

Propositions

1. Higher maternal blood pressure in pregnancy is associated with microvasculature maladaptation in the offspring. (*This thesis*)
2. Both fetal life and infancy are critical periods for the development of childhood overweight and obesity. (*This thesis*)
3. Preterm birth and accelerated growth in infancy have an adverse impact on microvasculature structure and function in childhood. (*This thesis*)
4. The associations of infant feeding with metabolic outcomes in childhood are most likely confounded by family-based socio-demographic and life style related factors. (*This thesis*)
5. General and abdominal fat measures are associated with cardiovascular risk factors in childhood, independent from body mass index. (*This thesis*)
6. Growing awareness that investment in the health, education and nutrition of young people in relation to their responsibilities during pregnancy and parenthood is of fundamental importance. (Gluckman PD, N Engl J Med 2008)
7. There is good scientific evidence that the increased rates of myopia correlates with higher intelligence quotient. (Czepita D, Ann Acad Med Stetin. 2008)
8. Epidemiological methods may be scientific, but their objectives are often thoroughly human. (Broadbent A, Philosophy of Epidemiology 2013)
9. There is no simple choice between either population based or high risk strategies to reduce cardiovascular mortality, but in case of resource limited health services, preventive approaches in healthy populations are of great importance. (Mayor S, BMJ 2015)
10. Population health would grow by leaps and bounds if more women would have access to higher education.
11. To study foreign languages and cultures, is not a great tide to sweep away all differences, but learn us to respect our differences.