Stellingen

Behorende bij het proefschrift

"Novel risk factors for type II diabetes and coronary heart disease"

1. High serum CRP is associated with risk of type II diabetes independent of obesity (this thesis).
2. Hyperuricemia is a predictor of type II diabetes (this thesis).
3. Immune response and metabolic regulatory pathways determine CRP levels (this thesis).
4. The association of genetically elevated uric acid with gout supports its causal role in the pathogenesis of gout (this thesis).
5. Inflammatory pathways are involved in the genetic determination of fibrinogen levels (this thesis).
6. The population attributable risk for a continuous risk factor is completely dependent on the cut-off value and therefore the result is often arbitrary and misleading.
7. Although Mendelian randomization is proposed as an alternative to RCTs to investigate causality, it is prone to misinterpretation, specially when used to refute a causal relation.
8. To avoid false positive and false negative findings in genetic studies, it is important to interpret the p-value in the context of former findings.
9. Rothman's sufficient cause model is unsuitable to investigate gene-environment interactions that underlie the development of a disease.
10. "The truth was a mirror in Heaven. It fell to earth, and broke into pieces. Everyone took a piece, saw himself in it and thought that he had the truth." Rumi - Persian poet (1207 - 1273)

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