

Propositions

accompanying the thesis

Measles in Sudan: Diagnosis, Epidemiology and Humoral Immune Response

1. Detection of MV-specific IgM antibodies, in some cases complemented with MV-specific IgG antibodies, is sufficient for the diagnosis of measles (this thesis).
2. Detection of measles virus genome by RT -PCR can be used as alternative diagnostic method and is equally sensitive in the first week after onset of clinical symptoms (this thesis).
3. Measles continues to be endemic in suburban Khartoum (this thesis).
4. The number of vaccinated infants among acute measles cases raises concern about the overall effectiveness of measles vaccination in Sudan (this thesis),
5. Dried blood spots collected on filter paper can be used for serological and molecular surveillance of measles in a field setting (this thesis).
6. Research programs on tropical diseases tend to drift away from the tropics.
7. Research on infectious diseases should integrate clinical studies, laboratory animal studies and basic research.
8. Introduction of measles aerosol vaccination for mass catch-up and follow-up campaigns may contribute significantly to the global reduction of measles morbidity and mortality.
9. Even if measles virus would be eradicated, measles vaccination should not be discontinued.
10. SARS killed less than 1000 people in total; measles more than 2000 every day
11. If you can't explain your work to a lay person you should wonder whether you understand it your self.

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