

Propositions accompanying this thesis

Heart failure: a closer look at underlying mechanisms and prediction in the general population

1. Sex differences in the determinants and the evolution of cardiac function highlight the need for a sex-specific view on heart failure research. (This thesis)
2. Autonomic imbalance plays a common role in the pathophysiology of heart failure, independent from the left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF)-based classifications. (This thesis)
3. Albumin-to-creatinine ratio, indicating microvascular dysfunction, has a more robust association with echocardiographic parameters of cardiac function than glomerular filtration rate. (This thesis)
4. Accumulation of glycation-end products is associated with prevalent heart failure and worse cardiac function, irrespective of diabetes status. (This thesis)
5. Heart failure may be added as an outcome next to atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease in the guideline recommended pooled cohort equations. (This thesis)
6. LVEF-based heart failure subgroups are more overlapping than previously appreciated and oversimplify this heterogeneous syndrome with dynamic evolution of functional and structural changes. (Triposkiadis et al., Eur. Heart J, 2019)
7. Although flawed, LVEF is prognostic for adverse events and predicts response to some medical therapies. But, novel therapies should be characterized across the entire LVEF spectrum to best determine their utility. (Dimond et al., JACC Heart Fail, 2024)
8. The minimal contribution of blood-based biomarkers, such as natriuretic peptides, for prediction of cardiovascular disease in the general population warrants a paradigm shift in testing and the expectations surrounding them. (Ioannidis et al., Circ. Res, 2012)
9. Validation and impact assessment of existing prediction models as well as active dissemination and implementation are crucial in closing the gap between research and clinical practice.
10. In the landscape of cardiovascular health, it is essential to adopt an exposome approach, moving beyond the conventional risk factors and a one-exposure approach.
11. “A woman must have money and a room of her own if she is to write fiction.”
(Virginia Woolf, A Room of One’s Own)