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## Demystification of commonly used measurements in paediatrics

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## Stellingen behorende bij het proefschrift

### DEMYSTIFICATION OF COMMONLY USED MEASUREMENTS IN PAEDIATRICS

1. The semi-quantitative measurement of glucosuria can be reliably applied in neonates in a NICU setting, provided that category 1+ and 2+ are taken together (*this thesis*).
2. Glucosuria, temperature instability, apnoea, dyspnoea, feeding difficulties or irritability are too nonspecific to be of diagnostic value in late-onset sepsis in premature infants (*this thesis*).
3. Most important signs for predicting late-onset neonatal sepsis in premature infants are: increased respiratory support, prolonged capillary refill, pallor or gray skin and the presence of a central venous catheter in the 24 hours preceding the episode of suspected infection (*this thesis*).
4. Fluid balance keeping in neonates is imprecise and not useful (*this thesis*).
5. None of the presently available paediatric dyspnoea scores has been sufficiently validated to allow for clinically meaningful use (*this thesis*).
6. The large interobserver variation in the assessment of dyspnoeic children obscures the detection of clinically important improvement, limiting its usefulness in clinical practice and research (*this thesis*).
7. Roomsharing in hospitalised children with bronchiolitis appears to be safe, when proper contact hygiene measures are being taken (*this thesis*).
8. Routinely performing viral tests for the purpose of cohorting of patients with RS-positive bronchiolitis may not be necessary (*this thesis*).
9. The greater the ignorance, the greater the dogmatism (*Sir William Osler*).
10. Borrowing from one source is plagiarism, taking from two or more is research (*Streiner*).
11. De grootste afstand die een sporter moet afleggen zit tussen zijn linker en rechter oor (*coach in Linda*).
12. De positief voorspellende waarde van het doen van wetenschappelijk onderzoek voor de uitkomst "goede dokter" wordt ernstig overschat.
13. Naast "evidence-based", is "gevalideerd" een van de meest misbruikte termen in de medische wereld.