Propositions accompanying the thesis

CLINICAL and MOLECULAR ASPECTS of NUCLEAR THYROID HORMONE ACTION

1. RTHα leads to a phenotype with hypothyroid features in specific tissues. (This thesis)
2. Treatment of RTHα patients with LT4, especially at young age, can improve the clinical phenotype. (This thesis)
3. RTHα patients generally have low (F)T4, high T3, low rT3, but normal TSH levels, which suggests an abnormal deiodinase activity in RTHα patients. (This thesis)
4. The regulation of type 3 deiodinase activity by T3 is differently regulated in brain versus liver. (This thesis)
5. TH transporters have a stronger effect on intracellular metabolism of TH than on its genomic action in *in vitro* systems, which may be related to the intracellular distribution of TH. (This thesis)
6. Whole genome sequencing leads to a better understanding of human genetic variation. (The 1000 Genomes Project Consortium, Nature 2015)
7. Security safeguards are necessary for participants to share their data. (M. Mello, N Engl J Med 2018)
8. Patients prefer shared decision making to a certain extent, especially when they have a serious illness or if they are older. (J.J. Mira, Health Expect 2014)
9. In the near future, doctors will also use the information of wearable sensors in medical decisions. (X. Li, Plos Biology 2017)
10. To improve the Dutch healthcare, the registration burden must be reduced. (A.R. Schuurman, NTVG 2018)
11. De zin van het leven die schrijf je zelf. (Loesje)