

# Diagnostic and prognostic value of laminin as a biochemical and a histological marker in human bladder carcinoma

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# STELLINGEN

behorende bij het proefschrift

**Diagnostic and prognostic value of laminin  
as a biochemical and a histological marker  
in human bladder carcinoma**

van

**Khalid Mohamed Mohamed Abou Farha**

1. Due to its non-specificity and poor capacity to differentiate between the different stages and grades of the disease, the value of serum laminin P1 assessment in diagnosis of tcc of the bladder is limited (chapter 3).
2. Since immunohistochemical laminin staining results in restaging of about 36% of cases staged by routine staining, it may be considered as an essential tool for proper and more exact staging of tcc of the bladder (chapter 4).
3. The presence of intact BM around clearly invasive tumor cell nests in the subepithelial connective tissue indicates the capacity of cancer cells to both degrade and synthesize BM (chapter 4).
4. High serum laminin levels in tcc patients are largely caused by the process of BM breakdown and loss (chapter 5).
5. Urine laminin P1 assessment is of high value to detect the presence of invasive tcc of the bladder. Laminin levels above the normal range increase the probability of the presence of invasive disease in a papillary lesion from about 20% to 87.5 % (chapter 6).

6. For high risk anaesthetic patients with benign prostatic enlargement, transurethral resection of the prostate under local anaesthesia is a better alternative to permanent catheterization (Abou Farha et al., 1987).
7. Serum levels of tissue polypeptide specific antigen (TPS) discriminate between superficial and invasive tcc of the bladder with a 100% specificity. However, it is of no value to monitor the course of the disease (Abou Farha et al., 1992).
8. It is not easy to reconcile that two conditions seldom occurring together, peptic ulcer and gastric cancer, are considered to share the same etiologic factor, *Helicobacter pylori*, (Rauws and Tytgat, 1990; Parsonnet, 1991).
9. "Menstruation of men" as ancient Egyptian described shistosomiasis- is still a threat to the life of more than 16% million Egyptians (Fahmy, 1986).
10. In the oldest Egyptian medical literature, dating to almost 3000 B.C., two treaties dealing with the physiology and pathology of the heart and vascular system were described. Today this is still worthwhile reading material because it shows that medicine should be treated as a science as well as an art (Dolan and Adams-Smith, 1978).
11. Two types of people never have enough, tax collectors and scientists.

*Maastricht, 3 december 1992*