Chapter 1

General introduction and outline adapted from Microvascular dysfunction: a potential mechanism in the pathogenesis of obesity-associated insulin resistance and hypertension.

*Microcirculation* 19: 5-18, 2012

Chapter 2

Insulin-induced changes in microvascular vasomotion and capillary recruitment are associated in humans.


Chapter 3

Insulin-induced microvascular recruitment in skin and muscle are related and both are associated with whole-body glucose uptake.


Chapter 3b

Phenotyping the microcirculation with contrast-enhanced ultrasound.

*Hypertension* 60: e38, 2012

Chapter 4

Reduction in skin microvascular density and changes in vessel morphology in patients treated with sunitinib.

*Anticancer Drugs* 21: 439-446, 2010

Chapter 4b

Sunitinib-induced reduction in skin microvascular density is a reversible phenomenon.


Chapter 5

Birth weight relates to salt sensitivity of blood pressure in healthy adults.

*Hypertension* 51: 928-932, 2008

Chapter 6

Obesity and hypertension are independently associated with microvascular insulin sensitivity.

to be submitted

Chapter 7

Body mass index is related to microvascular vasomotion, this is partly explained by adiponectin.


Chapter 8

AMPKα2 activation regulates microvascular perfusion and insulin-mediated vasoreactivity in muscle through control over eNOS and endothelin-1 activity.

submitted

Chapter 9

Summarizing discussion

Nederlandse samenvatting