

Propositions belonging to the thesis

'Like mother, like child?'

Intergenerational transmission of psychopathology; a focus on genes and parenting.

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1. Maternal depressive symptoms during pregnancy and the first three years after childbirth, follow four distinct trajectory groups (this thesis, chapter 2).
2. A child is at higher risk of psychopathology in the presence of a history of grandparental psychopathology or grandparental divorce, independent of parental psychopathology (this thesis, chapters 3 & 8).
3. Genetic variants may act to exert their influences on child behavior as early as fetal life (this thesis, chapter 5).
4. Some genetic variants are associated with both parenting behaviors and child psychopathology (this thesis, chapters 5 & 7).
5. Maternal harsh parenting may differentially impact on the association between the COMT Val158Met and child working memory problems, depending on the child's COMT genotype (this thesis, chapter 6).
6. 'A normal child, if he has confidence in father and mother, pulls out all the stops'. (D.W. Winnicott in 'The child and the outside world', 1957).
7. Only when integrating research findings from different scientific fields, it will be possible to prove that the statistical gene-by-environment interaction represents a true biological interaction.
8. Large cohort studies generate a wealth of data; the challenge for researchers is to formulate the right hypotheses rather than formulating a lot of hypotheses.
9. With the start of the 'Wijkteams', it has become even more important for the general practitioner to play a pro-active and central role in the prevention, signaling and early intervention of psychosocial problems in children.
10. Partner support is an important mediating and moderating factor in the association between work load during a PhD project and symptoms of psychopathology.
11. Your children are the mirrors of your soul.