Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift:

Urogenital and anal *Chlamydia trachomatis* and human papillomavirus infections: epidemiological, diagnostic and public health aspects

Vitaly Smelov, 18 december 2017

1. Chlamydia strains and variants are associated with a particular geographic region due to selective mixing and adaptive diversification (*this thesis*).

2. In patients with LGV proctitis, an extended from 7 to 21 days treatment regimen should apply (*this thesis*).

3. The common presence of both mucosal and cutaneous HPVs in the anal canal of heterosexual men posits the existence of transmission routes other than penile-anal (*this thesis*).

4. Expressed prostate secretions may represent an additional sampling material for the study of Chlamydia and HPV infections (*this thesis*).

5. The initiation of screening programs for Chlamydia infections among high-risk populations in Russia should be considered.

6. Data regarding the anal-urogenital distribution of and type-specific positive concordance for HPV types in HIV-negative men who have sex with women is limited and geographically narrowed.

7. A better understanding of the epidemiology and risk factors of cancers among stigmatized minorities will result in improved cancer prevention strategies.

8. Novel technologies will further explore the interactions between the host and microorganisms in the urogenital tract.

9. The greatest happiness is to know the source of unhappiness (F. Dostoevsky).

10. It is absurd to divide people into good and bad. People are either charming or tedious (O. Wilde).