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# STELLINGEN

## Behorende bij het proefschrift

### “HIV and Schistosomiasis: Studies in Tanzania”

1. The odds of HIV infection is higher among women with schistosomiasis than women without schistosomiasis. This is not only the case for *Schistosoma haematobium*, but also for *S. mansoni* infections. (*this thesis*).
2. Treatment of women with urogenital schistosomiasis with a single-dose of praziquantel does not completely clear parasite DNA from the genital organs or reverse cervical pathology in a substantial proportion of women (*this thesis*).
3. Schistosome Circulating Anodic Antigen (CAA) can be reliably and accurately detected in dried blood spots that have been archived for up to 8 years, opening a window for exploration of new hypotheses related to interactions between schistosomiasis, co-infections, and non-communicable diseases in millions of individuals living in schistosome-endemic areas (*this thesis*).
4. HIV-infected individuals who had *Schistosoma* infection at the time that they started antiretroviral therapy were four times more likely to develop immunological failure than those who did not have *Schistosoma* infection (*this thesis*).
5. Although it is still important to develop an HIV vaccine, we have significant tools already at our disposal that can make a major impact on the trajectory of this epidemic (*Anthony Fauci, Director of the United States National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases, quoted in The Wall Street Journal, 12 May 2011*).
6. Sometimes the simplest and most effective solutions to health care delivery problems come from those who are actually doing the health care delivery rather than those who are only studying it.
7. The World Health Organization estimates that \$535 billion would provide universal clean water and sanitation. If the United States contributed this amount from its annual military budget, it would still have \$66 billion left and rank fourth, rather than first, for military spending worldwide (*World Health Organization 2012; Business Insider 2015*).
8. Women are underrepresented as leaders in global health research, and the disparity is most acute for women from resource-limited countries. If improving women's health is a global goal, then so must be the elevation of female health leaders from resource-limited settings.
9. The traditional Kiswahili proverb: Haraka haraka haina baraka (*meaning, “Hurry hurry has no blessings”*) can be applied universally.
10. Scientists who are also mothers must quickly learn to be as efficient as possible—and then they wonder why they were not four times more efficient *before* they became mothers.
11. “There is something fascinating about science. One gets such wholesale returns of conjecture out of such a trifling investment of fact.” (*Mark Twain, Life on the Mississippi, 1883*).