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Research Article

**EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MATERNAL USE  
OF CERTAIN SEROTONIN REUPTAKE INHIBITORS**<sup>1</sup>Dr Maham Azam, <sup>2</sup>Dr Maryam Abdulrehman, <sup>3</sup>Dr Maryam<sup>1</sup>Tehsil Headquarter Hospital Pasrur, Sialkot, <sup>2</sup>BHU 16/eb Arifwala, Pakpattan, <sup>3</sup>Central Park Medical College, Lahore.**Article Received:** November 2019    **Accepted:** December 2019    **Published:** January 2020**Abstract:**

**Objective:** To observe relationship among maternal use of certain serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) during pregnancy and language ability in young three-year-old, taking into account parental manifestations of discomfort and discouragement. Pakistani maternal and child cohort study; recruited pregnant women.

**Methods:** Our current research was led at Mayo Hospital, Lahore from November 2017 to October 2018. The relationship among short- or enduring use of SSRIs throughout pregnancy and language ability in girls was explored using a multinomial strategic relapse with three outcome classifications: for some time, entangled sentences, truly comprehensive verdicts and language delay. The main results measure children's language ability at age 3 as estimated by the mother's report on an approved language syntax scale.

**Results:** Females described the use of SSRIs in 398 pregnancies (0.8%). Of those, 163 (44%) were related to the detailed use of long-haul flights. Youth whose mothers did not take SSRIs and whose mothers did not take SSRIs, using the best language class as a reference, obtained balanced relative risk proportions (CRT) of 1.22 (96% CI 0.86-1.73) and 2.29 (1.54-3.39) for individual, short and long-distance use of SSRIs. The balanced TRERs for language delay remained 0.87 (0.43-1.77) and 2.31 (1.21-4.37). Signs of discomfort and discouragement during pregnancy remained autonomously identified with language delay, a balanced RRR of 1.26 (1.04-1.56) and 1.84 (2.41-3.41) for petite and enduring manifestations, separately.

**Conclusion:** use of SSRIs throughout pregnancy remained related through lower language skills among young people as young as three years of age, in complete freedom and without suffering. Having discouraging manifestations throughout pregnancy has had a free impact.

**Keywords:** Children, depression, language competence, MoBa, pregnancy, SSRI exposure.

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**INTRODUCTION:**

The frequency of grief during pregnancy is estimated at between 8 and 17%. Previous research has shown that untreated maternal melancholy can be dangerous to both mother and embryo [1]. At a time when drug healing of pregnant females is important, specific serotonin reuptake inhibitors are maximum widely recognized treatment. Incomplete information is obtainable on potential impact of prenatal presentation to SSRIs on children's long-term neurocognitive capacity [2]. Accessible tests on language progress in children treated with antidepressants throughout pregnancy have not revealed any substantial association between the use of SSRIs and reduced language ability [3]. In these tests, the population was small or language improvement was analyzed at an early age, the most recent being 17 months. In Norway, a large maternal and child cohort study (MoBa) has been developed to involve the population in pregnancy [4]. The survey aims to catch up on children's neurodevelopmental delay in the long term. The purpose of this review was to assess the impacts of the presentation of SSRIs throughout pregnancy on the language abilities of 3-year-olds while representing signs of nervousness and misery previously, throughout and afterward pregnancy.

**METHODOLOGY:**

Our current research was led at Mayo Hospital, Lahore from November 2017 to October 2018. The relationship between short- or long-term use of SSRIs during pregnancy and language ability in girls was explored using a multinomial strategic relapse with three outcome classifications: for some time,

entangled sentences, truly complete sentences and language delay. Our research is the population-based research to support imminent pregnancy based on information from the MoBa and the Medical Birth Registry of Norway (MBRN). The use of sedatives, information on the side effects of tension and grief and confounding factors were acquired temporarily a few times during pregnancy. The outcome was measured in terms of language skills at age 3, as reported by the mother. To verify the legitimacy of the introduction information (use of SSRIs), remedy information from the Norwegian Prescription Database (NorPD) was also used. The three sources of information were linked using the new individual personality number assigned to all people living in Norway. In the event that the data were accessible from a few sources of information, the information from the MBRN was privileged in order to obtain a high point.

**Sources of information:**

The Pakistani Mother and Child Cohort Study, MoBa is an imminent population-based pregnancy accomplice, designated in aspect elsewhere. The actual inspection schedule includes pregnant women who presented for normal ultrasound at around 18 and 19 weeks of pregnancy at participating Norwegian medical clinics. The last partner, composed of 92,750 women who have given their compound agreement, agrees to participate (interest rate of 39.6%), and 109,500 young people. The information package included three surveys during pregnancy and surveys of six- and 17-month-olds, three, five, seven and nine year-olds.

