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Neurovascular imaging markers of brain aging

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Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift getiteld
NEUROVASCULAR IMAGING MARKERS OF BRAIN AGING

1. In brain atrophy estimation of an elderly population, the use of brain tissue template with corresponding anatomical brain region atlases for an aging population are more likely to provide accurate results as compared to using templates and atlases of young brains (this thesis).
2. The repeatability and reliability of brain perfusion measurements is worse in a geriatric population compared to a younger population due to a combination of factors (this thesis).
3. Women have larger brains than men (this thesis).
4. The association of cerebral microbleeds with cognitive decline differs according to spatial location of microbleeds (this thesis).
5. Brain infarcts of small vessel disease origin contribute more to the development of dementia than infarcts of embolic origin in larger vessels (this thesis).
6. “Brain aging is complex and multi-aspect phenomenon that cannot be explained by a single mechanism.” (Yankner BA et al, Annual Review of Pathology: Mechanisms of Disease. 2008;3:41-66).
7. “Different terms for and definitions of lesions related to cerebral small vessel disease detected on MRI, inhibits cross-study comparisons.” (Wardlaw JM et al, Lancet Neurol, 2013; 12:822-38).
8. What we eat affects the aging brain’s ability to think and remember.
9. Deep learning structural MRI approaches outperform other biomarkers of prodromal Alzheimer’s disease.
10. It’s a useful habit to never believe more than half of what people tell you, and not to concern yourself with the rest. Rather keep your mind free and your path your own.