

Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

BEYOND EXPECTATION

Congenital anomalies of the abdominal wall and the lung: from fetus to child

- 1 Complex gastroschisis cannot be reliably predicted with two-dimensional or three-dimensional ultrasound (*this thesis*)
- 2 Pediatric surgeons and pediatricians have a more positive perception of the outcome of omphalocele than obstetricians and prenatal specialists (*this thesis*)
- 3 Follow-up of children with complex omphalocele or gastroschisis and neonatal intestinal failure should be extended to school age (*this thesis*)
- 4 All fetuses who are diagnosed with a congenital lung malformation should be delivered at a tertiary care hospital (*this thesis*)
- 5 Parents of a child with an asymptomatic congenital lung malformation should be invited to take part in the decision-making process on early surgery versus watchful waiting (*this thesis*)
- 6 The use of postal codes as the only marker to identify people with low socioeconomic status may result in substantial misclassification of personal poverty (adapted from Sin et al. *Canadian Journal of Public Health* 2001)
- 7 Becoming a parent comes with quite a lot of uncertainty, starting from the moment of trying to conceive, and continuing throughout the child's life. The diagnosis of a congenital anomaly leads to even more uncertainty; psychosocial support should be routinely offered in these cases.
- 8 Acting classes during childhood contribute to a variety of social and presentation skills that are considered basic for success in school, work, and life. Theatre education should be an integral part of primary and secondary school curricula.
- 9 Having a pet reduces stress levels and boosts performance.
- 10 Taller husbands make happier wives (Kitae Sohn. *Personality and Individual Differences* 2016)
- 11 Zoals verwacht loopt alles anders (Berthold Gunster, theatermaker en regisseur, grondlegger van het Omdenken)