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Capturing venous thromboembolism: imaging and outcomes of venous thromboembolism

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Capturing venous thromboembolism: imaging and outcomes of venous thromboembolism

1. In women of reproductive age who are treated for venous thromboembolism, healthcare professionals should have increased awareness for their menstrual blood loss given the considerable risk of heavy menstrual bleeding associated with anticoagulation (this thesis)
2. The Post-Venous thromboembolism Functional Status scale is the ideal outcome measure to assess and monitor functional limitations after venous thromboembolism, and should also serve as a useful tool for measuring functional outcomes in other cardiovascular conditions (this thesis)
3. For successful implementation of patient-reported outcomes measures (PROMs) in clinical practice, communication between patient and healthcare professional is essential, starting with informing patients why the PROMs are used and, after completion, always discussing individual PROM results (this thesis)
4. The strength of a new outcome measure lies in its usability, applicability, and comprehensiveness, as well as timing of becoming available – this combination has led to the widespread adoption of the Post-COVID-19 Functional Status scale (this thesis)
5. Artificial intelligence holds potential to improve workflows for the diagnostic imaging of venous thromboembolism, but requires substantial investment and raises ethical issues (this thesis)
6. The ability to directly visualize thrombosis using magnetic resonance direct thrombus imaging (MRDTI) contributes to establishing the diagnosis and determining treatment decisions, along with a better understanding of thrombus characteristics over time (*adapted from Moody, J Thromb Haemost, 2003*)
7. In the pursuit of optimal outcomes of care from the patient's perspective, the patient should be the center of the medical universe around which all our works revolve and towards which all our efforts tend (*adapted from John Benjamin Murphy, 1857 – 1916*)
8. When balancing the risks of recurrent venous thromboembolism (VTE) and bleeding, considering long-term impact of these complications on quality of life can provide valuable guidance in the decision to stop or continue anticoagulation after the initial treatment period for VTE (*adapted from de Winter et al., Res Pract Thromb Haemost, 2023*)
9. The current definition of bleeding according to the International Society on Thrombosis and Haemostasis does not capture the impact on daily activities and well-being; an update of the definition is therefore necessary (*adapted from le Gal et al., J Thromb Haemost, 2021*)
10. A holistic approach to the patient is similar to yoga: it encompasses the physical, mental, and emotional well-being, and the balance between them (*adapted from Pandey et al., J Integr Med, 2025*)
11. Healing is a matter of time, a matter of opportunity, and a matter of understanding (*adapted from Hippocrates, 460 – 377 BC*)
12. Healthcare is transitioning – there is still quite a way to go, but look how far we have come (*adapted from The Boy, the Mole, the Fox and the Horse, Charlie Mackesy*)