

Bewijs het maar eens!

hoe wiskundig denken soms fout uit kan pakken

Het is alweer ruim 17 jaar geleden. Mijn oudste zoon werkte in Engeland aan zijn PhD en had daar een leuke Griekse ontmoet die ook aan een PhD werkte. Zij besloten te trouwen in Athene en mij werd gevraagd alle Nederlandse papieren daarvoor in orde te maken.

Nou, dat heb ik geweten, vele dagen en honderden euro's gingen er mee heen. Ik dacht heel naïef dat het een kwestie was van even naar de Burgerlijke Stand gaan. Ten slotte zou de plechtigheid zich afspelen in een EU-land, beide partners waren afkomstig uit een EU-land en woonden in een toen nog EU-land. Nu zou ik eindelijk eens aan den lijve de zegeningen van een verenigd Europa ervaren. Maar dat viel tegen!

Het grootste struikelblok was dat er, naast geboorte- en doopcertificaten, een 'verklaring van huwelijkse bevoegdheid' moest komen voor mijn zoon. Onderdeel daarvan is dat men aantont dat men niet getrouwed is. In Nederland vertrouwt men erop dat als zoets niet in de Bevolkingsadministratie voorkomt het ook niet aanwezig is. Maar omdat het Napoleon indertijd niet lukte het Kanaal over te steken heeft men in het VK geen Bevolkingsadministratie zoals wij die kennen. Er is daar een Belastingregister en daar moest ik het mee doen.

Ik heb eerst geprobeerd de ambtenaren in Wageningen, zijn laatste Nederlandse woonplaats, ervan te overtuigen dat men een onmogelijk bewijs eiste. Met mijn wiskundig gedeformeerde geest legde ik uit dat men per definitie niet kan bewijzen dat men *niet* getrouwed is. Immers, dat is de *default* toestand die iedereen heeft vanaf de geboorte. Pas als men getrouwed is kan men een bewijs dáárvan overleggen en tot die tijd is men gewoon ongetrouwed. Tja, met dit soort formalistische redeneringen moet je niet aankomen bij de gemiddelde Nederlandse ambtenaar. Het scheelde maar weinig of men had mij uit het stadhuis verwijderd.

Gelukkig wist ik op tijd mijn mond te houden en een op-

merking in te slikken waarmee ik de absurditeit van de eis wilde illustreren. Ik stond namelijk op het punt te stellen dat hij best in een ver buitenland getrouwed kon zijn tijdens een afstudeerstage zonder dat we daar iets van wisten. Als ik dat had gezegd waren denk ik de rapen pas goed gaan geweest.

Er zat dus niets anders op dan te proberen in Engeland een document te verkrijgen waarmee 'bewezen' werd dat mijn zoon niet getrouwed was. Hij heeft uitgebreid overlegd met het stadhuis, de afdeling personeelszaken en de juridische afdeling van de universiteit en met de Nederlandse ambassade in Londen. Die zagen in wat het probleem was en werkten allemaal van harte mee. Gezamenlijk heeft men een indrukwekkend document opgesteld en dat van veel stempels en het grootzegel van de universiteit voorzien. Hierin verklaarden de belastingambtenaren en de universiteit dat, voor zover uit hun administraties bleek, de heer Stemerding niet gehuwed was. De ambassade verklaarde aanvullend dat de handtekeningen op dat document van officiële bij hen bekende instanties afkomstig waren en voegde er nog een aantal stempels aan toe. Tegen zoveel gewichtigheid was de Wageningse ambtenaar niet bestand en hij gaf de gewenste verklaring af. Daarna moest het hele dossier door een beëdigd vertaler naar het Grieks worden omgezet. Als finishing touch moest de rechtbank waar die vertaler ooit beëdigd was nog een gestempelde verklaring toevoegen dat hij inderdaad bevoegd was die vertaling te produceren.



Bruidspaar Chris en Maria Stemerding-Panagos met de ouders van Chris. Athene, 3 juli 2004.

En de bruid? Die had zich, met Griekse nonchalance jegens regels, niet laten uitschrijven toen ze naar Engeland vertrok. Die had nog gewoon een Grieks adres en ondervond geen enkel probleem. Soms kan het toch wel handig zijn je niet netjes aan de regels te houden.

