

ABSTRACT: Background: Postpartum depression (PPD), affecting mother's and baby's health and wellbeing, is a subtype of major depression with onset within 4 weeks after childbirth. G-protein

cn0." 3 ; ; 8=" 3 ; ; ; +0" Tgegpvn{." c" pwo dgt" qh" uwwfkgu"

effectors. Shiffert et al., (1998) described a single-nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) of C825T in exon 10 of the gene encoding the

vjgug"uwwfkgu"ujqygf"vjcv"vjg"htgswgpe{"qh"V"cmngnu"ycu"ukipkLecpvn{" higher in depressive patients than that in healthy controls. In addition, they also revealed that depressive patients with T allele had severe symptoms and a better response to antidepressant treatment (Zill et al., 2007; Cao, Hu, Zhang, & Xia, 2007). A meta-analysis d{"Nqrgl/Ngqp"gv"cn0."*422:+"hqwpf"uvckvkecm{"ukipkLecpvn"cuuqekcvkqp" qh" I PD5": 47V"*QT"305:+"ykvj" o clqt"fgtrguukxg"fkutfgt0"kp"cpqvjgt" o gvc/cpcn{"uku." Jw" gv" cn0."*4236+"eqpenwfgf" vjcv" vjg" I PD5" E: 47V" rqn{ o qtr jku o " ycu" ukipkLecpvn{" eqtgnvcvf" ykvj" c" jki jgt" tguqpug" rate to antidepressants in major depressive disorder, and ethnicity- uvtcvkLgf" cpcn{"uku"kpfkvcvf"vjcv" I PD5" E: 47V" rqn{ o qtr jku o u" o c{" dg"uvtqp in{"tgnvcvf"vq"vjg"ghLece{"qh"cpvkfgrtguucpvu"kp"vjg"vtgcvogpv" of major depressive disorder among Asians than in Caucasians. On vjg"qvjgt"jcpf."c" o gvc/cpcn{"uku"d{"Pkkvuw"gv"cn0."*4235+"uwi"iguvf"vjcv" pq" o clqt"ghhgev"qh"cp{"ukping"igpg"xctkcpv"qp"cpvkfgrtguucpvu"ghLece{"0" The aim of the present study is to assess whether PPD is associated ykvj" I P 5"tu7665UPR"kp" c" rknqv"uwwf{"qh"Ejkgug" J cp" yqogp0

METHODS

Study Subjects

This was a case control study, nested to a prospective cohort study conducted in Changsha, Hunan, China, from February to September

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et al., (2012) examined whether functional polymorphic variants, BDNF Val66Met, 5-HTTLPR, or PER2 SNP 10870, were associated with PPD symptoms and whether these genetic polymorphisms association between BDNF Met66 carrier status and development of PPD symptoms at 6 weeks postpartum, even when controlling for prenatal and postpartum environmental risk factors, was observed among mothers who delivered during autumn/winter (Comasco et al., 2012). In a non-psychiatric cohort of 419 Caucasians, Mehta et al assessed the association between 5-HTTLPR S-allele carrier late postpartum depressive symptom severity only in the presence of negative life events (Mehta et al., 2012).

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- Zkcq. J0." [cq. J0." (" I w q . " U 0 J 0 " * 4 2 2 5 + 0 V j g " I 5 " i g p g " E : 4 7 V " polymorphism of and response to antidepressant treatment. *E j k p g u g " L q w t p c n " q h " E n k p k e c n " R j c t o c e f*, 34(2), 65-68.
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