

Stellingen behoorden bij het proefschrift

Optimized and individualized medicine in heart failure therapy. The next step forward.

1. Dutch heart failure outpatient clinics provide a better quality of heart failure care compared to American heart failure outpatient clinics (this thesis)
2. Due to its simplicity and intuitiveness, remote hemodynamic monitoring of pulmonary artery pressure is the next step forward in heart failure management (this thesis)
3. Remote hemodynamic monitoring in left ventricular assist device patients should be used for risk assessment of right ventricular failure and acute kidney injury (this thesis)
4. Remote hemodynamic monitoring should replace the periodic invasive assessment of pulmonary arterial pressures in patients with reversible pulmonary hypertension on the heart transplant waiting list (this thesis)
5. Concomitant aortic valve replacement during left ventricular assist device surgery should only be used in patients with severe aortic valve regurgitation (this thesis)
6. Sex-specific treatment recommendations are warranted in heart failure care (Santema, et al. Lancet 2019; 394 (10205):1254-1263)
7. Sodium-glucose cotransporter-2 inhibitors are heart failure drugs with a positive antidiabetic side-effect, not a antidiabetic drug, with positive cardiovascular side-effects (McMurray, et al. N Engl J Med 2019; 381 (21):1995-2008)
8. Assessing the hemodynamic effects of new heart failure treatments is needed to better understand their (lack of) impact on clinical outcome.
9. In regards of prescribing guideline-recommended doses, heart failure specialist could learn from other specialists such as oncologists (Packer, et al. Eur J Heart Fail 2020; May 20. doi: 10.1002/ejhf.1857)
10. Effective lifestyle interventions should not only focus on the patient, but include the direct relatives as well (Nicolai, et al. Chronic Illn. 2018; 14 (1): 25-41)
11. Don't raise the bar to narrow the gap, but narrow the gap to raise the bar (Andy Hargreaves)