



Universiteit
Leiden
The Netherlands

Genetic and clinical aspects of inherited syndromes associated with adenomatous polyposis

Ghorban Oghli, Z.

Citation

Ghorban Oghli, Z. (2023, May 25). *Genetic and clinical aspects of inherited syndromes associated with adenomatous polyposis*. Retrieved from <https://hdl.handle.net/1887/3618966>

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/1887/3618966>

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

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift getiteld:
Genetic and clinical aspects of inherited syndromes associated with
adenomatous polyposis

1. Modifier genes may partly explain the phenotypic variability within families with the same underlying APC mutation (this thesis)
2. Extending surveillance programmes to extra-intestinal malignancies will not contribute significantly to the survival of patients with FAP (this thesis)
3. Upper Gastrointestinal surveillance of patients with MAP should not only focus on the detection of gastric and duodenal adenomas but also on the presence of Barrett's esophagus (this thesis)
4. Surveillance for digestive tract and brain cancer is effective in patients with constitutional mismatch repair-deficiency (CMMRD)-associated cancers (this thesis).
5. Surveillance and early cancer detection are associated with improved overall survival in individuals with CMMRD (Durno *et al*, J Clin Oncol, 2021)
6. The increase in identifying CRC with hereditary predisposition due to improvement of next-generation sequencing has helped to provide accurate, personalized management to these patients, as well as prevention to family members (Laghi *et al*, Nature Reviews Gastroenterology & Hepatology, 2020)
7. In view of the increasing incidence of colorectal cancer (CRC) and the early onset of CRC in Middle East countries, greater attention should be paid to the prevention of CRC in the high-risk groups in this region (Ghorbanoghli *et al*, Familial Cancer 2018)
8. The identification and management of Lynch syndrome (LS) in Middle East countries are suboptimal and as a result most LS families in the region remain undetected. Increasing awareness and improvement of the infrastructure in these countries is needed (Sina *et al*, Familial Cancer, 2021)
9. Human beings are part of one body and if one is affected with pain, others cannot rest easy. If one has no sympathy for the pain of other human beings, then he/she should not be called human (Adapted from Saadi Shirazi)