Sickle cell anaemia : comparative clinical and molecular studies of Nigerian and Kuwaiti patients

STELLINGEN

behorende bij het proefschrift

SICKLE CELL ANAEMIA:
COMPARITIVE CLINICAL AND MOLECULAIR STUDIES
OF NIGERIAN AND KUWAITI PATIENTS

van

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1. IVS-I-110 (G→A) is one of the oldest of the ß-thal mutations and originated among the pre-historic Semites of south-western Arabia.

2. Bantu $ß^S$ haplotype will turn out to be more common than Saudi Arabia/India haplotype among the Omani people of the Arabian Peninsula.

3. Genetic factors, not linked to the $ß^S$ mutation, protect SS patients with the Saudi Arabia/India haplotype against recurrent severe bacterial infections.

4. The α2-globin gene polyadenylation signal mutation (AATAAA→AATAAG) originated among the pre-historic Ubaidian people of Eastern Arabia.

5. Stem cell transplantation will revolutionize the treatment of thalassemia major.

6. Manipulation of the ß-amyloid precursor protein gene or its product holds promise for the rational therapy of Alzheimer's disease.

7. Post-transplantation lymphoproliferative disease is associated with Epstein-Barr virus infection.

8. Neonatal chronic lung disease is mediated by free oxygen radicals generated by tracheal epithelial and alveolar macrophages.

9. A drug that blocks the dopamine transporter protein receptor will prevent the psycho-stimulatory effect of cocaine and will be usefull for the treatment of its addiction.

10. There is a link between early monolithic civilizations e.g. the Maya of Central America and Stonehenge of Great Britain with the Egyptian civilization.

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