

# The human antibody response to *Staphylococcus aureus* in colonization and infection

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1. Although antistaphylococcal antibody profiles show extensive inter-individual variability, the average level of antistaphylococcal antibodies is usually higher in individuals who are more frequently exposed to *Staphylococcus aureus*. (*This thesis*)
2. Attempts to prevent or treat *Staphylococcus aureus* colonization or infection through standardized passive immunization approaches are not likely to succeed. (*This thesis*)
3. The proteins iron-responsive surface determinant A, staphylococcal enterotoxin A and toxic shock syndrome toxin-1 are significantly involved in the pathogenesis of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteremia. (*This thesis*)
4. Intermittent and non-carriers of *Staphylococcus aureus* seem to belong to a single group of individuals, distinct from persistent carriers. (*This thesis*)
5. Immune evasion cluster-carrying bacteriophages are highly prevalent among human *Staphylococcus aureus* carrier isolates, but they are not essential in the initial stages of nasal colonization. (*This thesis*)
6. Education, antibiotic resistance surveillance and the development of guidelines for antibiotic usage contribute to the low prevalence of antibiotic resistance in hospitals in The Netherlands.
7. The addition of monoclonal antibodies against *Clostridium difficile* toxins to antibiotic agents significantly reduces the recurrence of *C. difficile* infection. (*New England Journal of Medicine* 2010; 362:197-205)
8. Disinfection of invisibly contaminated hands using hand alcohol is preferred over water and soap-based washing. (*Guideline 'Hand hygiene for staff', October 2007, Infection Prevention Working Party*)
9. Although among obese adolescents the use of gastric banding compared with lifestyle intervention results in a greater percentage achieving a loss of 50% of excess weight, lifestyle intervention should remain the first treatment option. (*Journal of American Medical Association* 2010; 303:519-526)
10. Hospitalized patients would benefit from a mandatory influenza vaccination of health care workers.
11. 'Weggegooid geld', zo noemt een Kamerlid de aanschaf van 34 miljoen vaccins tegen de Mexicaanse griep. (*De Volkskrant, 10 mei 2010*)  
Achteraf is het altijd makkelijk praten.

