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Data-driven subphenotypic dissection of the clinical heterogeneity of schizophrenia spectrum disorders

Habtewold, Tesfa

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1. This clinical course of positive, negative, and cognitive symptoms of schizophrenia in patients and healthy individuals is heterogeneous. (This thesis) 2. Positive and negative symptoms are interrelated as well as distinct, showing variable levels of severity over time. (This thesis) 3. Positive, negative, and cognitive symptoms trajectories can be differentiated by intrinsic and extrinsic predictors. (This thesis) 4. Cognitive deficits are stable over time and linked with the genetic susceptibility of schizophrenia. (This thesis) 5. Cognitive deficits are a suitable endophenotype of schizophrenia. (This thesis) 6. The environment is a stronger predictor of symptoms trajectories than genetic susceptibility of schizophrenia. (This thesis) 7. Identified symptoms trajectories can help to guide treatment selection to improve treatment efficacy and minimize side effects in patients. (This thesis) 8. Data-driven statistical methods can dissect schizophrenia spectrum disorders using symptoms domains in patients and a healthy population. (This thesis) 9. If you can't fly then run, if you can't run then walk, if you can't walk then crawl, but whatever you do you have to keep moving forward. (Martin Luther King Jr.) 10. One who learns, will eventually teach. (Ethiopian's proverb)