Propositions accompanying the dissertation

Blood-based Biomarkers for Personalised Medicine Applications in Schizophrenia

1. Mixed pro- and anti-inflammatory cytokines are altered in the serum of schizophrenia patients at the onset of the disease (this thesis).

2. Decrease in IL-10 levels following antipsychotic treatment correlates with improvement in schizophrenia symptoms (this thesis).

3. Probiotic supplementation to schizophrenia patients remaining on a stable, long-term antipsychotic therapy decreases serum levels of von Willebrand factor (this thesis).

4. Pre-treatment levels of fatty acid transport proteins, serum H-FABP and monocyte CD36, predict response to olanzapine treatment in recent-onset schizophrenia patients (this thesis).

5. Blood biomarkers of cardiovascular risk are changed after treatment with olanzapine (this thesis).

6. Despite a century of studying schizophrenia, the cause of the disorder remains unknown (Insel, 2010).

7. There is a subgroup of schizophrenia patients with altered immune markers (Schwarz et al, 2014).

8. Aspirin, estrogens and N-acetylcysteine show significant beneficial effects on schizophrenia symptoms (Sommer et al, 2014).

9. mTOR is a key modulator of aging (Johnson et al, 2013).

10. A small change at one place in a deterministic nonlinear system can result in large differences in a later state (Lorenz, 1963).

11. The best always remains to come.