

STELLINGEN/PROPOSITIONS

The Public Health Impact of Antiviral Therapy for Chronic Hepatitis B

1. Chronic hepatitis B is also a public health problem in countries with low hepatitis B endemicity, because of the high absolute number of preventable liver-related deaths. (this thesis)
2. The public health burden of hepatitis B could be reduced substantially by antiviral therapy. (this thesis)
3. Early identification through screening on chronic HBV infection is essential to ensuring that those infected receive necessary care to prevent or delay the onset of liver disease, and to prevent transmission of the hepatitis B virus to others. (this thesis)
4. The demand for care of patients with chronic hepatitis B will increase as screening programs for this disease expand. (this thesis)
5. Antiviral therapy aimed at minimizing or controlling viral resistance will have a major preventive effect on liver-related morbidity and mortality in active chronic hepatitis B patients. (this thesis)
6. Chronic hepatitis B patients can achieve a significant increase in healthy life-years through regular medical evaluation, monitoring of disease progression, and with treatment preceding the development of symptoms. (this thesis)
7. The development of drugs for some diseases that are prevalent in low income countries might not occur if manufacturers cannot recoup sunk costs by charging high prices in wealthy countries. (Differential pricing of drugs, Lancet)
8. QALYs simply give priority to interventions that offer the most health benefit in terms of measures people care about – more time spent in good health. (Weinstein, NEJM)
9. Healthy citizens are the greatest asset any country can have. (Winston Churchill)
10. The people think of wealth and power as the greatest fate, but in this world a spell of health is the best state. (Kanuni Sultan Suleyman)

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