

Stellingen

1. Scientific research rarely includes the category of patients that enters our geriatrics consultation room. (this thesis)
2. A percutaneous endoscopic gastrostomy should never be placed in patients with severe dementia. (this thesis)
3. Physicians experience frustration when family members speak on behalf of a patient, while there is no evidence the patient expressed his or her wishes regarding the desired decision. (this thesis)
4. Organ donation following euthanasia is an ethically justified novel source of organs. (this thesis)
5. There is no ethical framework for complex medical decision making in older people that contains a step-by-step plan, describes moral values and offers an approach to balancing those moral values. (this thesis)
6. Just like unsuspecting muggles believe that magic is all conquering, patients may believe that medicine has a cure for everything. (JAMA Intern Med. 2018; 178(6): 747-748)
7. Abandoning the dead donor rule is an option to explore in organ donation following euthanasia. (J Med Ethics. 2021; Feb 25doi: 10.1136/medethics-2021-107230)
8. The term medical futility is widely used but lacks objective and valid criteria. (JMEHM. 2016; 9(11): e-collection)
9. Het is ethisch gerechtvaardigd om ten tijde van absolute schaarste mensen te laten overlijden die in tijden zonder schaarste hadden kunnen overleven. (Draaiboek triage op basis van niet medische overwegingen voor IC-opname ten tijde van fase 3 in de COVID-19 pandemie)
10. Relatives should be allowed to visit dying COVID-19 patients. (J Pain Symptom Manage. 2020; 60(4): e2-e13)
11. "The truth. It is a beautiful and terrible thing, and should therefore be treated with great caution." — Albus Dumbledore