1. Record Nr. UNINA9910144730503321

Titolo	Antidepressants and receptor function [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Chichester ; ; New York, : Wiley, 1986
ISBN	1-282-34607-5 9786612346071 0-470-51336-5 0-470-51337-3
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (306 p.)
Collana	Ciba Foundation symposium ; ; 123
Altri autori (Persone)	PorterRuth BockGregory ClarkSarah
Disciplina	599.0182 616.85 616.8527061
Soggetti	Antidepressants - Physiological effect Antidepressants - Receptors Depression, Mental - Physiological aspects Pharmacology, Experimental Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Editors: Ruth Porter, Gregory Bock (organizers) and Sarah Clark. Proceedings of the Symposium on Depression, Antidepressants, and Receptor Sensitivity, held at the Ciba Foundation, London, 19-21 Nov. 1985. "A Wiley-Interscience publication."
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographies and indexes.
Nota di contenuto	ANTIDEPRESSANTS AND RECEPTOR FUNCTION; Contents; Participants; Introduction; Antidepressant-binding sites in brain and platelets; b-Adrenoceptor function in human adult skin fibroblasts: a study of manic- depressive illness; Genetic studies at the receptor level: investigations in human twins and experimental animals; Biochemical effects of antidepressant treat ment-studies of monoamine metabolites in cerebrospinal fluid and platelet [3H] imipramine binding; Platelet radioligand binding and neuroendocrine challenge tests in depression

	How antidepressants work: cautionary conclusions based on clinical and laboratory studies of the longer-term consequences of antidepressant drug treatmentNeuroendocrine and other studies of the mechanism of antidepressant action of desipramine; Adrenergic and serotonergic receptor responsiveness in depression; General discussion I; Effect of repeated administration of clenbuterol on the regulation of b-adrenoceptors in the central nervous system of the rat; Depression in an animal model: focus on the locus ceruleus Causes of changes in brain noradrenaline systems and later effects on responses to social stressors in rhesus monkeys: the cascade hypothesisEffects of chronically ad ministered antidepressants and elect roconvulsive treatment on cerebral neurotransmitter receptors in rodents with 'model depression'; The effects of electroconvulsive therapy and antidepressant drugs on monoamine receptors in rodent brain-similarities and differences; General discussion II; Closing remarks; Index of contributors; Subject index
Sommario/riassunto	Ciba Foundation Symposium 123 Antidepressants and Receptor Function Chairman: Dennis Murphy 1986 Depression is a common and often debilitating affective disorder. Attempts to develop effective antidepressants have a long history, but many questions remain about the mechanisms of action of such treatments and about the aetiology and pathophysiology of depression itself. Early observations centred attention on central monoamine systems, and animal studies suggested that changes in beta-adrenoceptor responsiveness were a common effect of antidepressant therapies. More recent research has encompas