Major depressive disorder is one of the most common psychiatric illnesses worldwide, with reported prevalence rates ranging between 10% and 19%. Pharmacotherapy is a first-line option for the management of depression and, as a result, the use of antidepressants has increased by more than 4 fold in the last 20 years. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are commonly used for the treatment of depression and, in fact, account for the majority of all antidepressant use. Although antidepressant use in adults increases the risk of developing new onset type 2 diabetes, the mechanisms underlying this association are poorly defined. Moreover, fetal exposure to antidepressants may also increase the risk of metabolic perturbations in the offspring. This talk will focus on the evidence that suggests a link between dysmetabolism and exposure SSRIs during adult and fetal life.