Propositions related to the thesis

**Thoracic Magnetic Resonance Imaging**

1. The most important advantage of Thoracic MRI is the absence of ionizing radiation, which allows safe and frequent scanning for short and long term follow-up studies of chronic lung diseases (This thesis)

2. Image quality of chest CT is still superior compared to motion corrected PROPELLER MRI for the monitoring of CF lung disease. However, the good inter- and intra-observer agreement and the high specificity suggest that this MRI protocol can play a role in the short-term follow-up of CF lung disease (This thesis)

3. DW-MRI is a promising imaging biomarker for noninvasive quantification of pulmonary inflammation during respiratory tract exacerbation in cystic fibrosis, and may be used to assess treatment efficacy or to test new anti-inflammatory drugs. (This thesis)

4. Spirometer controlled cine-MRI is a promising technique to assess trachea bronchial malacia in children and to replace bronchoscopy for the dynamic assessment of airway morphology. (This thesis)

5. MRI is an innovative tool to assess the structure and function of the diaphragm in relation to movement of the chest-wall. (This thesis)

6. While being conscious that there is need to increase access of radiological imaging, the European Society of Radiology is aware about the increasing inappropriate medical exposures to ionising radiation and wide variation in patient doses for the same examination. (Insights into Imaging, December 2013, Vol. 4:6, pp. 737-739)

7. Modern medicine relies on high-technology imaging, such as magnetic resonance imaging scanners, to obtain vital information that skilled physicians can use for the benefit of their patients. However, it is not the complexity of the technology that enhances the quality of the diagnostic tool, but instead an appropriate imaging indication combined with close collaboration between referring physician and radiologist.

8. Radiology's greater dependence on computers and picture archiving and communication systems has affected radiologists’ work environment related to high work expectations (J Am Coll Radiol. 2008 Aug;5(8):919-23). In this setting, further development of computer assisted diagnostic tools is an opportunity to improve diagnostic yield and increase productivity.

9. High image quality in thoracic MRI is a compromise between time spent in the scanner, spatial resolution and patient collaboration.

10. Work–life balance is not a static but rather a dynamic process, where assessing your goals is an ongoing task, unlikely to disappear from your “to do” list anytime soon (Clin Colon Rectal Surg. 2014 Jun; 27[2]: 71–74).

11. “Si fueris Romae, Romano vivito more; si fueris alibi, vivito sicut ibi”, “if you are in Rome, live in the Roman way; if you are elsewhere, live as they do there” (Saint Ambrose, 340 –397 AD)