1. Maternal psychiatric symptoms during pregnancy might have an intrauterine programming effect on the child’s risk to develop eczema and allergy. *(This thesis)*

2. Levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D in mid-gestation and at birth are not associated with the risk of eczema in preschool-age children. *(This thesis)*

3. Preschool-age children of Surinamese-Creole and Surinamese-Hindustani origin have increased risks of eczema, compared with children of Dutch origin. *(This thesis)*

4. Shorter duration or non-exclusiveness of breastfeeding is associated with an increased risk of eczema in school-age children. *(This thesis)*

5. Neither timing nor diversity of allergenic food introduction is consistently associated with the risks of eczema, allergic sensitization or allergy in school-age children. *(This thesis)*

6. To divide the disease [eczema] into meaningful subtypes, long-term longitudinal studies with improved phenotyping and integration of clinical and molecular data will be instrumental. *(Weidinger and Novak, Lancet 2016)*

7. Poor-quality evidence has driven both the hype and the hope regarding the beneficial effects of vitamin D supplementation in many chronic diseases.

8. Monitoring the quality of supervision is essential for PhD candidates to evolve within a hierarchical relationship into independent scholars.

9. No statistic can represent the truth perfectly.

10. The beauty of epidemiology is more than skin deep.

11. Of every four words I write, I strike out three. *(Nicolas Boileau-Despréaux)*