Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

Fluid Biomarkers in Genetic Frontotemporal Dementia

1. Blood NfL levels are elevated before symptom onset and can be used to identify mutation carriers approaching conversion. *(this thesis)*
2. NPTX2 is a promising biomarker of synapse integrity in FTD. *(this thesis)*
3. Robust biomarkers of immune dysregulation in FTD remain elusive, possibly due to the heterogeneous and dynamic nature of neuroinflammation. *(this thesis)*
4. In order to provide a timely diagnosis, clinicians must be aware of the wide clinical spectrum associated with *C9orf72* repeat expansions. *(this thesis)*
5. Event-based modelling is a powerful tool to elucidate the temporal sequence of biomarker changes using cross-sectional data. *(this thesis)*
6. Highly sensitive NfL measurements may provide real-time information on the extent of neuro-axonal injury in various acute and chronic neurological disorders. *(Khalil et al., Nat Commun 2020)*
7. Blood-based biomarkers could provide a cost- and time-effective way to enhance the utility of CSF and imaging biomarkers, such as the first step in a multistage screening and diagnostic process that is common in medical practice. *(Hendriksen et al., Alzheimers Dement 2014)*
8. Within familial variants of FTD, there is a growing portfolio of exciting possible therapies tailored to precise mechanisms of pathogenesis. *(Ljubeknov & Boxer, Adv Exp Med Biol 2021)*
9. A conjoined effort of neurologists and psychiatrists is necessary to understand how a disease of the brain results in an illness of the mind. *(Martin, Am J Psychiatry 2002)*
10. If a man has lost a leg or an eye, he knows he has lost a leg or an eye; but if he has lost a self – himself – he cannot know it, because he is no longer there to know it. *(Oliver Sacks, 1985)*
11. Doubt is an uncomfortable condition, but certainty is a ridiculous one. *(Voltaire, 1767)*