ADVANCING PSORIASIS TREATMENT
Clinical drug evaluation of fumaric acid esters and TLR-antagonists

I. Fumaric acid esters should be the primary choice for first-line systemic treatment in plaque psoriasis given their potential for a favourable long-term disease control. (*this thesis*)

II. Fumaric acid esters do not have a specific, targeted mode of action underlying their beneficial effects in psoriasis, but rather act through broad, disease-modifying immune-effects. (*this thesis*)

III. Conventional systematic psoriasis treatments such as fumaric acid esters and methotrexate still hold relevance in the era of biologic targeted treatments. (*this thesis*)

IV. Female patients treated long-term with fumaric acid esters seem in particular at risk to develop renal proximal tubuli damage. (*this thesis*)

V. Psoriasis is a useful model for proof-of-concept evaluations of novel immune-based compounds in immune-mediated inflammatory diseases, such as TLR-7, 8, and 9 antagonists. (*this thesis*)

VI. The psoriasis area and severity index (PASI) does not account for the patient’s view on disease severity and is therefore not suitable as primary outcome measure in clinical trials. (*Hesselvig et al., Acta Derm Venereol, 2017*)

VII. Adequate patient-education is one of the most important factors in establishing optimal treatment adherence. (*Zschocke et al., J Eur Acad Dermatol Venereol, 2017*)

VIII. Bio-similars in dermatology can be a substitution for the original biologic on the basis of a non-inferior efficacy and are essential to maintain cost-control in current health care systems. (*Griffiths et al., Br J Dermatol. 2016*)

IX. Stem-cell-mediated gene therapy of severe genodermatoses such as junctional epidermolysis bullosa is now within clinical reach. (*Hirsch et al., Nature, 2017*)

X. The everlasting tuberculosis epidemic in low- and middle-income countries demonstrates that tuberculosis is not just a disease problem, it is a health-system issue. (*Bloom, N Engl J Med, 2018*)

XI. De roltrap is de snelste weg naar het ziekenhuis.