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Prediction of outcomes in patients with heart failure

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Stellingen behorend bij het proefschrift getiteld:

“Prediction of outcomes in patients with heart failure”

1. Psychological factors such as depression, social support or frailty, are associated with adverse events in patients hospitalized with HF. (this thesis)
2. A multidisciplinary management approach is often needed in order to identify the HF patients’ needs and the interventions that would benefit them the most. (this thesis)
3. Assessing diverse aspects of frailty, physical or social, improves prediction of near-term outcomes in HF patients. (this thesis)
4. The OPERA model may assist clinicians or discharge teams to identify optimal care pathways for their patients. (this thesis)
5. 1 out of 4 HF patients is readmitted within 30 days. (Cowie et al., ESC Heart Failure, 2014)
6. Many variables have prognostic power but the markers vary in their success for predicting outcome because of the heterogeneous nature of HF and the populations in which the variables were studied. (Gardner et al., Oxford Textbook of Heart Failure, Oxford University Press, 2011)
7. The quality of a statistical model depends to a large extent on the design and quality of the data used in the analysis. A sophisticated analysis cannot salvage a poorly designed study or poor data collection procedures. (Steyerberg, Clinical Prediction Models, Springer, 2010)
8. Recognizing frailty as a syndrome and using its presence to guide management may ultimately improve patient-centered outcomes. (Goldwater et al., American College of Cardiology, 2016)
9. One approach does not fit all: “The worst form of inequality is to try to make unequal things equal.” (Aristotle, 4th century BC)

Ioanna Sokoreli, 19 March 2019