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Functional motor disorders: mechanism, prognosis and treatment

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Stellingen bij het proefschrift Functional Motor Disorders: mechanism, prognosis and treatment

Jeannette M Gelauff

1. Patients with different motor phenotypes of functional motor disorders share demographics, mode of onset, non-motor symptoms and quality of life and functioning. (this thesis)
2. Fatigue is a major determinant of self-rated general health in patients with functional motor disorders. (this thesis)
3. Patients with functional and non-functional movement disorders are just as likely to suffer from anxiety and depression. (this thesis)
4. The insula, premotor and parietal cortices are associated with reduced sense of agency in functional motor disorders and this is most apparent in response to externally defined tasks. (this thesis)
5. The prognosis of functional motor disorders is unfavourable, especially when the interval between start of symptoms and diagnosis is long. (this thesis)
6. Misdiagnosis in FMD is rare (this thesis)
7. Unguided online self-help as a sole intervention does not improve self-rated general health in patients with functional motor disorders. (this thesis)
8. The provision of information is a core part of clinician patient interaction, not in the least in functional motor disorders. (this thesis)
9. The deepest principle in human nature is the craving to be appreciated - William James 1896
10. Patiënten met functionele stoornissen zijn niet gebaat bij een dualistische benadering, zoals die voortkomt uit de scheiding tussen de specialismen neurologie en psychiatrie.
11. Er is meer moed nodig om de ander te begrijpen dan om deze te veroordelen.