

Propositions belonging to the thesis:

Treatment, Outcome and Prediction after Mild Traumatic Brain Injury

1. Women have worse outcomes than men after mild TBI, even when we account for preinjury and injury-related differences. (*this thesis*)
2. Pessimism about the outcome of older adults after TBI is frequently unjustified. (*this thesis*)
3. In mild TBI patients, biomarkers substantially improve the ability to detect intracranial lesions, but only slightly improve the ability to predict 6-month outcomes. (*this thesis*)
4. Outcome after mild TBI is not only determined by “what the patient brings to the injury”, but also considerably by “what injury brings to the patient”. (*this thesis*)
5. Baseline predictors are insufficient for identifying patients at risk of persistent post-concussion symptoms. (*this thesis*)
6. Most research designs and analyses have enough leeway to manipulate the data and hack the results to claim important signals. (Ioannidis, *JAMA*, 2019)
7. As the system encourages poor research it is the system that should be changed. (Altman, *BMJ*, 1994)
8. The solution to the sex and gender data gap is clear. When women are involved in decision-making, in research, in knowledge production, women do not get forgotten. (Criado- Perez, *Invisible Women*, 2019)
9. The long-term result of emotional and behavioral avoidance is that person’s life begins to shrink, and the ability to get into the present moment and enjoy life gradually withers. (Hayes et al., *Acceptance and Commitment Therapy*, 2011)
10. In examining disease, we gain wisdom about anatomy and physiology and biology. In examining the person with disease, we gain wisdom about life. (Sacks, *The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat*, 1985)
11. La vida es un carnaval. (Celia Cruz)

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