

administrative and for data entry). The scores attributed to the single items appeared skewed to the top, showing how the researchers perceived the majority of the topics as relevant for their day-to-day work.

Conclusions:

The SWOT exercise was welcomed as a useful means to compare issues and practices among local study sites, but also as a chance for exchange with both peers and project lead. The results highlight the great value of communication and discussion between study groups, albeit the geographical distance. Such exercise should be included as a routine opportunity for discussion aiming at improving both collaboration and governance model in large projects.

Key messages:

- One of the main challenges of large public-private consortiums is building a shared governance model; opportunities for collective sharing and collaboration should be promoted in this setting.
- This SWOT analysis was a useful exercise that should inform the prosecution of the programming of DRIVE operational model, allowing a comparison of issues and practices among local study sites.

Influenza vaccine effectiveness studies in Europe: SWOT analysis of DRIVE collaborating sites

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Background:

DRIVE is a European public-private partnership that aims at creating a network that works on high quality, brand-specific effectiveness estimates for all influenza vaccines used in the EU each season. The SWOT analysis aims at assessing the quality and feasibility of DRIVE operational model after its implementation, i.e. the operations of the study site network as applied in DRIVE.

Methods:

The SWOT analysis was conducted through two meetings held among 2 of 14 partners participating in the DRIVE studies in the first season, with clinicians, nurses, data managers and lab technicians from the sites in the network. We collected data on two identified axes (1.organizational and 2.logistical, practical, and laboratory aspects), containing more than one SWOT objective. For each item classified under Strength (S), Weakness (W), Opportunity (O) or Threat (T), experts assigned a 1-5 score, meant to reflect the impact of each listed item on reaching the objectives.

Results:

The most common topics, reported by both Italian and Finnish sites collaborators, were the opportunities related to the training and development of the network; funding concerns; opportunities and challenges in training the personnel; management issues due to the project practical organization (e.g. for lack of dedicated personnel, including