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Psychosocial and medical determinants of long-term patient outcomes

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Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:

2014

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Prihodová, L. (2014). Psychosocial and medical determinants of long-term patient outcomes: A specific focus on patients after kidney transplantation and with haemophilia. [S.l.]: [S.n.].

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Stellingen

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Psychosocial and medical determinants of long-term patient outcomes. A specific focus on patients after kidney transplantation and with haemophilia

Lucia Prihodova

29 September 2014

1. Better physical and mental health-related quality of life 3 months after kidney transplantation significantly increase the odds of surviving with a functioning graft over 10 years.
(this thesis)
2. Skipping, delaying or altering a dose of immunosuppressive medication once every two weeks in the first year after kidney transplantation increase the risk of graft loss and mortality over 12 years.
(this thesis)
3. Perceived side-effects of immunosuppressive treatment affect physical and mental HRQoL, adherence and social participation in patients after kidney transplantation.
(this thesis)
4. In spite of improvements in access to prophylaxis and home treatment over the recent years, there are still major differences in the availability of treatment and care for persons with haemophilia across Europe.
(this thesis)
5. Long-term prophylactic treatment continued into adulthood is associated with increased mobility and the ability to do everyday activities as well as with improved HRQoL in people with severe haemophilia.
(this thesis)
6. Awareness of mental health and supportive network of a person with chronic disease would allow for timely intervention and thereby prevent decreased health-related quality of life and future outcomes.
7. The ability to return to an active and fulfilling lifestyle after a medical treatment is not only one of the indicators of how successful the treatment was but also a predictor of how sustainable this success is.
8. Patients and patient organisations should play an important role in the design and execution of research to ensure it is relevant to their needs and actively advocate for implementation of its findings to improve their health care on local and international level.

9. Our bodies change our minds, and our minds can change our behavior, and our behavior can change our outcomes.
(Amy Cuddy)
10. Health care is treating us as averages, not unique individuals, but at the end of the day, the patient is not the same thing as the population.
(Eric Dishman)
11. Without action, almost 400 million people will die from chronic diseases in the next 10 years. Many of these deaths will occur prematurely, affecting families, communities and countries alike.
(Catherine Le Galès-Camus, WHO)
12. Real generosity towards the future lies in giving all to the present.
(Albert Camus)