STELLINGEN

Behorende bij het proefschrift

"Epidemiological, radiological and genetic aspects of endocrine bone diseases"

1. In patients with inadequately controlled type 2 diabetes, an elevated bone mineral density measured by DXA is a likely indication of diabetic skeletal complications requiring detailed assessment of fracture risk. (this thesis)

2. All vertebral fractures are deformities, but not all vertebral deformities are fractures. (this thesis)

3. Phenotype definition is a cornerstone of (genetic) epidemiological research into vertebral fracture risk to prevent bias hampering discoveries. (this thesis)

4. Patients with osteoporosis before age 50 years should receive genetic studies after other secondary causes have been ruled out. (this thesis)

5. Any-type of fracture risk loci identified by GWAS to date are also associated with bone mineral density. (this thesis)

6. Funding agencies should support crowd funding within the scientific community to specifically facilitate interdisciplinary collaborations.

7. The Human Genome Project is to science what social media is to the internet.

8. The order of importance for factors determining the success of GWAS for complex traits are: 1. sample size; 2. sample size; 3. other.

9. Currently, taking an adequate family history is more cost-effective than whole genome sequencing.

10. Simplicity is the key to progress and perfection, except for the field of complex genetics.

11. **知人者智, 自知者明。** He who knows others is wise, he who knows himself is enlightened. (**老子Laozi**)

Ling Oei
Rotterdam, 14 december 2016