

## Propositions related to the thesis

### LONG TERM EFFECTS IN CHRONIC HIV INFECTION; CLINICAL AND LABORATORY STUDIES

1. The clinical effects of HIV entering the brain at an early stage of infection are minimal when combination antiretroviral treatment (c-ART) is initiated promptly.  
*this thesis*
2. Infected macrophages may function as a ‘Trojan horse’ for the spread of virus throughout the body, most notably to the CNS.  
*this thesis*
3. The level of immune activation in patients with well-treated HIV infection seems much lower than reported in the literature.  
*this thesis*
4. Immune activation in HIV as a driving mechanism for co-morbidities has not unequivocally been demonstrated and should be further scrutinized.  
*this thesis*
5. Low stress hormones do not necessarily mean the individual is not stressed, it might just mean the individual has adapted to a stressful environment.  
*this thesis*
6. Screening for cognitive deficits at regular intervals in HIV infected individuals is a practical approach to detect patients at risk for isolated replication in the central nervous system.  
*this thesis*
7. Thrombo-embolic complications in HIV are more prevalent in the HIV infected population and could be the consequence of endothelial cell activation.  
*this thesis*
8. Medicine is a science of uncertainty and an art of probability.  
*W. Osler 1849-1919*
9. Circulating endothelial cells will prove to be a useful marker to detect vascular abnormalities.  
*this thesis*
10. A world without AIDS is reached by continued research, public health interventions and the participation of people living with HIV.  
*adapted from the Nobel Price laureate by dr. Françoise Barré-Sinoussi*
11. There are more proviruses in us than there is us in us.  
*quote at the office of prof. C. Boucher*