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**Title:** Helminth infections on Flores Island, Indonesia: associations with communicable and non-communicable diseases  
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1. Two years intensive anthelmintic treatment has no detrimental effects on malaria parasitemia or malaria-related symptoms (this thesis), which endorses the use of this anthelmintic regiment in malaria endemic areas.

2. Helminth infections are associated with improved insulin sensitivity (this thesis) and therefore are potential therapy for diabetes mellitus.

3. Three-monthly albendazole treatment over a 21 month period is not adequate to eliminate soil-transmitted helminth infections (this thesis) questioning whether the WHO recommendation for deworming will ever work.

4. The immune suppressory cytokine, IL-10, does not always mediate immune hyporesponsiveness (this thesis).

5. In addition to the transition from traditional toward sedentary life-style, helminth elimination can play a role in changing the disease landscape in a population undergoing epidemiologic transition (Chen, J Clin Endocrinol Metab, 2013;98:283-7)


7. Bringing a research team to malaria endemic areas could effectively reduce malaria prevalence.

8. Immune cells can be educated (and their function modified), but they are nevertheless stubborn (Veldhoen, Nat Immunol, 2008;9:1341-6; Klotz, PLoS Pathog, 2011;7:e1001248)

9. Transferring knowledge is similar to sending an email; it will not work if the connection is down.

10. A transition from a LMIC to the LUMC is a modulator which acts as a PhD-period prolongation factor.

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13 juni 2013