

Stellingen behorende bij dit proefschrift

1. Cellular components are useful for the prediction of serious infections in critically ill patients. (this thesis)
2. Procalcitonin can be used to rule out bacteraemia and guide taking blood cultures in critically ill patients suspected of having serious infections. (this thesis)
3. Amphotericin-B deoxycholate inhalation therapy is not effective for the treatment of respiratory *Candida* spp. colonization and may increase the length of mechanical ventilation. (this thesis)
4. Early step-down therapy to oral fluconazole is safe and effective in critically ill patients with invasive *Candida albicans* infections after initial treatment with an echinocandin. (this thesis)
5. Micafungin can be used safely and effectively in critically ill patients with invasive candidiasis and is not associated with hepatotoxicity. (this thesis)
6. End-tidal carbon dioxide is a useful parameter for the prediction of infection. (Am J Emerg Med 2013; 31: 64-71)
7. The different parameters of the PIRO concept could be used to develop or optimize a new scoring system. (Crit Care Med 2003; 31: 1250-1256)
8. The incidence of oliguria is higher in intensive care physicians than in critically ill patients. (BMJ 2010; 341: 6761)
9. A coffee a day keeps the doctor away. (Circulation 2015; 132: 2305-15).
10. A pigeon is able to discriminate a Monet from a Picasso. (J Exp Anal Behav 1995; 63: 165-174)
11. Practicing medicine is the same as vinifying a good wine, after trial and error, the optimal result is achieved. (PG)