Objective: This study aims to determine the risk of T2DM associated with depression and ADM exposures in the Latinos.

(a) Background: The recent US Census data highlights health disparities between minority and non-minority populations. Latinos are the largest minority group in the United States. Latinos are more obese and have more diabetes than non-Latino whites. Depression is a risk factor for Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus (T2DM) but the role of antidepressant medication (ADM) use in glucose metabolism is not clear.

(b) Methods: Cohort of 3500 Latino men and women, 25 to 64 years of age, with 2h PG concentration <140 mg/dl at baseline were followed up for 8 years by annual Oral Glucose Tolerance Test (OGTT). The incidence of Impaired Glucose Tolerance (IGT) /T2DM is studied in association with depression and ADM use.

(c) Anticipated Results: It is anticipated that results of this analysis will show that depression is associated with increased incidence of IGT/T2DM. However, ADM use is associated with improved glucose tolerance in Latinos.

(d) Conclusions: The anticipated results conclude that in Latinos at high risk for T2DM depression treatment may improve glucose tolerance. Healthcare practitioners are encouraged to screen, treat, or refer their patients with depression for treatment, especially Latinos who are already at risk of developing T2DM.