Stellingen

Behorende bij het proefschrift:

Noncompaction cardiomyopathy: Genotype-Phenotype associations

1. Distinguishing genetic from non-genetic noncompaction cardiomyopathy complements prediction of outcome and will lead to follow-up strategies adjusted to genetic status in the future. *(This thesis)*

2. Clinical and genetic features of noncompaction cardiomyopathy index patients helps with prediction of phenotype and outcome in their relatives. *(This thesis)*

3. Specific genetic defects in noncompaction cardiomyopathy are associated with age at presentation, multi-systemic disorders and outcome, suggesting that the diagnostic and clinical approaches should be adjusted to genetic defect. *(This thesis)*

4. Cardiac magnetic resonance imaging helps to distinguish noncompaction cardiomyopathy patients with high risk of having a genetic defect. *(This thesis)*

5. Mutations in Filamin C are a cause for cardiomyopathies including patients with noncompaction cardiomyopathy. *(This thesis)*

6. Myocardial left ventricular noncompaction is the morphological expression of different underlying pathologies and genetic and pathophysiological mechanisms. *(Oechslin 2018 JACC)*

7. Genotype-phenotype correlations in cardiomyopathy patients endorse the importance of DNA diagnostics in the clinic.

8. These new pathophysiologic mechanisms open exciting opportunities to identify new pharmacological targets and develop future cardioprotective strategies. *(Yotti 2019 Annu Rev Genet)*

9. The satisfaction and the value of the physical examination so often neglected in our technological age may be rediscovered by the younger generation of cardiologists by the insights gained from using ultrasound stethoscopy and lead to a renaissance of the physical examination in the third millennium. *(Roelandt 2003 Heart)*

10. “Er is een vaste wet in leven: als de ene deur zich voor ons sluit, gaat een andere open” *(André Gide 1869-1951)*

11. Just do it. *(NIKE slogan)*