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Clinical and biomarker correlates of genetic risk factors for Alzheimer's disease

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Propositions belonging to the dissertation

Clinical and Biomarker Correlates of Genetic Risk Factors for Alzheimer's Disease

Lyzel Samaniego Elias-Sonnenschein
24 April 2013

1. *APOE*-ε4 is useful in assessing risk but not disease progression of Alzheimer (this dissertation).

2. The amyloid cascade hypothesis does not explain the association between clinical Alzheimer's disease and most of its established genetic risk factors (this dissertation).

3. People with *APOE*-ε4 have an increased risk of Alzheimer's disease but are protected against depression (this dissertation).

4. In mild cognitive impairment, memory is not a strong correlate of genetic risk factors for Alzheimer's disease (this dissertation).

5. All established genetic risk factors for Alzheimer's disease are the result of meta-analysis.

6. Among base pairs, changing partners can lead to Alzheimer's.

7. Understanding small variations requires enormous collaborations.

8. Diagnosis is the basis of prognosis.

9. Given that age is the most important risk factor for developing Alzheimer's, the motivation of the researcher to conduct research on Alzheimer increases with age.

10. A *rakeling* is something that has been rightfully undertaken but which did not lead to the desired results. No *rakeling*, no science.

11. The only way to finish a dissertation is to have the willpower to stop (re)writing.