

Fetal and infant origins of childhood eczema, allergic sensitization and allergy

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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*)