Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

Tuberous Sclerosis Complex in children: clinical characteristics and targeted treatment

1. Commonly used antiepileptic drugs and combinations thereof are not sufficient to induce seizure remission in TSC-associated epilepsy *(this thesis)*

2. mTORC1 inhibitors might be useful for treating epilepsy in TSC, and a meta-analysis of clinical trials on this subject will give the final answer *(this thesis)*

3. To unveil factors that influence cognition in patients with TSC, only a multivariable approach in a large population will generate valid results *(this thesis)*

4. Second hit events are likely the most important driver of the variability in TSC-associated brain lesions *(this thesis)*

5. Cognitive functioning is an important mediator in the correlation between TSC-associated brain lesions and autism spectrum disorder, and should always be taken into account *(this thesis)*

6. To improve recruitment numbers in clinical trials, patients and parents should be asked for their opinion on which outcome measures they find important

7. It is our duty as scientists to publish all data, no matter what the outcome, because a negative finding is still an important finding *(Matosin N et al. Dis Model Mech. 2014 Feb; 7(2): 171–173)*

8. During human evolution, brain perfusion rate increased faster than brain volume, suggesting increased interneuron connectivity and synaptic activity are more important than increasing the number of neurons *(Seymour RS et al. R Soc Open Sci. 2016 Aug 31;3(8):160305)*

9. MicroRNAs could be a key regulatory mechanism and therapeutic target in epilepsy *(Henshall DC et al. Lancet Neurol. 2016 Dec;15(13):1368-1376)*

10. A physician is obligated to consider more than a diseased organ, more even than the whole man – he must view the man in his world *(Harvey Cushing)*

11. A certain degree of neurosis is of inestimable value as a drive *(Sigmund Freud)*