

STELLINGEN

Thromboelastometry is of no additive value in the diagnostic evaluation of patients with a mild bleeding tendency (dit proefschrift)

Prophylactic treatment with tranexamic acid is recommended for all patients with bleeding of unknown cause (BUC) undergoing surgery or delivery (dit proefschrift)

The currently used established bleeding assessment tools do not predict postpartum haemorrhage and surgical outcome in patients with bleeding of unknown cause (BUC) (dit proefschrift)

Irrespective of the cause of bleeding all women with postpartum haemorrhage of more than 2 liters should be haemostatically evaluated (dit proefschrift)

Young women with a mechanical heart valve on vitamin K-antagonist therapy have poorer anticoagulation control than older women and age-matched men (dit proefschrift)

The pregnancy-adapted YEARS diagnostic algorithm should be followed in all pregnant women suspected for pulmonary embolism (*Van der Pol et al., N Engl J Med, 2019 Mar 21; 380(12): 1139 – 1149*)

Oral anticoagulant treatment is recommended in patients with atrial fibrillation with a low stroke risk to decrease the risk of dementia (*Friberg et al., Eur Heart J, 2019 Jul 21;40(28):2327-2335*)

Healthcare providers should routinely critically evaluate the use of medication with no or only limited additive value in the endstage of life (*Geijteman et al., Huisarts Wet, 2019; 62*)

In order to reduce the likelihood of dementia and cognitive impairment, music lesson should be actively promoted in elderly care facilities (*Balbag et al., Int J Alzheimers Dis, 2014;2014:836748*)

Listening to music during delivery should be recommended to all women to decrease labour pain and anxiety, improve maternal-fetal parameters and decrease the need for analgesic requirement (*Simavli et al., Gynecol Obstet Invest, 2014, 78:244-250*)

Children are not a distraction from more important work, they are the most important work (*C.S. Lewis*)