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. Francoise Barré-Sinoussi

11. There are more proviruses in us than there is us in us.

   quote at the office of prof. C. Boucher

Lennert van den Dries
3 april 2018, Rotterdam