

# Perinatal brain damage : possible therapeutic approaches to hypoxic-ischemic cerebral injury, studied in fetal animals

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STELLINGEN

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**Perinatal Brain Damage**

**Possible Therapeutic Approaches to  
Hypoxic-Ischemic Cerebral Injury,  
Studied in Fetal Animals**

van

Yves Garnier

- 
1. Magnesium provides neuroprotection *in vitro* but seems to increase perinatal mortality *in vivo* (*dit proefschrift*).
  2. The excitatory neurotransmitter glutamate plays a critical role during focal cerebral ischemia, i.e. stroke, but seems to be of less importance under the conditions of global cerebral ischemia (*dit proefschrift*).
  3. In utero exposure to infection plays an important role in the etiology of perinatal brain injury. However, the link between antenatal infection and brain white matter damage is still poorly understood (*dit proefschrift*).
  4. While controlling body temperature of the asphyxiated preterm infant is essential, selective cooling of the newborn head seems to improve neurological outcome after hypoxia-ischemia (*dit proefschrift*).
  5. Nitric oxide has a dichotomous role in the fetus: from a central mediator in fetal cardiovascular control to a cytotoxic agent in cerebral hypoxia-ischemia (*dit proefschrift*).
  6. Proinflammatory cytokines, previously thought to be specific for only the immune system, are now further known as peptide neurotransmitters influencing the development and functioning of the nervous system.
  7. Converging evidence supports the hypothesis that antenatal disruption of neurodevelopment may play a key role in the pathogenesis of schizophrenia.
  8. Expressionistic art - from celebrated avantgarde at the beginning of the 20th century to 'degenerate art' in Nazi-Germany.
  9. Der Vogel kämpft sich aus dem Ei. Das ist die Welt. Wer geboren werden will, muß eine Welt zerstören. (*Hermann Hesse*)
  10. Das dunkle Mittelalter - eine Zeit des wissenschaftlichen Stillstandes! Klischee oder Wirklichkeit?
  11. The major differences in organisation of health care and in training programmes of residents between European countries, interferes strongly with the supposed free exchange of doctors between these countries.