

Combatting the Fructose Epidemic

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Combatting the Fructose Epidemic

Fruitful or Fruitless?

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Maastricht, 2023

- 1. Fructose is causally associated with a higher risk of non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, type 2 diabetes, hypertension, myocardial infarction, and colorectal cancer (this thesis).
- 2. The relationship between fructose intake and intrahepatic lipid content depends on the source of fructose (this thesis).
- 3. Accurate and precise measurement of fructose in serum and urine is necessary to properly study fructose in relation to health and disease (this thesis).
- 4. Glucokinase regulatory protein and carbohydrate response element binding protein do not contribute to fructose-mediated intrahepatic lipid accumulation in aldolase B deficiency (this thesis).
- 5. Inborn errors of fructose metabolism can be used as "models" to better understand fructose-mediated non-alcoholic fatty liver disease.
- 6. Although "human knockout" models can partly replace research animals (in keeping with the four R's principle), other models are needed to elucidate the underlying mechanisms of fructose-mediated intrahepatic lipid accumulation.
- 7. The triangulation approach strengthens causal inferences.
- 8. Societal measures should be employed to reduce the intake of fructose at the population level (*impact paragraph*).
- 9. "The whole is greater than the sum of the parts" (Aristotle).