

Stellingen: Behorende bij het proefschrift *Uitbreidingen van gecombineerde modellen voor longitudinale en overlevingsuitkomsten van Katya Mauff*.

1. The extended Cox model results in biased estimates and standard errors when time-dependent covariates are of an endogenous nature. (*Chapter 2, this thesis*)
2. The joint model is particularly well suited for complex research questions relating to the nature and extent of an exposure-risk relationship. (*Chapter 2, this thesis*)
3. The pairwise-bivariate approach to fitting multivariate mixed models produces satisfactory results even in scenarios with mixed or non-continuous outcomes. (*Chapter 5, this thesis*)
4. Extending the joint model to accommodate multiple longitudinal outcomes allows us to incorporate more information, improving prognostication and enabling us to better make sense of the complex underlying nature of the disease dynamics. (*Chapter 4, this thesis*)
5. Understanding and quantifying the relationship between exposure intensity and risk is of paramount importance in clinical studies, and results are dependent on the exposure summary metric included in the model (*Discussion, this thesis*)
6. The improvement of clinical outcomes through data driven decision making is only possible with close collaboration between statisticians and medical practitioners.
7. But those who know for sure are by definition not curious. If we want to deal well with figures – and information in general – we will have to embrace uncertainty. (*Sanne Blauw*)
8. ...provability is a weaker notion than truth. (*Douglas R. Hofstadter*)
9. [Bayes Theorem] is a statement - expressed both mathematically and philosophically - about how we learn about the universe ...getting closer and closer to the truth as we gather more evidence. (*Nate Silver*)
10. For now, what is important is not finding the answer, but looking for it. (*Douglas R. Hofstadter*)
11. Why is a raven like a writing desk? (*Lewis Carroll, Alice in Wonderland*)