

COM and AMC to layer additional service lines into the COE Network, including but not limited to Obstetrics & Gynecology, Hematology & Oncology, Surgery & Anesthesiology, Emergency medicine and Adolescent medicine.

**Going Forward:** By establishing affiliated NGOs in the countries it operates, PEDI-HIV has managed to ensure its operations are standardized, high quality, high impact and embrace its institutional best practices throughout the Network, both clinically and operationally. It has also provided a vehicle to expand education, training and capacity enhancement initiatives for women’s and child health services of the AMC.

**Funding:** The AMC and COM provide in-kind support for all direct costs related to formation of an indigenous NGO.

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**An exploration of collaborative failure**

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**Project Purpose:** International global health collaborations are touted as the key to future medical breakthroughs, and capacity building in low-income countries. While all collaboration is fraught with complexities that may result in failure, international partnerships addressing global health issues face many more difficulties.

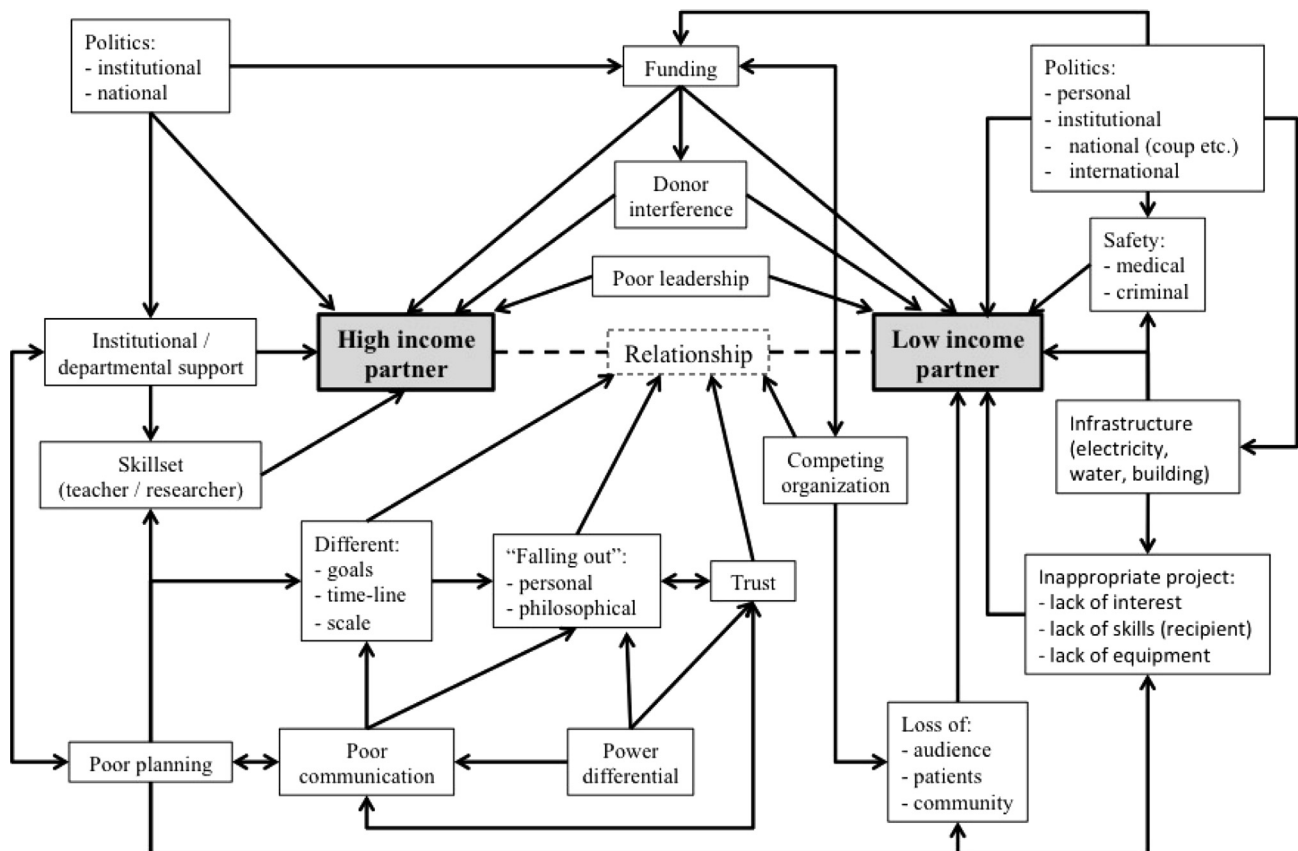
**Method:** The global health literature contains numerous anecdotal accounts of failed collaborations, but little in the way of scientific analysis. For that, one must venture into the management, behavioral science and business literature.

**Outcome & Evaluation:** Potential negative external influences on an international collaborative relationship include:

With particular reference to medical endeavors, but applicable to any collaboration, a series of questions can clarify a relationship and potentially avoid many of the potential pitfalls. The questions serve as a concise review of the complexities of forging a successful collaboration:

- What would success in our work together look like?
- How will we measure success?
- What are our mutual expectations and responsibilities?
- How do we demonstrate buy-in to one another?
- How will we specifically help each other?
- What will be the timeline for incremental steps toward our goal?
- How will we know when our work is done?
- How will we know if the current form of our partnership is no longer useful?

**Going Forward:** As will be seen from this exploration of collaborative failure, there are as many ways for an endeavor to fail, as there are types of partnership. However, this does not mean that all



partnerships are doomed to failure. With the observations gleaned from the business, human behavior and educational literature I believe it is possible to manage, if not avoid, the pitfalls as they arise.

**Funding:** None.

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### Learning from the past: trend of dengue infection in Taiwan (2010-2014)

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**Objectives:** Dengue is the most rapidly spreading disease through mosquito-borne virus in the world. The prevalence of dengue has increased 30-folds in the last 50 years globally. Understanding nationwide dengue's prevalence and trend over time can help to improve prevention strategies and regulation. This study aims to explore the trend in prevalence of dengue infection in various regions in Taiwan. We also investigated the relationship between population characteristics (age and gender) and dengue infection rate.

**Methods:** We acquired 2010-2014 dengue infection and population data from public statistics datasets made by Taiwan Centers

for Disease Control and Department of Statistics at Taiwan Ministry of Interior. We calculated the yearly infection rate of dengue in 5 regions (northern, Midwestern, southern, eastern and outer islands).

**Results:** Overall, the infection rate ranged 0.0037%-0.0082% during 2010-2013 but reach 0.0671% in 2014. Most infection cases occurred in the third (summer) or fourth (fall) quarters during the year. The Southern region had the highest yearly dengue infection rate (infection rate: 0.009%-0.0233% during 2010-2013) overtime. There were 2 unexpected outbreaks of dengue that happened during the study period: the first outbreak (infection rate: 0.2206%) occurred in the southern region (most in Kaohsiung City) in 2014, which may be related to the natural gas explosion incident in Kaohsiung City at that time. Another outbreak of dengue occurred in outer islands (infection rate: 0.0469% in 2011, while 0.0005%-0.0066% in other years) (especially in Penghu County) in 2011.

**Conclusions:** The present study is a preliminary research on trend in dengue infection in Taiwan. Government should direct resources and future interventions to southern Taiwan, which is the hottest region of high population density and target summer-fall period, which is the hot time of dengue infection. Future research is also needed to better understand the triggers of dengue outbreak.

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