

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift:

Epidemiology and correlates of refractory and unexplained chronic cough in adults

1. A substantial proportion of chronic cough cases in adults remains unexplained, with persistent unexplained chronic cough sharing demographic similarities with cough hypersensitivity. (This thesis)
2. Chronic cough in adults necessitates comprehensive depression screening due to its disproportionate burden of depressive symptoms and increased risk of recurrent depression. (This thesis)
3. The bidirectional association between chronic cough and chronic pain in adults suggests shared risk factors and underlying pathophysiological mechanisms. (This thesis)
4. The smaller anterior cingulate cortex volume in chronic cough compared to healthy controls supports the potential role of impaired cough suppression in its pathophysiology. (This thesis)
5. The non-differential expression of serum proteins in adults with chronic cough points to potential factors beyond systemic inflammation as the primary mechanism. (This thesis)
6. Chronic cough is a distinct medical condition, often characterized by symptoms indicative of cough hypersensitivity such as a chronic urge to cough and excessive cough in response to innocuous stimuli (Drake, Clinical and Translational Medicine 2023).
7. "The good physician treats the disease; the great physician treats the patient who has the disease." – Sir William Osler
8. The traditional evidence pyramid accords priority to RCTs, but the hierarchy of medical evidence is intrinsically dependent on the specific research question under consideration.
9. Translating medical evidence into routine clinical practice requires a deeper understanding of real-world patient experiences.
10. "The best way to predict the future is to create it." – Peter Drucker
11. Every moment spent on a useful task holds an intrinsic value that transcends its immediate outcome, extending far beyond the pursuit of a singular ultimate goal.

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