Stellingen die behoren bij het proefschrift:

PHARMACOLOGICAL DIFFERENCES OF GABAERGIC COMPOUNDS: A PHARMACODYNAMIC CHARACTERIZATION

1. Pharmacodynamic measurements are useful to determine the differentiating effects of novel GABA_A subtype selective agents (this thesis).
2. The pre-clinical electrophysiological data of subtype selective GABA_A partial agonists seem more closely related to the pharmacodynamic effects in human than the effects in animal models (this thesis).
3. It is plausible that SPV reductions reflect the activity at the GABA_Aα2,3 receptor (this thesis).
4. To avoid clinical sedation, it is important to avoid partial agonist activity at GABA_Aα1 receptors by candidate anxioselective anxiolytics (this thesis).
5. The molecular or functional characteristics that underlie the concentration-effect relationships of zolpidem may differ among the various CNS effects (this thesis).
6. Treatment with selective GABA_A (partial) agonists can help to understand the unknown pathophysiological role of GABAergic systems in certain disorders (this thesis).
7. Subjective evaluation of both sedative and sleep inducing side effects of a drug provides at least as much information on GABAergic mechanisms as objective neurophysiological evaluations (this thesis).
8. The absence of appropriate animal models for anxiety is due to deficiencies in understanding the pathology in humans that causes the disorder and the limitations in characterizing a complex, uniquely human disorder with complex affective and cognitive components in non-human species (Anthony Grace in Nat.Rev Drug Discov, 6;189-201).
9. The defence of a thesis is better considered a case of “healthy nerves” than a model for anxiety.
10. GABAergic function of interneurons may be compared to a music director of a symphony orchestra, whose role is to structure and coordinate the overall musical performance and interpretation of the individual players (Di Cristo, G. Clin Genet. 2007, 72;1-8).
11. From the brain and the brain alone arise our pleasures, joys, laughter and jests, as well as our sorrows, pains and griefs (Hippocrates).
12. If sleep does not serve an absolute vital function, then it is the biggest mistake the evolutionary process ever made (Rechtschaffen).