



University of Groningen

Intestinal bile acid reabsorption in health and disease

van de Peppel, Ivo Pieter

IMPORTANT NOTE: You are advised to consult the publisher's version (publisher's PDF) if you wish to cite from it. Please check the document version below.

Document Version Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

Publication date: 2019

Link to publication in University of Groningen/UMCG research database

Citation for published version (APA):

van de Peppel, I. P. (2019). Intestinal bile acid reabsorption in health and disease. Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.

Other than for strictly personal use, it is not permitted to download or to forward/distribute the text or part of it without the consent of the author(s) and/or copyright holder(s), unless the work is under an open content license (like Creative Commons).

The publication may also be distributed here under the terms of Article 25fa of the Dutch Copyright Act, indicated by the "Taverne" license. More information can be found on the University of Groningen website: https://www.rug.nl/library/open-access/self-archiving-pure/taverneamendment.

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

Downloaded from the University of Groningen/UMCG research database (Pure): http://www.rug.nl/research/portal. For technical reasons the number of authors shown on this cover page is limited to 10 maximum.

Download date: 04-06-2022

Stellingen

Behorende bij het proefschrift

Bile acid reabsorption in health and disease

- Biomarkers for intestinal bile acid absorption (FGF19) and hepatic bile acid synthesis (C4) can be used in assessment of the effect of CFTR modulator therapies and are potentially valuable in clinical treatment follow-up of cystic fibrosis patients. – this thesis
- With the improvements in life expectancy and quality of life, gastrointestinal function
 has emerged as an important therapeutic target in the treatment of cystic fibrosis. –
 this thesis
- The majority of cholesterol that enters the intestinal lumen originates from trans intestinal cholesterol excretion (TICE) that under physiological conditions is largely reabsorbed. – this thesis
- 4. Interrupting the enterohepatic circulation of bile acids via ASBT inhibition is a potent method to reduce lipid accumulation in non-alcoholic fatty liver disease but its clinical applicability may be limited due to adverse gastrointestinal side-effects such as diarrhea. – this thesis
- 5. The mechanism underlying the benefits of ASBT inhibition on metabolic dysfunction is at least partially dependent on a reduction of the intestinal absorption of dietary lipids. – this thesis
- 6. The dietary choline deficiency model for non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) is too different from human NAFLD development to draw far reaching conclusions and demonstrates that mice are not always a good model for human disease. *this thesis*
- 7. Collaboration in research is important as it provides the opportunity for a synergistic increase in efficiency and fun
- 8. To act on a bad idea is better than not act at all because the worth of the idea never becomes apparent until you do it *Nick Cave*
- 9. We are simultaneously blessed and cursed by the ability of linguistic, abstract, and complex thought. adapted from Sam Harris & Peter Attia
- 10. Nothing is simple, little is true *John Coffey (band)*