

Stellingen

behorende bij het proefschrift

“On the Spread of Leprosy in a Heterogeneous Population”

1. Random processes can explain the heterogeneity of leprosy susceptibility equally well as genetic factors. (This thesis)
2. Diagnosis and treatment of subclinical cases makes eradication of leprosy possible. (This thesis)
3. Social and spatial distance are not the same. (This thesis)
4. Efforts to detect clusters of leprosy patients at village level do not lead to better leprosy control. (This thesis)
5. Leprosy is a disease of both rural and urban communities. (This thesis)
6. Heterogeneity needs to be considered in the design of immunization programs. (Robert Hall & Niels Becker, *Epidemiology and Infection*, 1996)
7. A more complex model is not always a better model.
8. Microsimulatiemodellen zijn bedoeld om de toekomst te voorspellen, maar de ontwikkeling ervan duurt zo lang dat de toekomst al voorbij is.
9. Narrow or biased measures of scientific achievement can lead to narrow and biased science. (Julia Lane, *Nature*, 2010)
10. Reduction of antibiotic use for livestock does not necessarily lead to a reduction in the prevalence of antibiotic resistance of bacteria. (Egil Fischer, *ISVEE XII*, 2009)
11. In tijden van krapte op de arbeidsmarkt voor hoger opgeleiden zouden promotie-trajecten de 4 jaar niet mogen overschrijden.

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