Stellingen / Propositions

Behorende bij het proefschrift

CT derived FFR and CT Myocardial Perfusion Imaging

1. On-site CT derived FFR improves the specificity and diagnostic accuracy of coronary CT angiography for detection of functional coronary artery disease. (*This thesis)*
2. CTA image quality remains important even with the introduction of CT-FFR technology. (*This thesis)*
3. Both absolute and relative myocardial blood flow derived from dynamic CT myocardial perfusion imaging improve detection of functionally significant coronary artery disease. (*This thesis)*
4. Dynamic CT myocardial perfusion imaging and CT derived FFR each provide incremental and complementary value to CTA in detection of functional coronary artery disease. (*This thesis)*
5. Using invasive FFR may be a fool's gold standard for the validation of non-invasive imaging tests to detect functional coronary artery disease. (*This thesis)*
6. A negative CTA is more reassuring than a negative stress SPECT myocardial perfusion test. *(Gulati et al., J Am Coll Cardiol, 2021)*
7. Initial invasive treatment for patients with stable chest pain, even in the presence of moderate or severe ischemia, does not improve prognosis or reduce ischemic events compared with initial medical therapy. *(Maron et al., N Engl J Med, 2020)*
8. Systematic implementation of the 2019 ESC chronic coronary syndrome guidelines warrants a significant increase in CTA capacity. *(vd Boogert et al., Insights into Imaging, 2022)*
9. Over the last 15 years the number of after-hours imaging examinations has increased rapidly, necessitating flexible and pragmatic solutions. *(Bruls et al., Insights into Imaging, 2020)*
10. The COVID-19 pandemic showed us the age of infectious diseases is not behind us and demonstrates how imaging can aid in risk assessment and treatment guidance. *(Hosseiny et al., AJR, 2020)*
11. I'm trying to elevate small talk to medium talk. *(Larry David. Curb Your Enthusiasm, Season 8 episode 6 "The Hero", 2011)*