

## Stellingen

1. *Plasmodium berghei* is a safe platform for vaccination and has potential as a malaria immunization strategy in humans (Chapter 2).
2. The CHMI-trans model is an appropriate model for early-clinical evaluation of malaria transmission blocking interventions (Chapter 3).
3. Malaria disease outcome cannot be predicted by a single biomarker (Chapter 4).
4. Liver enzyme increases are not an appropriate parameter for testing safety during development of antimalarial medication in malaria infected individuals (Chapter 5).
5. The immune activation status affects the host response upon an encounter with *Plasmodium falciparum* parasites (Chapter 7).
6. Rapid reductions in the contribution of vaccine-preventable diseases to the childhood mortality burden were caused by the introduction of mass vaccination.  
*van Wijhe, M. et al 2016. Effect of vaccination programmes on mortality burden among children and young adults in the Netherlands during the 20th century: a historical analysis. Lancet Inf. Dis. 16: 592-598*
7. If statistical significance is a main driver of publication, the collective literature on experimentation will be biased.  
*Ter Riet, G. et al 2012. Publication bias in laboratory animal research: a survey on magnitude, drivers, consequences and potential solutions. PLOS One 7(9): e43404.*
8. Social-class mobility is genetically determined.  
*Belsky, D.W. et al. 2018. Genetic analysis of social-class mobility in five longitudinal studies. Proc. Nat.. Acad. Sci. USA 115: E7275-7284.*
9. YouTube algorithms might encourage radicalization.  
*Bahara, H. et al. 2019 Leidt het algoritme van YouTube je naar extreme content? Volkskrant 11 februari 2019*
10. High altitude exposure impairs the development of new protective immunity in mountain climbers.  
*Oliver, S.J. et al. 2013 High altitude impairs in vivo immunity in humans. High Alt. Med. Biol. 14: 144-149.*
11. There are no facts, only interpretations.  
*Friedrich Nietzsche*