

Stellingen horende bij het proefschrift

On Psychotic Phenomena and Unruliness:

Studies on the childhood risk for severe mental illness

1. Childhood emotional and behavioural problems as early as age 3 years are developmentally continuous with subsequent psychotic experiences in pre-adolescent children. (*this thesis*)
2. Both maternal and paternal cannabis consumption are associated with a higher burden of offspring psychotic experiences at age ten years, suggesting a common aetiology for cannabis use and psychotic symptoms. (*this thesis*)
3. Elevated genetic vulnerability for schizophrenia is associated with an increased risk of exposure to early-life adversity. (*this thesis*)
4. Incorporating their multi-dimensionality is essential for advancing the search for the neurobiological correlates of disruptive behaviour problems in childhood. (*this thesis*)
5. Callous traits in children are characterized by widespread macro- and microstructural differences across the brain. (*this thesis*)
6. All people are not created equal. Some have real gifts and talents, and some have real problems right out of the starting block. Once we accept that, we can't dodge the responsibility for social action (Terrie Moffitt, 2018).
7. Prospective studies in general population, high-risk and clinical samples can complement each other in the development of credible causal inference about determinants of psychopathology, if findings are truly consistent across designs.
8. It is shocking that so little financial or political priority is given to improving the mental well-being of a generation of children growing up today, a disadvantaged generation suffering from de-medicalisation, budget cuts, and continued societal stigmatisation.
9. The division of psychiatry into child psychiatry and adult psychiatry is arbitrary, and transition psychiatry should be a key focus for both child and adult psychiatrists in order to achieve better patient outcomes.
10. In order to address disparities in mental health outcomes across disadvantaged minorities, it is high time for psychiatry to acknowledge that it is not only a neurobiological science, but also a social science.
11. Le défi auquel nous faisons face aujourd'hui, c'est d'imaginer des perspectives d'avenir centrées sur les êtres humains, qui nous parlent davantage et répondent à nos attentes. (Aminata Traoré, 2008, *translation*: The challenge that faces us today is to imagine future prospects centered on human beings, which speak to us more and which meet our expectations).