


IMPACTS of ALCOHOL

on the

BRAIN




Inducing alcohol slows down activity in our sympathetic nervous system.



Memories are created


through experiences, learning, relationships, successes and failure.




This can either block or slow down neurotransmitters by reducing activity in synapses from communicating with each other.




Memory loss is disruptions in memory retrieval processes and the inability to produce long-term memory caused by damaged encoding processes.



Alcohol intoxication affects our cerebellum by disrupting the coordination of balance which is the causality of the 'drunken' feeling.



Extreme alcohol consumption is the result of Anterograde amnesia which is often experienced after a 'blackout'.



Damage to the hippocampus could also contribute to retrospective aspects of prospective memory failure.