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*)
8. The COVID-19 pandemic unleashed a cavalcade of 'epistemic trespassing', opening doors to big mistakes with bad consequences. (*based on Pai, Nature Medicine 2020, and Ballantyne and Dunning, Scientific American, 2020*)
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*)

Shatavisha Dasgupta
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