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PANDEMIC PREPAREDNESS IN DATA SHARING

lessons learned from collaborating in a live meta-analysis

JUDITH TER SCHURE, PETER GRÜNWALD & ALEXANDER LY

The scientific response to the COVID-19 pandemic was far from perfect. Conflicting results on hydroxychloroquine made officials in the U.S. first recommend the anti-malaria drug and then warn against it. Similarly, systematic reviews on ivermectin could not draw robust conclusions when they first included results in the meta-analysis and had to exclude them later after their retraction from a preprint server. How different was the response of the research community studying the Bacillus Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine! No BCG researcher went on television to state that they single-handedly proved that the BCG vaccine – originally developed to protect against tuberculosis – makes us invincible. On the contrary, the BCG community worked closely together and remained cautious until this day. The results will be published later this year; here we want to simply chronicle how it all started and what we learned along the way.

Early 2020, BCG researchers from the university medical centers of Utrecht and Nijmegen were among the first to announce their clinical trial (newspaper Trouw, March 18, 2020). Not only were they early, they were also generous and shared their protocol when other researchers around the world started similar trials. Already from the beginning these trials had much in common and great potential to be analyzed together. The chaos surrounding hydroxychloroquine shows how important coordination can be. The story of ivermectin illustrates the risks of a meta-analysis that waits for summary estimates to appear in (preprint) publications.

Even if trials are performed perfectly, however, unreliable results can arise due to multiple testing when many trials address the same question simultaneously. Fortunately, the BCG researchers were warned of this risk by their trial statistician dr. Henri van Werkhoven. A conse-

quence of this risk is that the first trial to find an effect could be an outlier, but still be published quickly and threaten the continuation of the other trials. In the urgency of a pandemic, a disagreeing meta-analysis might come too late to start the trials up again.

ALL-IN meta-analysis

When we offered the Dutch BCG researchers a solution to this problem they had already contacted many of the trials around the world. For statistical validity, the BCG trials needed coordination and needed to be analyzed together. For efficiency's sake, we should start the statistical analyses as soon as possible. Our plans got a name: ALL-IN meta-analysis, for Anytime Live and Leading Interim meta-analysis. We provided the statistical methodology to analyze all these BCG trials together on a continuous basis, while they were still ongoing.

The BCG researchers courageously embraced our novel methods and ALL-IN-META-BCG-CORONA was born (Van Werkhoven et al, 2020). It became a collaboration by two groups of clinical studies, of 7 and 4 each, that decided on trial selection together, shared their data at interim stages and monitored the results *live* in a dashboard. We will focus here on the 7 trials that studied healthcare workers (the others study the elderly) and on the outcome measure of COVID-19 infections (the other being severe COVID-19 infections requiring hospitalization).

The main goal was to find out whether an immune response to BCG provides indirect protection against

COVID-19. If a beneficial effect were to be confirmed quickly, this could save many lives since BCG is widely available around the world, which was not the case for many other possible treatments at the time. COVID-19 specific vaccines, of course, just started development. On the other hand, if futility or harm could be confirmed, studies could be stopped early and resources saved and put to better use elsewhere in the scientific response to the pandemic.

Lessons learned

Working in a large-scale multi-center collaboration across the globe comes with many lessons. First, we learned the intricacies of time in sequential time-to-event analysis in our development of the *safe* logrank test and *any-time-valid* confidence sequences for the hazard ratio (Ter Schure et al., 2020a). Second, we realized the need for a software package *safestats* (Ly et al., 2020) with transparent tutorials and a webinar (Ter Schure et al., 2020b). Third, we were confronted with meta-analysis issues that arise from a bottom-up collaboration, like heterogeneity in trials, (dis-)agreement on decision rules and interpretation of results. The experience does make us hopeful about the benefits of the approach in general, in terms of efficiency, collaboration and communication (Ter Schure & Grünwald, 2021). Finally, we learned about data sharing, which is what we would like to discuss here. We came up with solutions to the issues at hand, but also have questions that still remain.