**Table 1.** Maternal use of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI) throughout pregnancy by maternal features. Applicants in the Pakistani Mother and Child Cohort Study (n = 53 750)

	Long, complicated sentences n (%)	Fairly complete sentences n (%)	Two- to three-word phrases n (%)	One-word utterances n (%)	Unintelligible utterances + not yet talking n (%)	p*****
<b>Maternal formal education in years*** (n = 50 664)</b>						
<12	5890 (69.1)	2032 (23.8)	500 (5.9)	63 (0.7)	36 (0.4)	<0.001
12	5498 (75.4)	1459 (20.0)	273 (3.7)	30 (0.4)	31 (0.4)	
13–16	17 435 (78.4)	4098 (18.4)	600 (2.7)	58 (0.3)	45 (0.2)	
≥17	10 199 (80.8)	2043 (16.2)	312 (2.5)	37 (0.3)	25 (0.2)	
<b>Paternal formal education in years*** (n = 48 707)</b>						
<12	11 995 (72.8)	3568 (21.7)	753 (4.6)	93(0.6)	58 (0.4)	<0.001
12	4853 (77.2)	1197 (19.0)	197 (3.1)	20 (0.3)	21 (0.3)	
13–16	11 275 (79.3)	2510 (17.7)	370 (2.6)	30 (0.2)	31 (0.2)	
≥17	9450 (80.5)	1960 (16.7)	266 (2.3)	34 (0.3)	26 (0.2)	
<b>Maternal age in years (n = 51 679)</b>						
<25	3518 (75.8)	887 (19.1)	199 (4.3)	20 (0.4)	16 (0.3)	<0.001
25–29	13 598 (78.8)	3058 (17.7)	511 (3.0)	57 (0.3)	35 (0.2)	
30–34	15 823 (76.9)	3939 (19.1)	678 (3.3)	79 (0.4)	56 (0.3)	
≥35	6846 (74.4)	1952 (21.2)	338 (3.7)	35 (0.4)	34 (0.4)	
<b>Paternal age in years (n = 51 556)</b>						
<25	1479 (76.9)	359 (18.7)	75 (3.9)	5 (0.3)	6 (0.3)	<0.001
25–29	9118 (79.1)	2007 (17.4)	330 (2.9)	39 (0.3)	29 (0.3)	
30–34	16 059 (78.2)	3722 (18.1)	62 (3.1)	71 (0.3)	45 (0.2)	
≥35	13 040 (74.1)	3726 (21.2)	684 (3.9)	75 (0.4)	61 (0.3)	
<b>Planned pregnancy*** (n = 51 212)</b>						
No	6494 (75.0)	1741 (20.1)	362 (4.2)	36 (0.4)	29 (0.3)	<0.001
Yes	32 954 (77.4)	7986 (18.8)	1348 (3.2)	151 (0.4)	111 (0.3)	
<b>Maternal smoking*** (n = 49 546)</b>						
No	35 602 (77.7)	8506 (18.6)	1397 (3.1)	166 (0.4)	121 (0.3)	<0.001
Yes	2673 (71.3)	854 (22.6)	207 (5.5)	10 (0.3)	10 (0.3)	
<b>Maternal alcohol intake in pregnancy (n = 51 651)</b>						
No	19 937 (77.8)	4711 (18.4)	801 (3.1)	104 (0.4)	69 (0.3)	<0.001
Yes (probably occasionally)	18 329 (76.1)	4750 (19.7)	854 (3.5)	76 (0.3)	70 (0.3)	
Weekly	1510 (77.4)	366 (18.8)	67 (3.4)	5 (0.3)	2 (0.1)	
<b>Maternal folic acid supplements in early pregnancy* (n = 51 748)</b>						
No	10 163 (73.0)	3012 (21.6)	624 (4.5)	78 (0.6)	53 (0.4)	<0.001
Yes	29 678 (78.5)	6835 (18.1)	1103 (2.9)	114 (0.3)	88 (0.2)	
<b>Maternal analgesic opioid use in pregnancy (n = 51 748)</b>						
No	39 178 (77.0)	9654 (19.0)	1699 (3.3)	189 (0.4)	135 (0.3)	<0.05
Yes	663 (74.2)	193 (21.6)	28 (3.1)	3 (0.3)	6 (0.7)	
<b>Maternal benzodiazepine** use in pregnancy (n = 51 748)</b>						
No	39 551 (77.0)	9767 (19.0)	1708 (3.3)	188 (0.4)	139 (0.3)	0.07
Yes	290 (73.4)	80 (20.3)	19 (4.8)	4 (1.0)	2 (0.5)	
<b>Parity (n = 51 679)</b>						
0	19 880 (80.6)	3995 (16.2)	674 (2.7)	72 (0.3)	57 (0.2)	<0.001
1	13 288 (75.0)	3661 (20.7)	635 (3.6)	78 (0.4)	51 (0.3)	
≥2	6617 (71.2)	2180 (23.5)	417 (4.5)	41 (0.4)	33 (0.4)	
<b>Marital status*** (n = 51 522)</b>						
Married or living with partner	38 667 (77.1)	9525 (19.0)	1629 (3.2)	186 (0.4)	138 (0.3)	<0.001
Single	657 (71.9)	190 (20.8)	60 (6.6)	4 (0.4)	3 (0.3)	
Other	351 (75.8)	87 (18.8)	24 (5.2)	1 (0.2)	0 (0)	

Table 1. (Continued)

