

Stellingen

The Genetics of Familial Psychiatric Disorders: Insights into Genes and Mechanisms

1. Family-based studies are not passé, but instead provide powerful insight into the pathophysiology of human disease (*This thesis*)
2. Impaired white matter development is potentially aetiological in the vulnerability for schizophrenia (*This thesis*)
3. Segregation with disease of candidate variants in families provides another layer of converging evidence for pathogenicity, which is complementary to case/control studies (*This thesis*)
4. Family-based studies can provide the basis for developing personalized interventions (*This thesis*)
5. Genetic counselling and testing should be part of the diagnostic algorithm in adult psychiatry for patients with a syndromic presentation (*This thesis*)
6. It would be improbable that there is no organization in the genetics underlying psychiatric disorders (*Kenneth Kendler, Molecular Psychiatry, 2013, 18, 1058-1066*)
7. Psychiatric disorders did not read the textbooks: they rarely follow the diagnostic and statistical criteria and they rarely occur in isolation (*Preskorn & Baker, Journal of Psychiatric Practice, 2002, 8, 170-177*)
8. Tunnel vision should be avoided. Not all disease aetiology will be solely genetic in nature (*Polderman et al, Nature Genetics, 2015, 47, 702-709*)
9. Mental disorders are biological disorders (*Thomas Insel, National Institutes of Mental Health, Director's Blog, 29 April 2013*)
10. The narcissism of small differences between psychoanalysis and the neurosciences is counterproductive. Both fields should instead embrace each others' methods and not dwell on erroneous determinism of their founding fathers (*Eric Kandel, American Journal of Psychiatry, 1999, 156, 505-524*)
11. Nothing is art if it does not come from nature (*Antoni Gaudi i Cornet*)

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