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Women's health from a global economic perspective

Zakiyah, Neily

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Document Version

Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date:

2018

[Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database](#)

Citation for published version (APA):

Zakiyah, N. (2018). *Women's health from a global economic perspective*. University of Groningen.

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STELLINGEN

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WOMEN'S HEALTH FROM A GLOBAL ECONOMIC PERSPECTIVE

1. Investing in family planning programs is a cost-effective option in low and middle-income countries (L-MICs) as a way to improve women's health and wellbeing, and reduce preventable morbidity and mortality for women and their children (this thesis).
2. Scaling up family planning interventions in L-MICs to reduce the unmet need would still be cost-effective even in countries with relatively high contraceptive prevalence and low unmet need (this thesis).
3. In a time with major interest for cost-effectiveness and affordability, proper economic evaluation and budget impact analysis in the area of women's health is necessary to assist decision makers on healthcare prioritization across different settings (this thesis).
4. Novel biomarkers to predict the development of pre-eclampsia have the potential to present cost-effective options in clinical practice, although uncertainties remain (this thesis).
5. There is a need for more high-quality, comparable and transparent economic evaluation studies, particularly in L-MICs where the needs for timely interventions during the life-span of women are most urgent (this thesis).
6. As the implementation of universal health coverage is still in its infancy in Indonesia, the application of economic evaluation is imperative to make sure the prioritization of health-care interventions can be optimal.
7. Every woman, every newborn, everywhere has the right to good quality care (Executive summary maternal health - The Lancet).
8. Communities and countries and ultimately the world are only as strong as the health of their women (Michelle Obama).

Neily Zakiyah
May 2018