

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

Citation for published version (APA):

Adekile, A. D. (1996). *Sickle cell anaemia : comparative clinical and molecular studies of Nigerian and Kuwaiti patients*. [Doctoral Thesis, Maastricht University]. Rijksuniversiteit Limburg.
<https://doi.org/10.26481/dis.19960523aa>

Document status and date:

Published: 01/01/1996

DOI:

[10.26481/dis.19960523aa](https://doi.org/10.26481/dis.19960523aa)

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Please check the document version of this publication:

- A submitted manuscript is the version of the article upon submission and before peer-review. There can be important differences between the submitted version and the official published version of record. People interested in the research are advised to contact the author for the final version of the publication, or visit the DOI to the publisher's website.
- The final author version and the galley proof are versions of the publication after peer review.
- The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

[Link to publication](#)

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal.

If the publication is distributed under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license above, please follow below link for the End User Agreement:

www.umlib.nl/taverne-license

Take down policy

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us at:

repository@maastrichtuniversity.nl

providing details and we will investigate your claim.

Download date: 13 Mar. 2024

STELLINGEN

behorende bij het proefschrift

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

van

Adekunle Dada Adekile

1. IVS-I-110 (G→A) is one of the oldest of the β -thal mutations and originated among the pre-historic Semites of south-western Arabia.
2. Bantu β^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 β^S mutation, protect SS patients with the Saudi Arabia/India haplotype against recurrent severe bacterial infections.
4. The $\alpha 2$ -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 β -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.

Maastricht, 23 mei 1996