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Imaging of the cardiorenal syndrome and visceral fat

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STELLINGEN BEHORENDE BIJ HET PROEFSCHRIFT GETITELD

Imaging of the Cardiorenal Syndrome and Visceral Fat

1. The main clinical challenges associated with cardiorenal syndrome are the lack of tools for early diagnosis, prognosis and evaluation of therapeutic effects. — *this thesis*
2. CT/MR examinations to measure cross-sectional area of visceral adipose tissue can potentially be replaced by artificial neural network-based estimation, thereby contributing to cost-efficient and sustainable healthcare.. — *this thesis*
3. The increasing application of 3D high resolution Dixon MRI in clinical settings has provided the potential for accurate measurements of renal volumes, especially sinus fat volume. — *this thesis*
4. Increased myocardial T1 and T2 values were found in ESRD patients who did not show evidence of systolic or diastolic dysfunction on echocardiography, indicating the potential utility of tissue characterization for early identification of cardiac abnormalities in ESRD patients. — *this thesis*
5. The 2008 classification of cardiorenal syndromes has broadened interest in cardiorenal interactions, but it has produced little change so far, with no specifically derived therapeutic interventions shown to improve outcomes since the release of the classification. — *Zannad F, Rossignol P. Circulation. 2018;138(9):929-944.*
6. Since visceral adipose tissue is the most diabetogenic and atherogenic fat depot, there is a need to develop simple, clinically applicable tools to be able to monitor changes in visceral adipose tissue and ectopic fat over time. — *Neeland IJ, et al. Lancet Diabetes Endocrinol. 2019 Sep;7(9):715-725.*
7. All models are wrong, but some are useful. — *George E. P. Box, 1919-2013*
8. What is to become of medicine in this time of AI? Our fate is to change. — *Coiera E. Lancet. 2018;392(10162):2331-2332.*
9. 上医治未病，中医治欲病，下医治已病。 — 《黄帝内经》
The supreme doctor prevents illness. The average doctor attends to impending sickness. The inferior doctor treats manifested disease. — *Huangdi Neijing, Han dynasty (206 BC–220 AD)*
10. 知之者不如好之者，好之者不如乐之者。 — 孔子
Better to desire for knowledge than to know it; better to enjoy knowing than to desire for it. — *Confucius, 551–479 BC*