Crucial is that the statistical test and confidence intervals that we developed and applied are valid at any

time. Figure 1 shows the dashboard that we used to communicate interim results to the participating trials. (The dashboard is in a demo mode and based on synthetic data: 'fake' values for each trial based on public trial characteristics.) We kept track of an *e*-value (Grünwald et al., 2019), a measure of evidence and test statistic that we compared to the threshold $1/\alpha = 400$. Whenever the cumulative meta-analysis *e*-value would cross this threshold, we could declare statistical significance – you can think of an *e*-value as $1/p$ -value, with the crucial difference that it keeps its validity for testing irrespective on when we stop data collection. This procedure guarantees type-I error control at level $\alpha = 0.0025$ regardless of the sampling plan, the number of analysis or their timing. Importantly we chose a strict alpha of 0.0025 because we wanted to reserve maximum power for the co-primary endpoint Covid-19 related hospitalization while maintaining overall type-I error <0.05 . Apart from hypothesis testing, we also kept track of confidence intervals that were anytime-valid. In Figure 3 we show examples of these.

Data sharing

Practical hurdles arise when data are shared. This is true in general, but in our ambition to do a *live* analysis this was even more pronounced. Our intention was to retrospectively process each newly updated trial data set to show how the evidence since the last upload had changed; not only to find a conclusion of benefit as early as possible, but also to show whether the evidence was moving in the right direction and facilitate preparations

for a future conclusion. By showing an *e*-value for each calendar day, our dashboard allowed users to spot trends in the evidence very easily.

Sharing live results through a dashboard while keeping researchers blinded

In clinical trials like the BCG trials most involved researchers and doctors are blinded to the allocation of treatment and placebo, as well as to any results. In general, these two are connected: if you know that the results start pointing towards an effective treatment, this might also indicate whether a participant that is improving has received treatment or placebo. For our analysis, however, we needed at least one person to handle the trial data fully unblinded. This turned out to be no problem, since most trials had a trial statistician that would also perform interim analyses and/or provide interim data to a data safety and monitoring board. We asked for this person to be the data uploader for the meta-analysis.

These data-uploaders were the first to get access to the dashboard, each with personal login details. To others, the dashboard could reveal a participant's allocation when they still needed to remain blinded. Figure 1 shows that the line of *e*-values goes up if an event occurs in the control group (evidence against the null brings us closer to the threshold at 400 for benefit) and that the line goes down if an event occurs in the BCG group. This level of detail in the dashboard reveals both the time and place of occurrences of COVID-19 by the calendar date and trial. If you observe that a sequence of *e*-values goes up at a certain calendar date, and you know the person that tested



Figure 1. Dashboard used to communicate interim results in ALL-IN-META-BCG-CORONA to all data uploaders with a login. The involved trials were performed in the Netherlands (NL), Denmark (DK), the United States (US), Hungary (HU), Brazil (BR), France (FR) and Guinea-Bissau/Mozambique (AF). The dashboard is in demo mode with "fake" values. Note that the y-axis is on the log scale (<https://cwi-machinelearning.shinyapps.io/ALL-IN-META-BCG-CORONA/> username = demo, password = show)

intervention	dataRand	hospital	COV19	dateCOV19	COV19hosp	dateCOV19hosp	dateLastFup
control	2020-05-07	A	yes	2020-05-11	yes	2020-05-15	2020-06-23
control	2020-05-04	B	yes	2020-05-08	yes	2020-05-12	2020-06-23
BCG	2020-05-08	A	yes	2020-05-21	yes	2020-06-01	2020-06-23
control	2020-05-07	B	yes	2020-05-25	no	NA	2020-06-23
BCG	2020-05-05	A	yes	2020-05-24	no	NA	2020-06-23
BCG	2020-05-10	B	yes	2020-06-03	no	NA	2020-06-23
control	2020-05-14	A	yes	2020-06-23	no	NA	2020-06-23
control	2020-05-10	B	no	NA	no	NA	2020-06-23
BCG	2020-05-08	A	no	NA	no	NA	2020-06-23
BCG	2020-05-04	B	no	NA	no	NA	2020-06-23

Figure 2. Example (fake) data set from the working instructions to data-uploaders (Ter Schure et al., 2020b)

positive for COVID-19 that day, you can deduce with certainty that the person was randomized to placebo (and similarly to BCG if the e -values go down).

In the early stages of the meta-analysis, these logins only gave permission to view the overall meta-analysis e -values and the data uploader's own trial contribution. This set-up ensured that no one could access the dashboard that needed to stay blinded to interim results and that data uploaders could not access privacy sensitive data from other trials. Observed COVID-19 infections from other trials were bundled together in the meta-analysis e -values such that the location of those events could not be derived from the dashboard.

