Propositions belonging to the dissertation

Squamous Epithelial Lesions of the Vulva:
Refining histological diagnostic criteria and exploring biomarkers

1. Consensus-based pathological diagnosis of differentiated vulvar intraepithelial neoplasia (dVIN) can improve diagnostic reliability and ensure adequate standard of care. (this dissertation)

2. Uniform terminology for vulvar pre-malignancies benefits the physician, the researcher, and the patient. (this dissertation)

3. Histology is not a reliable predictor of HPV-status of squamous epithelial lesions of the vulva. (this dissertation)

4. No single immunohistochemical marker is ideal; when used together a more reliable diagnosis may be achieved. (this dissertation)

5. A pathologist’s ‘suspicion’ of a vulvar squamous cell carcinoma (VSCC) on the pre-operative biopsy is strongly predictive of a final diagnosis of VSCC. (this dissertation)

6. Cause, early detection, and prevention of cancer span genetic, molecular, cellular, tissue, population, environmental, and socioeconomic factors that evolve with time. (based on Agus et al., Lancet Oncol, 2021)

7. Cancer science discoveries touted as breakthrough, landmark, groundbreaking, or highly promising have sparingly translated into clinical practice. (based on Waters and Prasad, Annals of Oncology, 2021)


9. “The success of buzzwords in linguistic uses is in stark contrast with the depreciative opinion about them.” (Vincent B.B., Public Understanding of Science, 2014)

10. Peer-review should be either double-blinded, or completely open, to allow fair and unbiased appraisal of scientific publications.

11. “It's the job that's never started as takes longest to finish.” (Samwise Gamgee, Lord of the Rings: Fellowship of the Rings by J.R.R. Tolkien)

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