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## **Pituitary diseases : long-term psychological consequences**

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Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

## **Pituitary diseases**

### **Long-term psychological consequences**

1. Patients after long-term cure of pituitary adenomas do not consider themselves cured (*this thesis*).
2. Patients after long-term remission of Cushing's disease or acromegaly have a high prevalence of psychopathology and maladaptive personality traits (*this thesis*).
3. Patients, who have previously been appropriately treated for pituitary adenomas, have different and less effective coping strategies with regard to everyday problems compared with healthy controls (*this thesis*).
4. Quality of life and illness perceptions are closely related in patients treated for pituitary adenomas (*this thesis*).
5. Successful treatment of a pituitary adenoma does not normalize quality of life.
6. Doctors are not able to assess the psychological impact of a disease.
7. Cushing's syndrome is an interesting human model of stress, reflecting the long-term consequences of transient hypercortisolemia, which is a component of the normal stress response.
8. The Common Sense Model of self-regulation can be used to understand the relation between illness, illness perceptions, coping strategies, and outcome.
9. Minds, like bodies, will often fall into a pimply, ill-conditioned state from mere excess of comfort (*Charles Dickens*).
10. It is remarkable how fast buying a house goes from 'Oh yeah! We just bought a huge fort to play in! Awesome!' to 'Holy cow, we just bought a huge pile of work to do...' (*Ctrl+Alt+Del*).
11. Don't dream it, be it (*Dr. Frank-N-Furter, a scientist*).
12. Life is uncertain, eat dessert first (*Ernestine Ulmer*).