

OPTIMIZATION OF CARE STRATEGIES IN HEMOPHILIA

1. Transmural support by specialized nurses leads to improvement of perceived support and communication with the hemophilia treatment center. (*This thesis*)
2. Especially in moderate severe and mild hemophilia patients, self-efficacy is an important measure as when to contact the hemophilia team is of more importance than knowledge of appropriate dosing. (*This thesis*)
3. Group Medical Appointments play an important role in hemophilia patient care as they lead to enhanced information transfer, increased social support, and increased patient insight into disease, lifestyle adjustments and treatment. (*This thesis*)
4. Underdosing and overdosing of Factor 8/9 concentrates in the perioperative setting can be overcome by iterative pharmacokinetic-guided dosing based on population pharmacokinetic models of heterogeneous patient groups. (*This thesis*)
5. Daily prophylactic dosing of factor concentrates is acceptable for patients, parents and hemophilia professionals when risk of bleeding and costs of treatment for society decrease significantly. (*This thesis*)
6. As milder disease leads to non-adherence to treatment, monitoring of adherence becomes paradoxically more important when disease symptoms improve. (*Osterberg et al. 2005 N Engl J Med*)
7. A simple low cost unit specializing in care of sick neonates in a resource poor setting and run by local health workers following adequate training, can reduce the neonatal mortality significantly. (*Turner et al. 2013 Plos One*)
8. Health care should be defined by what patients value as related to the cost of achieving those outcomes. (*Porter et al. 2013 Harvard Business Review*)
9. The underrepresentation of research by women in high impact journals, combined with an increased number of female physicians is a great threat for the quality of future medical research. (*Adapted from Filardo, 2016 BMJ*)
10. Addressing religious, spiritual, cultural, and familial issues are important components of chronic disease management. (*Adapted from Dam et al. 2013 JAMA Int Med*)
11. Twinning is an indicator of higher maternal capacity and identifies those women whose enhanced phenotypic quality with a higher life-expectancy which allows them to bear the elevated burden. (*Robson et al. 2011 Proc Biol Sci*)