

Recovery from severe perinatal hypoxia;ischemia: studies of pathophysiology and treatment in the fetal sheep

Citation for published version (APA):

Roelfsema, V. (2006). *Recovery from severe perinatal hypoxia;ischemia: studies of pathophysiology and treatment in the fetal sheep*.

Document status and date:

Published: 01/01/2006

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.

Stellingen

Behorend bij het proefschrift

RECOVERY FROM SEVERE PERINATAL HYPOXIA-ISCHAEMIA
Studies of pathophysiology and treatment in the fetal sheep

Vincent Roelfsema

Maastricht, 20 april 2006

1. Premature foetale schapen hebben uitstekende beschermingsmechanismen tegen langdurige asfyxie, echter wanneer handhaving van de bloeddruk faalt, leidt dit tot hersenschade (dit proefschrift).
2. Ernstige asfyxie in premature foetale schapen leidt tot een langdurige activatie van de hypofyse-bijnier-as, waarbij cortisol een rol lijkt te spelen in het ondersteunen van de bloeddruk (dit proefschrift).
3. Post-asfyctische cerebrale hypothermie beschermt niet alleen de grijze stof, maar ook de witte stof in à terme foetale schapen (dit proefschrift).
4. De neuroprotectieve werking van hypothermie bij premature foetale schapen berust niet op onderdrukking van stereotype convulsies, hoewel 'spike'-activiteit op het EEG wel wordt onderdrukt (dit proefschrift).
5. Bij onderzoek naar de behandelingen ter reductie van hersenschade verdient de witte stof minstens zoveel aandacht als de grijze stof, maar de belangrijkste uitkomstmaat blijft functioneel herstel.

6. Nieuwe behandelstrategieën voor hypoxisch-ischemische hersenschade vereisen prioriteit voor het ontwikkelen van snelle en betrouwbare diagnostiek ter selectie van kinderen at risk.
7. Van neuroprotectieve behandelingen moeten geen wonderen worden verwacht.
8. “Statistical information from a randomised controlled trial is virtually uninterpretable and meaningless if stripped away from the backdrop of our basic understanding of physiology”. (Sehon 2003) Dit heeft evidente consequenties voor medisch onderwijs.
9. Each time we learn something new and surprising, the astonishment comes with the realization that we were wrong before . . . In truth, whenever we discover a new fact it involves the elimination of old ones. We are always, as it turns out, fundamentally in error. (Lewis Thomas 1913-1993).
10. De Nieuw-Zeelandse “10 second rule” die een limiet stelt aan walmende uitlaatgassen, is slecht nieuws voor fietsers en cabriorijders.

The publication of this thesis was financially supported by

GE Healthcare
Janssen-Cilag B.V.
Viecuri Medisch Centrum
Novo Nordisk Farma B.V.
Ivax Farma
Ferring