Remaining questions

If we would group more than one observation of COVID-19 together by calculating an e -value by week or month, instead of by day, would that make it sufficiently hard to deduce randomization from observed events? Would that be enough to allow data-uploaders (not blinded to their own trial results) to inspect other trial's e -values? Or even to allow all participating researchers (blinded to their own trial results) to inspect all trial results except their own?

A central analysis

In collecting the data from the trials we had two options for an analysis by calendar date (as in the dashboard in Figure 1). Either do a meta-analysis based on summary statistics (so-called *two-stage* meta-analysis) or do a meta-analysis on the raw data (so-called *IPD* meta-analysis, for *Individual Patient Data*). While this decision is familiar in meta-analysis, for the first option, we had to ask the data-uploaders something completely unfamiliar. We did not only want them to share new summary statistics at each data upload, but to share a sequence of summary statistics by calendar date each time they uploaded new data. On the other hand, for the *IPD*-analysis of the second option, there was nothing special and we needed all trials to simply upload their data so far to an upload-only folder that only we could access. We chose that second option.

Figure 2 shows the type of data we requested for our BCG analysis. The analysis was stratified by hospital, so for each healthcare worker randomized in the trial, we had to receive information about their location. We allowed the trials to label the hospitals ('A', 'B') without actually naming them, since by knowing the hospitals, the data would become more privacy sensitive. If you know the

hospital and the calendar date that someone entered the study (dateRand), you could recognize that person in the raw data and identify whether the person had COVID-19. The approach did not mitigate this risk entirely, though, since some trials were performed in a single hospital so their participants could still be recognized in this way.

Remaining questions

- Would it even be possible to collect summary statistics by calendar date from trials? Maybe if we would write an R script that each data-uploader could run locally? Or would too many problems arise for the time we had to overcome them and would this not be any faster than sharing the raw data?
- Would it even be possible to ask all involved trials to work in R? By allowing the use of other software packages, we risk that trials share incorrect summary statistics. What we asked for was not trivial, since we analyze the data as left-truncated calendar time data. Even in R, no standard software outputs the right logrank statistic and we had to write our own.

Data transfer agreements

Sharing clinical trial data such as in Figure 2 involves agreeing on a Data Transfer Agreement (DTA) and signing it. These agreements protect the privacy of the participants in the trial but also cause an enormous delay. For some of the trials in our meta-analysis it took months for the lawyers on both ends to agree on the terms in the DTA. Interestingly, halfway this process a lawyer commented that we might not even have needed DTAs for data of the structure described in Figure 2.

Remaining questions

- Were these DTAs really necessary given the limited amount of data we asked for (Figure 2)?
- How does our requested data compare to full Kaplan-Meier plots, which are routinely included in medical publications?
- How do we convince trials in the future to share limited raw data without DTAs?

Estimation

So far, we have focused our discussion on testing the null hypothesis. This was the main aim in our ALL-IN meta-analysis: rejecting the null hypothesis in favor of an alternative

