

Prepositions

1. Because dehydration may cause a false evaluation of resistive index, at least oral hydration must be ensured in children evaluated for obstructive uropathy by Doppler ultrasonography (this thesis)
2. Doppler ultrasonography after hyperhydration with normal saline and frusemide is more sensitive, specific and accurate than baseline Doppler studies for diagnosing renal obstruction in children (this thesis).
3. In children with equivocal obstructive uropathy based on diuretic renography, the determination of resistive index before and after infusion of normal saline and frusemide could be helpful in distinguishing obstructed from non-obstructed kidneys (this thesis)
4. Because resistive index and half-time drainage are positively correlated, Doppler ultrasonography can be used for monitoring patients with dilated kidneys under observation obviating the need for frequent radioisotope renography (this thesis).
5. The more severe the ureteral obstruction, the greater the increase in resistive index and half-time drainage (this thesis).
6. In a recent study (Garcia-Pena et al., J.Urol. 1997:158: 560-565), seven sonographic prognosticators were identified to aid in distinguishing obstructive from non-obstructive hydronephrosis in children. RI, Δ RI and RIR values were three among the seven variables. This finding is in agreement with the present thesis that Doppler ultrasonography is becoming an important method in the diagnosis of obstructive uropathy.
7. Unenhanced helical computed tomography is recently introduced as an accurate, safe and fast method for diagnosis of acute ureteric obstruction (Dalrymple et al., J. Urol. 1998:159:735-740)

8. Reflux prevention is of central importance after replacement of the ureter by ileum. Several attempts to prevent reflux in such a situation were unsuccessful. To preserve the natural antireflux mechanism, a piece of ileum could be interposed between 2 segments of the ureter in certain indications with good long-term results.
9. Schistosomiasis significantly increases the incidence of urological complications after live-donor kidney transplantation.
10. In many countries, living related donors are still the main source of kidneys for transplantation in view of the poor legal definition and deficient organization of cadaveric donor work-up.
11. Case presentations in the medical Egyptian papyri, particularly the Edwin Smith papyrus, are very systematic and meticulous. Every case starts by the word "information regarding..." suggesting the history of the disease, then examination follows and starts by the word "if you examine a patient with...", then the physician expects the prognosis of the disease by writing one of the following expressions: "I will treat", "I will fight", or "I will not treat", and finally treatment is described.
12. Herodotus, the father of history, noted the practice of specialization among ancient Egyptian physicians, stating that "the art of medicine among them is distributed thus: each physician is a physician for one disease and no more, and the whole country is full of physicians."

Stellingen behorend bij:

A. A. Shokeir, Resistive Index in Obstructive Uropathy,
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