

Affective symptomatology in the prodromal and early stages of dementia

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Statements belonging to the PhD thesis

Affective symptomatology in prodromal and early stages of dementia: The role of kynurenine pathway and systemic inflammation

1. Quinolinic acid (QA) levels are lower in patients with Alzheimer's disease (AD) dementia. Therefore, QA is unlikely to be a major neurotoxic agent in pathogenesis of AD dementia. – This thesis
2. Epigenetic dysregulation in the tryptophan- and nicotinic adenine dinucleotide (NAD) pathway associated genes contribute to the pathogenesis of AD. – This thesis
3. Given the complexity of the kynurenines in dementia, different samples such as plasma, serum, and cerebrospinal fluids needs to be investigated simultaneously to better understand the dynamics of metabolite levels. – This thesis
4. Poorly designed and biased studies have led to contradictory findings, spurious associations and wrong conclusions regarding the role of kynurenines in dementia. – This thesis
5. Combing molecular and *in silico* modeling is the future of discovering pathological pathways in the development and course of AD. – This thesis
6. Given the flaws of the amyloid hypothesis, other markers such as inflammatory and metabolic signatures of AD needs to be identified to develop better diagnostic and prognostic tools. – Impact paragraph of this thesis
7. Association study is only valid when confounding factors are included in the analysis. – Discipline
8. Given the absence of curative treatments for dementia, policies need to promote physical activity, challenge one's mind, and choose a rich and balanced diet in order to prevent dementia – Discipline
9. Nothing in life is to be feared. It is only to be understood. – Marie Curie
10. Yeah science! – Breaking bad; Neuroscience is challenging and addictive.