

Stellingen horende bij het proefschrift

The Voices of Many:

Psychotic experiences in young people from the general population

1. Persistent childhood hallucinations are indicative of more psychosocial impairments than transient childhood hallucinations. (*this thesis*)
2. The emergence of hallucinations in adolescence is associated with small global differences in childhood brain morphology. (*this thesis*)
3. Childhood hallucinations are prospectively associated with poor school performance. (*this thesis*)
4. Hallucinations are associated with suicidality and non-suicidal self-injury above and beyond the effects of co-occurring mental health problems. (*this thesis*)
5. Social rejection, bullying victimization, and bullying perpetration are risk factors for hallucinations in school-aged children. (*this thesis*)
6. Mental health care professionals should screen for psychotic experiences in youth who seek help for any psychiatric problems.
7. While the aim of many observational studies is to answer causal questions, researchers have become afraid to use causal language, resulting in ambiguity about their study objectives.
8. The only way to effectively reduce the incidence and burden of severe mental illness in adulthood is to dramatically increase efforts on prevention in childhood and adolescence.
9. “Experts are experts only within their field.” (Hans Rosling)
10. Battling the pressure on mental health services should start with solving under-treatment of complex mental health problems rather than strict gatekeeping of who accesses mental health care.
11. The best propositions are polarizing – the best solutions are unifying.