



Programs and Schedules

ARCHIVES TRANSCRIPTS DISCUSSIONS STATIONS NPR SHOP ABOUT NPR HELP

find your local member station:
 Call Letters
 (or enter zip code)

E-mail this page

Suffering for Two: The Bind of Maternal Depression
 Antidepressants Pose Uncertain Risks in Pregnant Women

Morning Edition audio

- News
- Politics & Society
- Business
- People & Places
- Health & Science
- Books
- Music
- Arts & Culture
- Diversions
- Opinion

- Morning Edition
- All Things Considered
- Day to Day
- Talk of the Nation
- Fresh Air
- Tavis Smiley Show
- Weekend Edition Saturday
- Weekend Edition Sunday
- Wait Wait...Don't Tell Me!
- Performance Today
- Motley Fool Radio
- More Programs

Hourly Newscast

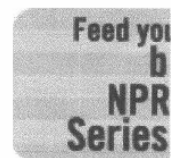
Program Stream
 24-Hour schedule

Contact NPR
 Sponsor NPR

http://www.npr.org/features/feature.php?wfid=3869282



- latest show
- previous show
- radio expeditions
- talking plants
- about morning
- where can i hear
- morning@npr.org



American RadioWorks
 » 'Suffering for Two'
 » Video: Child's Reaction to a Mother's Depression

Aug. 25, 2004 -- More women than ever are taking antidepressant medication, including more pregnant women. An advisory panel to the U.S. Food and Drug Administration wants to add a warning that some babies exposed to drugs like Prozac and Paxil during the last trimester of pregnancy developed tremors, jitteriness and even required hospitalization.



Participants in an experiment on how depression in mothers affects children. Credit: American RadioWorks

While the FDA negotiates with drugmakers over wording, Canada has moved ahead with similar warnings. But researchers warn that not treating depression also poses a risk to mother and child. Sasha Aslanian of *American RadioWorks* reports in this second of three stories on antidepressant drugs.

Related NPR Stories

- » [Part 1: Clues to Depression Sought in Brain's Wiring](#)
- » [FDA Study Links Antidepressants, Teen Suicide](#)
- » [Study Recommends Drugs and Talk for Teens with Depression](#)
- » [Treating Depression in Adolescents](#)
- » [Treating Mental Illness in Children](#)

Web Resources

- [American RadioWorks](#)
- [National Mental Health Association](#)



Programs and Schedules

ARCHIVES TRANSCRIPTS DISCUSSIONS STATIONS NPR SHOP ABOUT NPR HEI

find your local member station:
 Call Letters
 (or enter zip code)

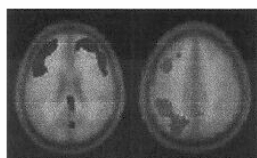
E-mail this page

Clues to Depression Sought in Brain's Wiring
 Imaging, Genetic Detective Work Suggest Why Disease Strikes

Morning Edition audio

Listen to the change in pace in a brain cell firing after a drug is administered. The beeps indicate the drug is being applied; it increases the firing of the cell.

Listen to changes in the firing of a brain cell as it is electrically manipulated.



Dr. Mayberg's research shows that cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) affects the front part of the brain, the thinking part (left, blue), while the SSRI anti-depressant Paroxetine works on a more primitive region at the back of the brain (right, red).
 Credit: Dr. Mayberg, Emory University

Aug. 24, 2004 -- Major depression afflicts one out of 10 adults, resulting in profound and disturbing changes in mood, energy, sleep, appetite and interests. Most patients, while in the grips of depression, are unable to function in their work or family life, and suicide is an ever-present risk.

While treating depression with selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors, or SSRIs, has been around since the late 1980s, new brain imaging technologies and genetic detective work are rapidly revealing what can cause depression and how best to treat it. NPR's Michelle Trudeau reports.

Genetic Predisposition

Researchers found that if individuals had a certain form of a gene, they were more likely to respond to stressful events with depression.

A chart of their findings.

