Gene-environment interactions in early life and adulthood : implications for cocaine intake

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Stellingen

(statements)

behorende bij het proefschrift

Gene-environment interactions in early life and adulthood

Implications for cocaine intake

The effect of environmental challenges on drug intake depends on the genetic background of the individual (*this thesis)*.

To investigate the influence of the maternal environment on the development of two inbred strains of mice, it is advisable to have them fostered by an unrelated dam *(this thesis)*.

Vasopressin might play a role in counteracting the rewarding properties of cocaine *(this thesis)*.

Inbred animals display genetic, but not phenotypic uniformity *(this thesis)*.

In order to interpret epidemiological findings in the neurosciences, knowledge of the brain is indispensable.

The involvement of dopamine in drug reinforcement is well recognized, but its role in drug addiction is far less clear *(Volkow et al. 2004 Mol Psych 9:557-569)*.

The self-medication theory *(Khantzian 1985 Am J Psychiatry 142: 1259-1264)* explaining a causal link between depression and cocaine abuse should not be considered a dogma.

Glucocorticoid hormones facilitate behavioral responses to psychostimulants, but only in the appropriate context.

Learning French is the only way to truly understand the French.

Submerging yourself in a different culture is an amazing way to discover more about your own.