

Malaria and anaemia : the impact on maternal and perinatal outcomes

Citation for published version (APA):

Adam, I. (2008). *Malaria and anaemia : the impact on maternal and perinatal outcomes*. [Doctoral Thesis, Maastricht University]. Datawyse / Universitaire Pers Maastricht. <https://doi.org/10.26481/dis.20081106ia>

Document status and date:

Published: 01/01/2008

DOI:

[10.26481/dis.20081106ia](https://doi.org/10.26481/dis.20081106ia)

Document Version:

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Please check the document version of this publication:

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PROPOSITIONS

belonging to the dissertation entitled

Malaria and anaemia The impact on maternal and perinatal outcomes

- 1 Pregnant women are more susceptible to *P. falciparum* malaria than non-pregnant controls. (*this thesis*)
- 2 *P. falciparum* affects pregnant women in the eastern Sudan regardless to their age or parity. (*this thesis*)
- 3 Pica and *P. falciparum* malaria are the main risk factor for anaemia in these women. (*this thesis*)
- 4 Pregnant women with blood group O are at higher risk for placental malaria infections. (*this thesis*)
- 5 There is an association between malaria infection of the placenta and the risk of preeclampsia. (*Sartelet et al., Lancet 1996;347:1121*)
- 6 Helminth infections increase susceptibility to *Plasmodium falciparum* infection during pregnancy. (*Hillier et al., J Infect Dis. 2008 15; 198:920-927*)
- 7 Poor nutrition is associated with preterm labour. (*Int J Epidemiol. 2004;33;1194-201*)
- 8 Placental malaria increases malaria risk in the first 30 months of life. (*Schwarz et al., Clin Infect 2008, online*)
- 9 Socio-economic status is inversely related to bed net use. (*Goesch et al., Malar J. 2008 18;7:60*)

Ishag Adam, November 2008