Exploring and validating innovative methods for detection and localization of head and neck squamous cell carcinoma primary tumors and lymph node metastases

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DOI:
10.33612/diss.244286572

Stellingen

1. Potential optical imaging markers for head and neck cancer can be identified using publicly available databases. (this thesis)
2. Head and neck squamous cell carcinoma lymph node metastases can be detected by protein concentration measurements in fine-needle aspiration samples. (this thesis)
3. Squamous cell carcinoma antigen concentrations in fine-needle aspiration samples of the neck cannot be used to define the dignity of a lesion. (this thesis)
4. Narrow Band Imaging and Fluorescence Molecular Imaging determine the surgical margin more accurately than using white light only during surgery. (this thesis)
5. In contrast to Fluorescence Molecular Imaging, Narrow Band Imaging is best applied for small superficial tumors for determining surgical margins in oral squamous cell carcinoma. (this thesis)
6. Glycoprotein nonmetastatic melanoma protein B is a promising imaging marker for head and neck squamous cell carcinoma being more accurate than epidermal growth factor receptor using immunohistochemistry. (this thesis)
7. The less you see, the more you know. (this thesis)
8. Het resultaat van het onderzoek in het kader van dit MD/PhD-traject is geBazel.
9. If you don't make mistakes, you're not working on hard enough problems. (Frank Wilczek)
10. Never put off till tomorrow what may be done day-after-tomorrow just as well. (Mark Twain)