university of groningen

University Medical Center Groningen

University of Groningen

Antidepressant use during pregnancy

Ramsteijn, Anouschka

DOI:
10.33612/diss.133209609

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:
2020

Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database

Citation for published version (APA):
Ramsteijn, A. (2020). *Antidepressant use during pregnancy: Exploring novel (neuro)biological effects in rat mothers and offspring*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. University of Groningen. https://doi.org/10.33612/diss.133209609

Copyright
Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the “Taverne” license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverne-amendment.

Take-down policy
If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): http://www.rug.nl/research/portal. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

Download date: 24-02-2024

STELLINGEN

behorende bij het proefschrift

Antidepressant use during pregnancy

Exploring novel (neuro)biological effects in rat mothers and offspring

1. Rats are an asset to the study of depression even though they cannot suffer from it.
2. Early antidepressant exposure may affect brain development more strongly in males than females, resulting in more pronounced long-term behavioral effects.
3. Systematic reviews of animal studies have underappreciated potential to increase the value of many past studies, and even more so of future studies.
4. Antidepressant treatment during pregnancy and lactation changes the maternal microbiome and fecal metabolite levels most strongly in depressive-like females.
5. Early antidepressant exposure might alter, through an epigenetic mechanism, myelination of the developing brain.
6. Manipulating serotonin affects two brains: the brain in our head and the brain in our belly.
7. A fairly complex research design can produce unfairly complex data.
8. Modern day neurobiology necessitates the involvement of scientists, lab technicians, and statisticians, but universities are statistically understaffed.
9. One might not realize that scientific research may involve the honorable task of massaging a rat's belly until she is willing to poop.
10. Improving a woman's mental health has the amazing potential to improve the quality of life of her descendants, even generations down the line.
11. To understand an individual means to understand their genome and (early life) exposome.

Anouschka Sophie Ramsteijn, 2020