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brain neurokinin-1 receptor availability in never-medicated patients with major depression – a pilot study

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HIGHLIGHTS

- We found no significant differences in brain neurokinin-1 receptor availability in patients with major depression disorder compared to healthy controls
- Higher Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression score was associated with higher neurokinin-1 receptor availability in frontal cortical areas, left parahippocampal gyrus and right subgenual anterior cingulate
- Higher anxiety score was associated with higher neurokinin-1 receptor availability in frontal cortical areas and limbic structures
- Our results suggest that substance P and neurokinin-1 receptors may be modulating the affective symptomatology in major depression disorder but that this effect is not sufficient to produce an antidepressant effect *per se*

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