

Innovative assays to detect bleeding and thrombotic tendencies: a focus on thrombin generation and fibrin formation

Citation for published version (APA):

Pelkmans, L. P. J. (2015). *Innovative assays to detect bleeding and thrombotic tendencies: a focus on thrombin generation and fibrin formation*. Uitgeverij BOXPress.

Document status and date:

Published: 01/01/2015

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.
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- The final published version features the final layout of the paper including the volume, issue and page numbers.

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**Innovative assays to detect bleeding and thrombotic tendencies:
a focus on thrombin generation and fibrin formation**

1. Fibrin is not an inert coagulation end product but partakes in further thrombus growth. *(this thesis)*
2. Thrombin generation is sensitive to the activation status of von Willebrand factor. *(this thesis)*
3. Thrombin generation and fibrin formation do not always go hand in hand. *(this thesis)*
4. Commercial available anti-beta2glycoprotein I assays differ in their exposure of the hidden, pathogenic epitope on beta2glycoprotein I. *(this thesis)*
5. Inflammation serves as a link between the observed procoagulant phenotype and thrombus development in the antiphospholipid syndrome.
(Adapted from: Willis R. et al. Curr Rheumatol Rep. 2015; 17(3): 16)
6. “To improve patient’s care and outcome, correct application of laboratory tests for diagnosis is essential: correct selection of laboratory tests, correct performance of laboratory tests followed by correct interpretation of the test result.”
(Adapted from: Gabriëlle Ponjee, secretaris Nederlandse Vereniging voor Klinische Chemie, 18th of June 2015)
7. No one-to-one relationship is found between the bleeding phenotype of an individual and the level of the deficient factor (VIII, IX, XI) and/or the type of underlying genetic defect.
(Adapted from: Hemker H.C. Blood 2015; 126(3): 288-289)
8. Development of a new assay which correctly diagnoses APS is necessary. *(this thesis)*
9. Flemish is not (always) Dutch.
10. Everything will be okay in the end. If it's not okay, it's not the end. *(John Lennon)*