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1. Autism spectrum disorder and conduct disorder are not appropriately characterized using broadly defined similarities in social-emotional dysfunction (this thesis)
2. Autism spectrum disorder and conduct disorder with callous-unemotional traits are characterized by distinct abnormalities in emotion processing, which are subserved by distinct abnormalities in the brain (this thesis)
3. Boys with conduct disorder are less sensitive to emotional feedback from others than typically developing boys, which may explain their unwillingness to adjust antisocial behavior in response to other's emotions (this thesis)
4. Abnormalities in acting upon other people's emotions in autism spectrum disorder and conduct disorder are associated with abnormalities in distinct brain regions (this thesis)
5. Studying the neural basis of social interactions is challenging because of the tension between a desire for experimental control versus the unstructured and complex nature of ecologically valid social interaction
6. Longitudinal designs starting in childhood are needed to understand how brain abnormalities in clinical groups relate to social-emotional dysfunction and developmental histories
7. The incredible amount of useful online resources for neuroimaging methods is a great reflection of the cooperative attitude of many researchers
8. The main focus of scientists need not be on publishing ever more articles in scientific journals, but on finding the best way to contribute to science and society
9. Science communication should include explaining the experimental methods and procedure and their limitations rather than solely listing study results
10. Scientific reductionism is vital for understanding brain and behavior, but a brain should not be mistaken for a whole human being