

Glucose Metabolism and Liver Fat in Early Life

Propositions

1. Early pregnancy is a critical period for the associations of maternal glucose concentrations on fetal growth rates and for the risk of delivering a large-for-gestational-age infant. *(This thesis)*
2. Maternal early-pregnancy glucose traits are associated with offspring DNA methylation with different mechanisms involved in subgroups of maternal body mass index. *(This thesis)*
3. Higher sugar-containing beverage intake during infancy is associated with increased risk of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease at 10 years of age. *(This thesis)*
4. Liver fat accumulation across the full range is associated with an adverse cardio-metabolic risk profile in 10-year-old children both of normal weight and with overweight or obesity. *(This thesis)*
5. Easily accessible clinical characteristics can be used in to predict which children are at risk for developing non-alcoholic fatty liver disease in later childhood. *(This thesis)*
6. As the current COVID-19 pandemic once more underlines, primary prevention is the most important health strategy.
7. Children have least to gain and most to lose from school closures. (Lewis et al, BMJ 2021)
8. Scientists have a huge responsibility to not just do the actual science, but also to effectively communicate their results to the public.
9. Poor people are like bonsai people. There is nothing wrong with their seeds. Only society never gave them a base to grow on. (Muhammad Yunus, Nobel Peace Price 2006)
10. A PhD defense without printed thesis books is a contributing factor to a more sustainable environment.
11. "Wisdom is like a baobab tree, no one individual can embrace it." - African Proverb

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