Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

**Haemostasis and Parasitic Helminths**

1. While the eggs of *Schistosoma* parasites require binding to host haemostatic factors, such as von Willebrand Factor (VWF), to facilitate egg extravasation, the adult worm counteracts increased VWF secretion in order to prevent platelet binding and coagulation activation *(This thesis)*

2. Although fibrinogen and fibrin are substrates for the *F. hepatica* cathepsin peptidases FhCL1, FhCL2 and FhCL3, it is unlikely that these peptidases affect systemic coagulation of the human host. More likely these peptidases facilitate the blood-feeding activity of the parasite *(This thesis)*

3. Plasmin activity should not be considered a threat to ADAMTS13 activity, but may act as an additional mechanism to increase ADAMTS13 activity and promote degradation of VWF at sites of microthrombus formation *(This thesis)*

4. The schistosomal peptidase SmCB2 has the potential to be used as a therapeutic for thrombotic disorders in which VWF plays an essential role. *(This thesis)*

5. Coagulation abnormalities in hepatosplenic schistosomiasis result from hepatic disease and are not a result of direct modification of systemic haemostasis by the adult parasite *(This thesis)*


7. Parasitism is a highly common, if not the most common, way of living *(Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America 2008; 105: 11482–9)*

8. Annual vaccination against influenza should be mandatory for all health care professionals *(Tijdschrift voor Infectieziekten 2018; 4:104–9)*

9. Although participants of obstacle runs have an increased risk of contracting infectious diseases, this does not outweigh the positive effects of the outdoor physical challenge on mental health *(Infectieziekten Bulletin RIVM 2018; 29 (3))*


11. Strive for progress, not perfection.