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## Perceived health status after kidney transplantation

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Stellingen

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Perceived Health Status after Kidney Transplantation

Jaroslav Rosenberger

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1. Non-medical variables (education, occupational status, social support) are as important predictors of perceived health status as the medical ones (kidney function, co-morbidity, presence of adverse effects). *(this thesis)*
2. Significant age differences in predictors of perceived health status exist among kidney transplant recipients. *(this thesis)*
3. Some differences in perceived health status between transplant and dialysis patients may be attributed to selection bias. *(this thesis)*
4. As adverse effects of immunosuppressive treatment are the major stressor for transplanted patients, their constant evaluation is crucial. *(this thesis)*
5. Detecting patients with low adherence to the therapeutic regimen and improving their compliance will reduce the threat of rejection and late graft loss. *(this thesis)*
6. Quality of life and perceived health status are as important outcome measures in clinical research as graft and patient survival, morbidity and cost utilization.

7. A transplant team has to be multidisciplinary and has to collaborate intensively to ensure better quality of life as well as the patient's active rehabilitation and reintegration into society.
8. Longitudinal research addressing compliance with the immunosuppressive treatment is necessary to support long-term graft survival.
9. International collaboration resulting in multicentre studies is the most valuable source of evidence-based research information.
10. Every person makes mistakes, but only a fool persists in his errors. (*Marcus Tullius Cicero*)