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## **Extremely shy & genetically close : investigating neurobiological endophenotypes of social anxiety disorder**

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## Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

### **Extremely Shy & Genetically Close**

#### Investigating neurobiological endophenotypes of Social Anxiety Disorder

**Janna Marie Bas-Hoogendam**

1. A multiplex, multigenerational family study is the most effective method to investigate endophenotypes: its design offers a unique opportunity to examine multiple important endophenotype criteria in one sample.
2. The changes in brain structure which are related to social anxiety are not limited to the regions traditionally implicated in fear and anxiety, but distributed throughout the brain.
3. Increased brain activation in response to unintentional social norm violations, an impaired neural habituation response, as well as amygdala hyperreactivity to neutral faces with a social-evaluative meaning, are promising neurobiological endophenotypes of social anxiety disorder.
4. Neurobiological characteristics are closer to the genotype, and thus more promising as candidate endophenotypes, than behavioral characteristics.
5. In daily life, socially anxious people prefer to be wall-flowers; they appreciate, however, research that puts their disorder 'into the spotlight' and are even willing to face their fears by visiting an unknown research laboratory.
6. Investigating endophenotypes is essential to delineate the processes involved in the long pathway from genetic variations to complex psychiatric disorders.  
*Based on Danielle M. Dick (2018), Twin Research and Human Genetics, 21 (4).*
7. Null findings are not disappointing, but worthwhile and thought-provoking.  
*Motivated by Albertine J. Oldehinkel (2018), Nature Human Behaviour 2 (8).*
8. A patient with SAD is more than what's revealed by an MRI scan.  
*Inspired by Aart J. Nederveen (2018), Wapenveld 68 (4).*
9. 'Have-done' lists are as useful as 'to-do' lists.  
*Inspired by Christine Barberich.*