PROPOSITIONS

Propositions accompanying this thesis.

1. Patient heterogeneity and parameter uncertainty should both be considered in cost-effectiveness Markov models, but separately (this thesis).
2. When only direct evidence is available, evidence from different sources is best synthesized using a frequentist random effects model (this thesis).
3. When indirect evidence is also available, combining direct and indirect evidence is preferred over only using direct evidence (this thesis).
4. Transferability factors can be ordered by their impact on the cost-effectiveness (this thesis).
5. The national threshold value of a QALY has wrongly been disregarded as an important transferability factor (this thesis).
6. Several advanced statistical methods exist to calculate country-specific cost-effectiveness results based on multinational trials, but they have not been used on a wider scale yet, while simpler, naïve methods are still routinely employed (this thesis).
7. Mathematical formulas, even making no sense within the presented context, may add credibility when added to your abstract. (Eriksson K. The nonsense math effect. Judgment and Decision Making, 2012;7(6):746-9)
8. Although a good presentation can never save bad research, a bad presentation can certainly ruin good research.
9. Scientific discovery doesn't begin with "Eureka!", but rather with "Huh. That's funny. That can't be right." (Paraphrased from Isaac Asimov)
10. Inequality can never be overcome by more inequality.
11. The societal impact of donating half a liter of blood every ten weeks during the past six years, is higher than that of this thesis.