

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

Diagnosis of chronic gastrointestinal ischemia

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1. Visible light spectroscopy during upper endoscopy proves a sensitive and minimally invasive technique to detect mucosal hypoxemia in patients clinically suspected for chronic gastrointestinal ischemia. (*dit proefschrift*)
2. Postprandial rises in L-lactate and D-dimer serum levels can serve as non-invasive indicators of chronic gastrointestinal ischemia. (*dit proefschrift*)
3. Normal endoscopic findings on upper endoscopy have a limited negative predictive value for the presence of chronic gastrointestinal ischemia. (*dit proefschrift*)
4. Histological examination of gastroduodenal biopsy samples plays no definitive role in diagnosing chronic gastrointestinal ischemia, but the presence of histological signs of reactive gastropathy can be used to support the clinical diagnosis of chronic gastrointestinal ischemia. (*dit proefschrift*)
5. Chronic gastrointestinal ischemia due to atherosclerotic stenosis is associated with classical cardiovascular disease risk factors. (*dit proefschrift*)
6. Gastrointestinal ischemia is a rare manifestation of an extremely common disorder. (*N Engl J Med. 2003;349:73-8*)
7. Pending the arrival of a specific test in people with disabling abdominal pain in whom everyday causes have been excluded, correctable lesions of the superior mesenteric artery or its neighbouring vessels should be considered and investigated in the least invasive and cheapest manner. (*Lancet 1999;353:1875-7*)
8. The greatest challenge women have faced in medicine has been, and still is, overcoming the anxiety of being a woman in a male-dominated profession. (*Lancet 2010; 376:1646*)
9. Life is like riding a bicycle: to keep your balance you must keep moving. (*A. Einstein*)
10. Van oudsher is hepatologie meer een vak voor denkers en gastroenterologie meer een vak voor doeners. (*Magma 2010*)
11. “Poepie niet, dan russie toch.” (*Rotterdamse wijsheid*)