Fetal and Infant Origins of Childhood Kidney Function
The Generation R Study

Propositions

1. Kidney volume and function are different across ethnic groups in childhood. (*This thesis*)

2. Fetal blood flow redistribution at expense of the abdominal organs might be a risk factor for impaired kidney function in later life. (*This thesis*)

3. Lower fetal and early postnatal growth are associated with lower kidney volume and function in childhood. (*This thesis*)

4. Children with smaller kidney volume growth during fetal life and early childhood have lower eGFR as compared to children with larger kidney growth. (*This thesis*)

5. Maternal smoking during pregnancy is associated with smaller kidney volume and lower eGFR at the age of 6 years. (*This thesis*)

6. Growth-restricted, preterm, and low-birth weight infants should be monitored regularly for hypertension, excessive weight gain, albuminuria and hyperglycemia. (*Luyckx et al., Lancet 2017)*

7. Full access universal health care coverage cannot be achieved without the evidence provided by scientific research. (*World Health Organization, 2013*)

8. In current times in which scientific research and clinical practice are focused on prevention, it is doubtful whether giving birth at home should be facilitated.

9. The combination of a residency with a PhD-project will help overcome the gap between science and clinical practice.

10. Reaching for a goal, following the right path towards it is more important than the final result.

11. It is more easy to refute a statement than to compose one. (*Aristoteles)*

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