

Pharmacogenomics of antidepressant drugs: perspectives for the personalization of treatment in depression

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Stellingen - Propositions

PHARMACOGENOMICS OF ANTIDEPRESSANT DRUGS: PERSPECTIVES FOR THE PERSONALIZATION OF TREATMENT IN DEPRESSION

Chiara Fabbri

1. Cytochrome 2C19 (CYP2C19) is one of the few genes with a clinically relevant effect on antidepressant response/side effects when considered individually and it is ready for clinical applications (this thesis).
2. Pathways involved in neurogenesis, neuroplasticity and inflammation mediate antidepressant response (this thesis).
3. Predictive modeling is a promising approach to develop polygenic multi-marker predictors of antidepressant response (this thesis).
4. The use of exome arrays and high coverage reference panels for genotype imputation improve the coverage of genomic regions that were previously overlooked in genome-wide association studies (this thesis).
5. Our current technology does not allow a comprehensive knowledge of brain functioning.
6. The number of publications per year in field of biological psychiatry has reached a plateau in the last four years, suggesting we entered in a period of stalemate.
7. Research in biological psychiatry is often controlled by non-clinical scientists with a background in bioinformatics and statistics, but this is not necessarily the best approach.
8. Intellectual property is becoming a loose concept in our scientific society where data, software and result sharing are continuously scaling up. This will also cause a shift to a “decentralized” science in the hands of everyone.
9. Science advance and its applications will dramatically change society and our family life. Artificial intelligence can bring prosperity in terms of wealth and health and it can nurse both human and android children.