Related NPR Stories

- >> [Scientists Find Gene Linked to Depression](#)
- >> [FDA Study Links Antidepressants, Teen Suicide](#)
- >> [Study Recommends Drugs and Talk for Teens with Depression](#)
- >> [Cognitive Behavior Therapy: Thinking Positive](#)
- >> [Treating Depression in Adolescents](#)

News

Politics & Society

Business

People & Places

Health & Science

Books

Music

Arts & Culture

Diversions

Opinion

[Morning Edition](#)

[All Things Considered](#)

[Day to Day](#)

[Talk of the Nation](#)

[Fresh Air](#)

[Tavis Smiley Show](#)

[Weekend Edition Saturday](#)

[Weekend Edition Sunday](#)

[Wait Wait...Don't Tell Me!](#)

[Performance Today](#)

[Motley Fool Radio](#)

[More Programs](#)

Hourly Newscast

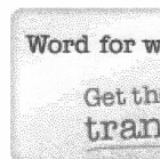
Program Stream
 24-Hour schedule

Contact NPR

Sponsor NPR

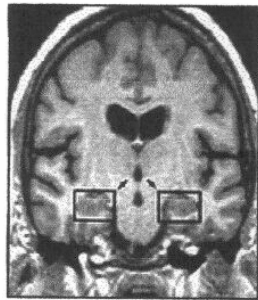


latest show
 previous show
 radio expeditio
 talking plants
 about morning
 where can i he
 morning@npr.



[Press Room](#)
[Submit Story Ideas](#)
[Corrections](#)
[Ombudsman](#)

Get NPR
Headlines via
RSS



Dr. Yvette Sheline found that depressed patients had smaller hippocampi (structure marked by boxes) than nondepressed people. In addition, her research shows that antidepressants protect the hippocampus from shrinking.
Credit: Dr. Sheline, Washington University

[» Treating Mental Illness in Children](#)

Web Resources

- [National Institute of Mental Health](#)
- [The National Mental Health Association](#)
- ['The Peace of Mind Prescription: An Authoritative Guide to Finding the Most Effective Treatment for Anxiety and Depression,' by Dennis Charney, Charles Nemeroff](#)
- [National Alliance for the Mentally Ill](#)

E-mail This Page

[»Want a transcript?](#)

Recipient's e-mail address:

[»Separate addresses with semicolons](#)

Your e-mail address:

Your name:

Personal message (optional):

Your NPR member station:

Enter Call Letters

[»Find your member station](#)

Are you a member of your local NPR station?

Yes No

Would you like to receive information from your local NPR member station? (see NPR's privacy policy)

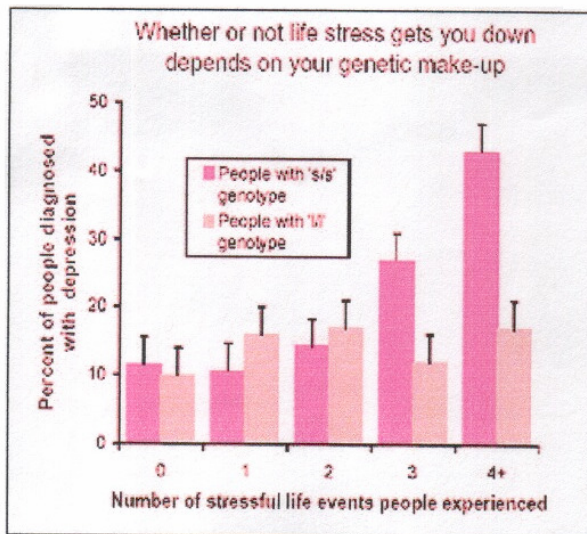
Yes No

May we contact you with information about NPR programming? (see NPR's privacy policy)

Yes No

Send This Page

[»Want a transcript?](#)



Dr. Terrie Moffitt, King's College London and University of Wisconsin Madison, and colleagues have discovered that people who carry the short version of a particular gene ('s/s') were more likely to develop depression in the face of stressful life events than were people who carry the long version of the gene ('l/l'). *Credit: Terrie Moffitt, King's College London*

Close Window