Genetics of healthy ageing

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Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift:

Genetics of healthy ageing

1. *SIRT1* affects human long-term survival and therefore may be an important factor in modulating lifespan not only in lower organisms, but also in humans. (This thesis)

2. Polymorphisms in *ADAM33* are associated with all-cause, COPD and cardiovascular mortality, independent of potential confounders. (This thesis)

3. *NFE2L2 (NRF2)* may be one of the genes contributing to individual differences in human lifespan. (This thesis)

4. Results of investigation on pleiotropic genes involved in more than one age-related disease might provide general targets for therapy in the future. (This thesis)

5. Healthy aging does not only refer to an increased human lifespan, but more importantly, refers to an increase in the healthy years of life.

6. Studying gene-gene (epistasis) and gene-environment interactions may provide novel clues on the pathways underlying human lifespan. (This thesis)

7. Combining multiple loci with modest effects into a genetic risk score (GRS) may be a useful tool for identifying subjects with reduced lung function level. (This thesis)

8. Dyspnea is a strong predictor of mortality, whereas dyspnea remission normalizes mortality risk. (This thesis)

9. "We used to think our fate was in our stars. Now we know, in large measure, our fate is in our genes". (James Watson)

10. "No one is big enough to be independent of others". (W.W. Mayo)

Sylwia Figarska, May 26, 2014