

University of Groningen

Dengue in Venezuela

Velasco, Zoraida

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:

2014

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

Citation for published version (APA):

Velasco, Z. (2014). *Dengue in Venezuela: A study on viral transmission, risk factors and clinical disease presentation*. [Thesis fully internal (DIV), University of Groningen]. [S.n.].

Copyright

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/taverne-amendment>.

Take-down policy

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.

STELLINGEN

behorende bij het proefschrift

Dengue in Venezuela:

A study on viral transmission, risk factors and clinical disease presentation

1. Current strategies used to combat dengue are inefficient and expensive. The only effective control method would involve a prophylactic vaccine.
2. The risk factors for acquisition of dengue found in this thesis predict that the introduction of a new virus transmitted by the same vector, such as Chikungunya virus, in a naïve population will cause an epidemic. (this thesis)
3. Dengue surveillance based on laboratory confirmation of suspected cases identified at health centers should be complemented with serological surveillance in areas with a history of high dengue transmission. (this thesis)
4. It is difficult to diagnose dengue at an early stage of the disease on the basis of only clinical manifestations. Dengue diagnosis can be improved by using a combination of clinical, haematological and biochemical parameters in a decision-tree algorithm. (this thesis)
5. Venezuelan dengue-infected patients seek medical care too late in the disease. This is due to a limited knowledge of the clinical manifestations of the illness. (Brasier *et al.*, 2012; this thesis).
6. In Venezuela, science is mainly performed at public universities and governmental institutions. The bizarre currency exchange control, hyperinflation and the politicized funding of science have impeded scientific development in Venezuela considerably.

Zoraida Isabel Velasco Salas
17 December 2014