

Stellingen

behorende bij het proefschrift:

OvoTesticular Disorder of Sex Development

1. For the child with ambiguous genitalia, a combination of tests consisting of serology, urethroscopy, laparoscopy and gonadal histology, will succinctly define the gender status, type of Disorder of Sex Development (DSD) and allow the formulation of a management plan. (This thesis)
2. Patients with OvoTesticular-DSD locally constitute 42% of all those investigated for ambiguity of the genitalia and 51% of all patients with DSD. (This Thesis)
3. The gender status of children born with OvoTesticular-DSD will only be known when the child itself expresses it, usually at about 6-8 years of age. (This thesis)
4. Ovotestes are gonads containing gender opposite tissues, their distribution within the ovotestis forms three distinct histological types. (This thesis)
5. Ovotestes and gonads discordant to the gender of assignment should be removed. (This thesis)
6. Every child at birth deserves a thorough physical examination. On finding ambiguous genitalia, protocolized investigations should be commenced to define the cause.
7. Due to our social and cultural norms, the prospects of children with DSD are altered, the challenge in caring for such children is to provide them with equal opportunities in life.
8. Improving the level of care in the South African public health system requires generous portions of management, manpower and finance.
9. Differences are not intended to separate, to alienate. We are different precisely in order to realize our need of one another. (Desmond Tutu)
10. Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world. (Nelson Mandela)
11. If the person you are talking to doesn't appear to be listening, be patient. It may simply be that he has a small piece of fluff in his ear. (Winnie the Pooh)