

**Natureza do trabalho:** Resumo

TÍTULO

*THE PASSION NEUROTRANSMITTERS*

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RESUMO

**Introduction:** Humans are biologically programmed to feel love for 18 to 30 months. The love passion is a clinical disorder, a behavioral addiction or disorder of impulse control. This paper aims to discuss the effects of the neurotransmitters involved in passion. **Literature Review:** The neurotransmitters involved in passion are: dopamine, phenylethylamine, norepinephrine and oxytocin. Dopamine promotes the feeling of pleasure and motivation, and is responsible for the restlessness, loss of appetite, euphoria, insomnia and obsessive thinking of those in love. The more intense is the passion, the higher the level of this neurotransmitter in the brain. Oxytocin (OT), which is implicated in social attachment and mating behavior, may also be involved in substance dependence. Experimental studies find that it is the main responsible for the scope of passion/love for sexual preference in bond formation, decreased aggressiveness and increased protection behavior, the donation and delivery, responsible for monogamy thereby fostering loyalty. The neurotransmitter phenylethylamine (PEA) is associated with feelings of well-being during the Passion. The feeling of passion can lead to an abundance of PEA. The PEA is a natural molecule similar to amphetamine and it is suspected that his production in the brain can be caused by events such as a simple exchange of glances or a handshake. The brain of a person passionate contains amounts of phenylethylamine outside the normal pattern. In passion, also, there is high noradrenaline level. Norepinephrine is a natural stimulant of the brain. It is responsible for feelings of elation and euphoria when we are in love, moreover, lack of sleep and appetite. **Conclusion:** We conclude that this issue is relevant to undergraduate students learned a little more about brain physiology, because after all, who never fell in love?.