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.