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Risk factors of chronic kidney disease progression: Dutch cohort studies

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Citation
Esmeijer, K. (2020, March 19). *Risk factors of chronic kidney disease progression: Dutch cohort studies*. Retrieved from https://hdl.handle.net/1887/137184

Version:	Publisher's Version
License:	Licence agreement concerning inclusion of doctoral thesis in the Institutional Repository of the University of Leiden
Downloaded from:	https://hdl.handle.net/1887/137184

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

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Author: Esmeijer, K.
Title: Risk factors of chronic kidney disease progression: Dutch cohort studies
Issue Date: 2020-03-19

Stellingen behorend bij het proefschrift:

Risk factors of Chronic Kidney Disease Progression: Dutch Cohort Studies

1. Diabetes and hypertension are the most important drivers of chronic kidney disease progression. [this thesis]

2. Optimization of risk factors, on top cardiovascular drug-treatment, attenuates CKD progression after myocardial infarction. [this thesis]

3. Type 1 diabetes patients with end-stage renal disease should preferably be offered a simultaneous pancreas-kidney transplantation, instead of a kidney transplantation alone. [this thesis]

4. Pre-surgery serum creatinine and duration of surgery predicts whether cardiac patients require renal replacement therapy shortly after elective cardiac surgery. [this thesis]

5. The "obesity paradox" is an epidemiological artefact based on selection bias, and should not be used to propagate overweight in any population

6. From a preventive point of view, adaptation of a healthier lifestyle is the best medicine, and the cheapest, but often the most difficult to adhere to.

7. In daily practice, is impossible to change the intake of just one nutrient in an entire diet.

8. Making decisions solely based on p-values, is meaningless, simplistic, and misleading, if the context is ignored. [KJ Rothman, J Gen Intern Med, 2014]

9. Finding evidence can be easy, but evidence in general should not surpass relevance. In a random cohort of human beings, the average person has one breast and one testicle. [Des MacHale, 28-01-1946]

10. Publishing a scientific article is like playing a game of RISK, a well-thought strategy may help, but in the end, victory or defeat are defined by a combination of luck and the mercy of your reviewers.