

Propositions

Bridging the Gap Between Neurocognitive Insights and the Addiction Clinic ***The Effects and Underlying Mechanisms of Transcranial Direct Current Stimulation in Substance Use Disorder***

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1. To improve addiction treatment, it is key to understand the neural working mechanisms underlying treatment (this thesis)
2. EMA offers an ecologically valid alternative to retrospective self-reports in the measurement of addictive behaviour (this thesis)
3. The lack of behavioural performance enhancement after tDCS does not render neurophysiological modifications irrelevant as a reflection of change in cognitive functioning (this thesis)
4. Complete abstinence has been the golden standard to measure treatment efficacy; however, a reduction of drug use to less harmful levels can already be a positive outcome of addiction treatment (this thesis)
5. Individual differences in motivation to quit smoking or drug use may play an important role in the effectiveness of tDCS in addiction treatment (this thesis)
6. It is practically impossible to target one specific brain region with tDCS
7. It is crucial to monitor thoughts, behaviours and feelings by means of mobile technologies in patient populations, particularly during stressful life events such as the COVID-19 pandemic and while social distancing is in place
8. The challenge in EMA research is to design testing protocols that facilitate high rates of compliance in patients with substance use disorder (*Jones et al., 2019*)
9. We should embrace null results because they are our stepping stones to positive results, we can't just decide to skip that queue (*Anne Scheel*)
10. You have to want change, for change to happen
11. Have no fear of perfection: you'll never reach it (*Salvador Dalí*)