

Biomolecular and epidemiological aspects of human papillomavirus induced cervical carcinogenesis

Vermeulen, C.F.W.

Citation

Vermeulen, C. F. W. (2007, October 16). Biomolecular and epidemiological aspects of human papillomavirus induced cervical carcinogenesis. Departments of Pathology and Gynaecology, Medicine / Leiden University Medical Center (LUMC), Leiden University. Retrieved from https://hdl.handle.net/1887/12378

Version: Corrected Publisher's Version

Licence agreement concerning inclusion

License: of doctoral thesis in the Institutional

Repository of the University of Leiden

Downloaded from: https://hdl.handle.net/1887/12378

Note: To cite this publication please use the final published version (if applicable).

STELLINGEN

behorende bij het proefschrift:

Biomolecular and Epidemiological Aspects of Human Papillomavirus Induced Cervical Carcinogenesis

The prevalence of mild cervical epithelial abnormalities does not correspond with the cervical cancer incidence in Surinamese ethnicities

This thesis

The high cervical cancer incidence in Surinam is reflected in a high prevalence of moderate and severe dysplasia

This thesis

HLA class I aberrations occur in the vast majority of cervical carcinoma associated CIN lesions, implying that this mechanism is important in escaping immune surveillance *This thesis*

The physical status of multiple HPV infections in cervical cancer can vary in different tumour cell populations This thesis

The alteration of TAP genes by LOH in part of the cervical carcinomas leads to presentation of a different panel of HPV peptides, affecting the efficiency of the immune response

Whether viral integration precedes or follows aneuploidy remains undecided. Steenbergen R, J Clin Virol 2005, 32: S25-S33; This thesis

The timing of HPV integration can vary because expression of the HPV oncoproteins E6 and E7, necessary for cervical carcinogenesis, does not require HPV integration *Duensing S and Münger K, Cancer Res 2002, 62: 7075-7082; This thesis*

Whereas high HPV exposure can be associated with more cervical abnormalities, the absence of an organised screening programme is probably the main cause of the high(er) cervical cancer incidence in less economically developed countries

The frequently altered immune system in women with cervical cancer implies a difficulty in establishing an effective immunisation by therapeutic HPV vaccines

Prophylactic HPV vaccines are a more promising solution than screening programmes in establishing a decrease in cervical cancer in developing countries, based on the difference in number of patient contacts needed for success

"The truth is rarely pure and never simple"
The Importance of being Earnest by Oscar Wilde

HPV is a necessary cause of cervical cancer. The fact that this remains unknown to a lot of people is as much a reflection of the unwillingness of physicians to put this forward as a general message, as it is of the unfortunate poor penetration of newspapers

The fact that children of educated, working mothers suffer less from the modern chronic fatigue syndrome in adolescence is just one of many good reasons for women to combine motherhood with career