receptors outside the central nervous system including but not limited to:
- adrenal gland
- blood vessels
- carotid body
- intestines
- heart
- parathyroid gland
- kidney
- urinary tract
Regulation of renin secretion
Regulation by autocrine or paracrine fashion
Regulation in essential hypertension
Regulation of angiotensin II
Regulatory functions in shock
Regulatory functions in septic shock
Regulation of oxidative stress
Regulation of glomerular filtration
Regulation of functions that strengthen, examples include but are not limited to:
- bone marrow
- spleen
- lymph nodes
Regulation of dopamine in bone marrow cells including but not limited to:
- splenocytes
- lymphocytes from lymph nodes
Regulation of sympathetic nervous system
Regulation of platelet function
Regulation of function in prostate cancer
Regulation of syncope due to carotid sinus hypersensitivity
Regulation of dialysis hypotension
Regulation of cardiophysiological function
Regulation of adrenochromaffin cells
Regulation in hypoxia-induced pulmonary hypertension
Regulation in Tourette’s syndrome
Regulation of drug absorption and elimination
Regulation in pre-eclampsia
Regulation of fluid modulation and sodium intake via actions including but not limited to:
  - central nervous system
  - gastrointestinal tract
Regulation of tubular epithelial transport
Regulation of modulation of the secretion and/or action of vasopressin, which in turn causes changes in, but not limited to:
  - renin
  - aldosterone
  - norepinephrine
  - epinephrine
  - endothelin B receptors
Regulation of fluid and sodium intake by way of “appetite” centers in the brain
Regulation in idiopathic hypertension
Regulation of alterations of gastrointestinal tract transport
Regulation of detoxification of exogenous organic cations
Regulation of prolactin secretion
Regulation affecting memory
Regulation of receptors in the central and peripheral system
Regulation of fluid and electrolyte balance including but not limited to:
  - blood vessels
  - gastrointestinal tract
  - adrenal glands
  - sympathetic nervous system
  - hypothalamus
  - other brain centers
Regulation of phosphorylation of DARPP-32
Regulation of dependent effects of psychostimulants and opioids
Regulation of neuronal differentiation
Regulation of neurotoxicity
Regulation of transcription
Regulatory effects on fibroblasts
Regulation of melatonin synthesis in photoreceptors
Cyclic regulation of intraocular pressure