	Use of SSRI			p*****
	No n (%)	Yes, one period only n (%)	Yes, at least two periods n (%)	
<b>Maternal BMI, kg/m<sup>2</sup>*** (n = 50 627)</b>				
<25	34 961 (99.3)	144 (0.4)	96 (0.3)	<0.05
25–29	10 811 (99.2)	45 (0.4)	39 (0.4)	
30–34	3309 (99.1)	18 (0.5)	13 (0.4)	
≥35	1174 (98.6)	11 (0.9)	6 (0.5)	
<b>Maternal depression before pregnancy*** (n = 50 620)</b>				
No	47 619 (99.6)	122 (0.3)	84 (0.2)	<0.001
Yes	2627 (94.0)	98 (3.5)	70 (2.5)	
<b>Maternal symptoms of anxiety and depression during pregnancy**** (n = 50 515)</b>				
No	45 997 (99.6)	117 (0.3)	79 (0.2)	<0.001
Yes, short term	3073 (97.6)	47 (1.5)	30 (1.0)	
Yes, long term	1066 (91.0)	58 (4.9)	48 (4.1)	
<b>Maternal working status*** (n = 51 538)</b>				
Working	47 313 (99.4)	175 (0.4)	131 (0.3)	<0.001
Not working	2832 (99.0)	18 (0.6)	11 (0.4)	
Disability pensioner	335 (90.3)	21 (5.7)	15 (4.0)	
Other	674 (99.8)	10 (1.5)	3 (0.4)	

\*Up to pregnancy week 8.  
 \*\*Benzodiazepines and benzodiazepine-like drugs.  
 \*\*\*Assessment was done in pregnancy week 17–18.  
 \*\*\*\*Symptoms of anxiety and depression were assessed either in pregnancy week 17–18 or 30 (short term) or in both weeks (long term) by the 5-item version of Hopkins Symptom Checklist. A cut-off of 2.0 was used.  
 \*\*\*\*\*Chi-square test.

**Table 2.** Number and proportion (%) of children in the different language categories as reported by the mother in the 3-year questionnaire by selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI) use in pregnancy (n = 53 750) and by mother's symptoms of anxiety and depression in pregnancy (n = 52 530)

	Outcome - language competence				
	Long, complicated sentences	Fairly complete sentences	Two- to three-word phrases	One-word utterances	Unintelligible utterances + not yet talking
<b>Use of SSRI</b>					
No	39 590 (77.1)	9736 (19.0)	1707 (3.3)	190 (0.4)	139 (0.3)
Yes	251 (65.0)	111 (28.8)	20 (5.2)	2 (0.5)	2 (0.5)
Use in one time period only	159 (70.7)	56 (24.9)	8 (3.6)	1 (0.4)	1 (0.4)
Use in at least two time periods	92 (57.1)	55 (34.2)	12 (7.5)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.6)
<b>Symptoms of anxiety/depression*</b>					
No	35 834 (77.6)	8646 (18.7)	1452 (3.1)	152 (0.3)	109 (0.2)
Yes	3152 (72.9)	909 (21.0)	210 (4.9)	27 (0.6)	24 (0.6)
Short term	2336 (74.2)	651 (20.7)	132 (4.2)	16 (0.5)	15 (0.5)
Long term	816 (69.6)	258 (22.0)	78 (6.7)	11 (0.9)	9 (0.8)

Fisher's exact test for the first part (use of SSRI) of the table and from chi-square test for the second part (symptoms of anxiety/depression) gave P-values <0.001.  
 \*Symptoms of anxiety and depression were assessed either in pregnancy week 17–18 or 30 (short term) or in both weeks (long term) by the 5-item version of Hopkins Symptom Checklist. A cut-off of 2.0 was used.





In the current large inhabitants-based pregnancy support research, researchers found that the protracted introduction of SSRIs before birth was related through the delay in language ability in 3-year-olds, free of the maternal side effects of discomfort and grief, beforehand also during pregnancy [6]. Maternal poverty after pregnancy does not seem to have any influence on the outcome. The offspring of mothers who showed signs of nervousness and misery throughout their pregnancy were also at increased risk of delaying language acquisition at age 4 [7].

#### Qualities and obstacles to the examination

An important quality of our review was the size of the partner and the fact that the risk of inclination of the review was limited by the planned structure [8]. It is in Norway that high quality and consistent general attention is given during pregnancy and young people are cared for for nothing, by all [9]. The ladies responded to specific requests regarding the use of professionally prescribed drugs and various other socio-statistical and wellness factors. This has made it possible to control some important potential confounding factors, including the extent of severe side effects and the corresponding use of psychotropic drugs [10].

#### CONCLUSION:

In this huge upcoming pregnancy accomplice in Pakistan, the use of SSRIs throughout prolonged periods of pregnancy was linked to the danger that the child would have a weaker language ability at the age of 3 years, without side effects of sadness. Despite the fact that there has been a change in ownership, few children have been able to be delegated care after a long-term prenatal presentation to SSRIs. In addition, maternal poverty was freely linked to language delay. None of those findings would be applied as an argument not to cure pregnant females for discouragement once such cure is essential.

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