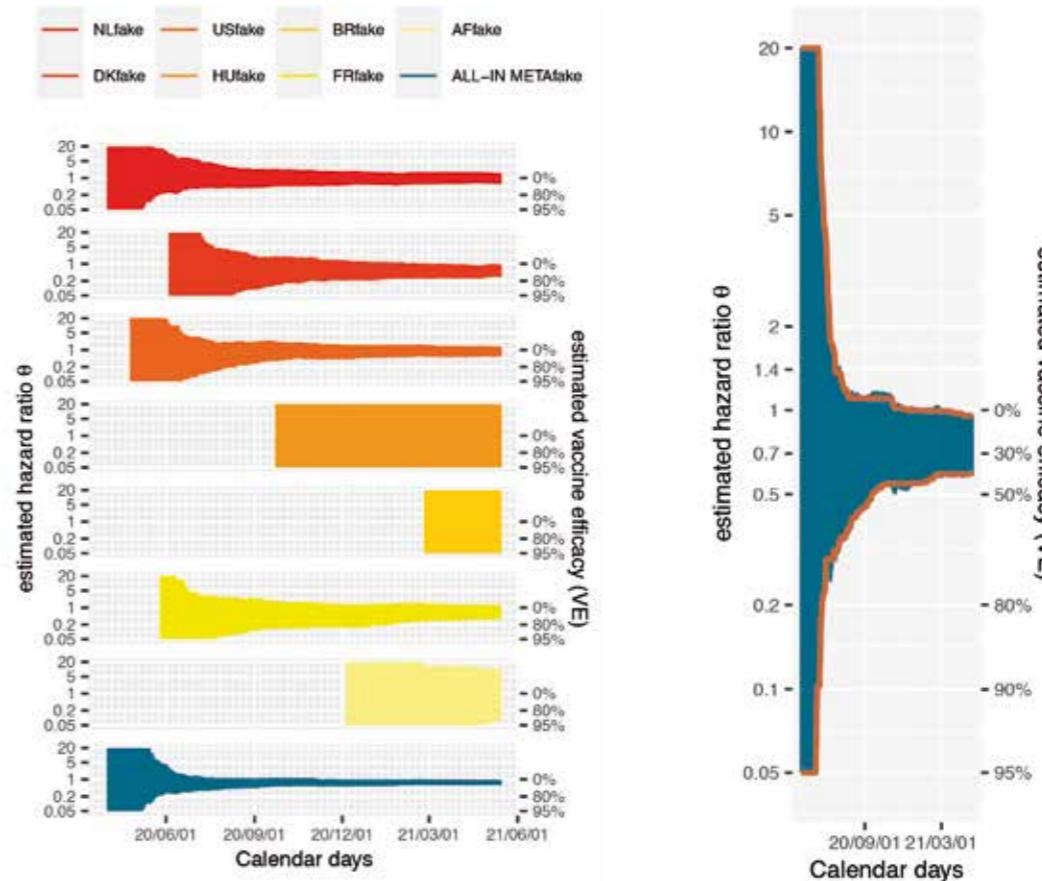


Figure 3. Anytime-valid confidence sequences corresponding to the fake data in Figure 1 with the running intersection for the meta-analysis sequence. Data generated according to the meta-analysis design with effect just slightly larger (hazard ratio = 0.7) than that of minimal interest (hazard ratio = 0.8)

hypothesis of minimal clinical relevance set at hazard ratio of 0.8 (see Safe design in Figure 1). Such a rejection could lead the conclusion of the meta-analysis and advice to stop the individual trials. A second aim is of course estimation. Here, two more disadvantages arise for meta-analysis on summary statistics that we fortunately did not encounter since we analyzed the raw data. First, a meta-analysis of time-to-event summary statistics is biased. This a technical point that we will not discuss in detail here. For practical purposes, it is common to settle for biased estimates (Simmonds et al., 2011). For our purposes, however, there is a second disadvantage of summary statistics. If we cannot collect the summary statistics for each calendar day, they produce wider confidence intervals.

Remember that a $(1-\alpha)$ -confidence interval is a collection of parameter values that, if taken as the null hypothesis, each cannot be rejected at level α . This means that if we have a sequence of such confidence intervals, each of which is valid at any time, we can take its running intersection. Once a value for the parameter is rejected by an anytime-valid test, it never has to be re-included in the interval. A running intersection often achieves a

narrower interval over time, as is shown in Figure 3

In summary, we believe that it was wise to not only collect summary statistics. Summary statistics are also known to be much more prone to mistakes and manipulation than IPD meta-analysis (Lawrence et al., 2021). Collecting the raw data indeed allowed us to turn data cleaning into a collective effort between the data uploader and the meta-trial statistician and to spot the inadvertent mistakes. We could also confirm a suspicion of insufficient randomization in one trial which led to its exclusion due to increased risk of bias.

The main question is still whether we could have done the same approach without the delay of data transfer agreements. Crucial here is maybe how different this approach was to usual research. The involved trials put the research line before their own publication; the collaboration before expanding their own academic CVs. If this becomes more commonplace, we might also view the need for DTAs very differently. Or the opposite is true and DTAs can serve a role in this transition from a science of individual interests to a science of live collaboration.

