BEYOND EXPECTATION
Congenital anomalies of the abdominal wall and the lung: from fetus to child

1 Complex gastroschisis cannot be reliably predicted with two-dimensional or three-dimensional ultrasound (this thesis)

2 Pediatric surgeons and pediatricians have a more positive perception of the outcome of omphalocele than obstetricians and prenatal specialists (this thesis)

3 Follow-up of children with complex omphalocele or gastroschisis and neonatal intestinal failure should be extended to school age (this thesis)

4 All fetuses who are diagnosed with a congenital lung malformation should be delivered at a tertiary care hospital (this thesis)

5 Parents of a child with an asymptomatic congenital lung malformation should be invited to take part in the decision-making process on early surgery versus watchful waiting (this thesis)

6 The use of postal codes as the only marker to identify people with low socioeconomic status may result in substantial misclassification of personal poverty (adapted from Sin et al. Canadian Journal of Public Health 2001)

7 Becoming a parent comes with quite a lot of uncertainty, starting from the moment of trying to conceive, and continuing throughout the child’s life. The diagnosis of a congenital anomaly leads to even more uncertainty; psychosocial support should be routinely offered in these cases.

8 Acting classes during childhood contribute to a variety of social and presentation skills that are considered basic for success in school, work, and life. Theatre education should be an integral part of primary and secondary school curricula.

9 Having a pet reduces stress levels and boosts performance.

10 Taller husbands make happier wives (Kitae Sohn. Personality and Individual Differences 2016)

11 Zoals verwacht loopt alles anders (Berthold Gunster, theatermaker en regisseur, grondlegger van het Omdenken)

Annelieke Hijkoop, 2020