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Statistical approaches to explore clinical heterogeneity in psychosis

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Propositions/Stellingen bij het proefschrift

Statistical approaches to explore clinical heterogeneity in psychosis

1. "Facts are stubborn, but statistics are more pliable." - Mark Twain
2. Clustering or group-based trajectory techniques yields meaningful homogeneous symptom subtypes of subjects, when applied adequately. (this thesis)
3. Searching for heterogeneity and finding homogeneous cognitive clusters does not always mean cognitive subtypes. (this thesis)
4. Cognitive subtypes are good "endophenotypes" being located somewhere between the genotype and the phenotype. (this thesis)
5. A good subtype does not mean a good endophenotype. (this thesis)
6. Psychotic experiences and symptoms may be on a continuum, but cognition is not. (this thesis)
7. Familial liability to psychosis is the most important determinants of multimorbidity next to age and gender. (this thesis)
8. Lack of "inburgering" may prolong duration of untreated psychosis. (this thesis)
9. "Essentially, all models are wrong, but some are useful." - Box and Draper, 1987; Wit et al, 2012
10. "Either you rule time to your destiny, or time takes you over." – B.Z. Alizadeh

Md. Atiqul Islam, 2017