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VU-hoogleraar Business Analytics Sandjai Bhulai en hoogleraar Toegepaste Wiskunde Rob van der Mei (Centrum Wiskunde & Informatica / VU) hebben de Huibregtsenprijs 2021 gewonnen met hun onderzoeksproject ‘Wiskunde voor een veiliger en gezonder Nederland’. De prijs is 4 oktober uitgereikt op de Avond van Wetenschap & Maatschappij in de Nieuwe Kerk in Den Haag

Huibregtsenprijs 2021 voor Sandjai Bhulai en Rob van der Mei

CAROLINE JAGTENBERG

Sandjai Bhulai en Rob van der Mei ontwikkelden elegante en efficiënte wiskundige oplossingen voor te late aankomsten van ambulances, wachttijden in de ouderenzorg, zelfmoordpreventie en het snel herkennen van nieuws op social media. De jury waardeerde dat hun onderzoek, ver buiten het eigen vakgebied, nadrukkelijk aan de weg timmert en ook letterlijk de straat weet te vinden.

De Huibregtsenprijs is in 2005 ingesteld de Stichting De Avond van Wetenschap & Maatschappij en vernoemd naar ir. Wouter Huibregtsen. De prijs is bestemd voor een recent onderzoeksproject dat wetenschappelijk kwaliteit en vernieuwing combineert met een bijzondere maatschappelijke meerwaarde of outreach. De winnaar wordt jaarlijks gekozen door een vakjury en de prijs bestaat uit een sculptuur, een workshop en een geldbedrag van € 25.000 voor onderzoeksactiviteiten. Caroline Jagtenberg interviewde de prijswinnaars.

Namens de STAtOR-redactie van harte gefeliciteerd met deze prachtige prijs. Was het een groot vooropgezet doel om wiskunde in te zetten voor een veiliger en gezonder Nederland, of hoe is dat balletje ooit gaan rollen?

Rob van der Mei: In 2007 kwam het toenmalige hoofd van de GGD-ambulancedienst op bezoek op het CWI en vroeg of we konden helpen want, zo zei hij: ‘elke seconde telt’. Naast hem stond een ambulanceverpleegkundige in vol



Sandjai Bhulai en Rob van der Mei. Foto: Suzy Bhulai

data-gedreven optimalisatie van acute ouderenzorg. Beeld je in: een oudere valt thuis van de trap en breekt een heup, komt zo bij de eerste hulp en moet daarna naar een verzorgingstehuis, krijgt langdurige zorgindicatie, er moet thuisbezoek komen, etc. Zo bevindt je je in een complex systeem met allerlei aanbieders met elk hun eigen doelen en organisatie. De patiënt beweegt door zo'n systeem heen en met name op de transitiepunten tussen zorginstellingen gaat het vaak mis. Wij zijn bezig met het maken van een macromodel hoe je *what-if*-scenario's kan doorrekenen van beleidsbeslissingen. Als er bijvoorbeeld ergens geld wordt uitgetrokken om een deel van het systeem te verbeteren, waar zal dan een nieuwe bottleneck ontstaan? Een ander model is een slimme toewijzing van zorgcentra aan patiënten op basis van voorkeuren. Nu praten we ook met psychiatrie en jeugdzorg, want een gedepimeerde jongere komt ook in een complex GGZ-systeem.

SB: Neem bijvoorbeeld ons onderzoek op het gebied van suïcidepreventie. We kijken naar welke combinaties van factoren in iemands leven ervoor zorgen dat iemand aan zelfdoding denkt. Bijvoorbeeld of iemand zijn baan kwijtraakt of een echtscheiding aanvraagt, of allebei, kun je daar patronen in vinden? Daarnaast komen er ook chatsgesprekken binnen van mensen die om hulp vragen. Die kan je anonimiseren en risico's analyseren. Ons idee is om hulpverleners real-time te gaan helpen met suggesties van antwoorden. Dat is minder OR en meer statistiek, Natural Language Processing (NLP) en machine learning.

RvdM: Dat is 113 hè, ik vind het super interessant om daar rond te lopen en te zien hoe die hulpverleners echt de chats uitvoeren.

SB: Als je meeluistert met zo'n gesprek, dan doet het je wel wat. Dat iemand, vrij jong, zegt 'ik wil er morgen niet meer zijn'. Dat doet je echt wel wat.

De Huibregtsenprijs staat in het teken van wetenschap en maatschappij. In voorgaande jaren werd deze vaak uitgereikt aan onderzoekers in de geneeskunde, of soms natuurkunde; jullie zijn de eerste wiskundigen die hem winnen. Dit heeft ongetwijfeld te maken met de onderwerpen die je uitkiest, maar misschien ook wel met jullie vermogen om de kracht van OR