

# **Pneumococcal Pneumonia: Worth the Shot**

Joint Statement by the World  
Coalition on Adult Vaccination

**26 August 2020**

In the current climate of COVID-19 it is more important than ever to ensure the protection of older adults, and those with underlying chronic conditions, against vaccine preventable diseases. Maximizing uptake of existing vaccines for respiratory diseases, such as influenza and pneumococcal pneumonia, reduces the annual burden of disease – including increased mortality, morbidity and healthcare costs – particularly in at-risk populations.

While there has recently been necessary focus on the importance for influenza vaccination from governments and public health leaders around the world, pneumococcal pneumonia has unfortunately been left out of the spotlight. This is especially worrying, considering people infected with influenza who contract pneumonia experience even worse outcomes and increased hospitalization rates.<sup>1,2</sup>

**The World Coalition on Adult Vaccination calls on professional, patient and advocacy organizations, together with all levels of government to increase their investment in educating and encouraging older adults and those with chronic diseases to be vaccinated against influenza and pneumococcal pneumonia.**

Pneumonia is a “common lung infection that can have many symptoms including difficulty in breathing, coughing, fever, fatigue, nausea and vomiting, chest pain, changes in heartbeat, confusion or delirium, and diarrhea”.<sup>3</sup> In North America, approximately 90 percent of deaths from an infectious illness are linked to pneumonia among those aged 65 years and older.<sup>4</sup>

Research has also shown pneumonia to result in significant decline in functional ability of older adults. A study of older adults in 13 French aged care facilities demonstrated that pneumonia was associated with loss of physical functioning and independence, such as the ability to bathe oneself or move from a bed to a chair.<sup>5</sup>

Fortunately, and surprisingly unbeknown to many, there are vaccines to help prevent pneumonia among at-risk groups that significantly reduce pneumonia-related hospitalizations and costs along with broader, negative socio-economic impacts.<sup>6</sup> Despite the severity of pneumonia and availability of a vaccine, the vaccine is not widely discussed or recommended to prevent ill health and functional decline of those most at-risk. In fact, research by Schneeberg et al. (2014) found that only 52% of older adults surveyed remembered their health care provider ever offering the pneumonia vaccine.<sup>7</sup>

In line with the [WHO Immunization Agenda 2030](#), which envisions “A world where everyone, everywhere, at every age, fully benefits from vaccines” and in the context of the [Decade of Healthy Ageing](#), the World Coalition on Adult Vaccination urges a cross-sectoral approach to investment and communication regarding the importance of vaccination against respiratory disease to reduce functional decline, hospitalizations, morbidity, mortality and healthcare costs, especially in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.



Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine



### Individual Signatories

- Prof. Dr. Luka Cicin-Sain, Helmholtz Centre for Infection Research
- Prof Robert Dingwall, Nottingham Trent University
- Prof. Gaëtan Gavazzi, Centre Hospitalo-Universitaire Grenoble-Alpes
- Parvais Koul, Sher-i-Kashmir Institute of Medical Sciences
- Dr Heidi J Larson, The Vaccine Confidence Project
- Dr Stefania Maggi, European Union Geriatric Medicine Society
- Prof Peter Passmore, Queens University Belfast
- Dr YH Tam, The University of Hong Kong
- Dr. Catherine Weil-Olivier, Paris VII University, France

## References

- 1 Assaad, U., El-Masri, I., Porhomayon, J., & El-Solh, A.A. (2012). Pneumonia immunization in older adults: review of vaccine effectiveness and strategies. *Clinical Interventions in Aging*, 7, 453-461.
- 2 Christenson, B., Hedlund, J., Lundbergh, P., & Ortqvist, A. (2004). Additive preventive effect of influenza and pneumococcal vaccines in elderly persons. *The European Respiratory Journal*, 23(3), 363-8. Retrieved from: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/15065822>
- 3 National Institute on Ageing. (2019). As One Of Canada's Top Killers, Why Isn't Pneumonia Taken More Seriously? Retrieved from <https://static1.squarespace.com/static/5c2fa7b03917eed9b5a436d8/t/5daf13cc6565b238a5570b2a/1571754956687/s%2BOne%2BOf%2BCanada%27s%2BTop%2BKillers%2C%2BWhy%2BIsn%27t%2BPneumonia%2BTaken%2BMore%2BSeriously.pdf>
- 4 Dang TT, Majumdar SR, Marrie TJ and Eurich DT. Recurrent Pneumonia: A review with focus on clinical epidemiology and modifiable risk factors in elderly patients. *Drugs & Aging* 2015;32(1):13-9.
- 5 Hoogendijk EO, Del Campo N, Rolland Y et al. Adverse Effects of Pneumonia on Physical Functioning in Nursing Home Residents: Results from the INCUR study. *Archives of Gerontology and Geriatrics* 2016;65:116-21.
- 6 Luca, Dara Lee, et al. "Impact of Pneumococcal Vaccination on Pneumonia Hospitalizations and Related Costs in Ontario: A Population-Based Ecological Study." *Clinical Infectious Diseases*, vol. 66, no. 4, 2017, pp. 541-547., doi:10.1093/cid/cix850.
- 7 Schneeberg, Amy, et al. "Knowledge, Attitudes, Beliefs and Behaviours of Older Adults about Pneumococcal Immunization, a Public Health Agency of Canada/Canadian Institutes of Health Research Influenza Research Network (PCIRN) Investigation." *BMC Public Health*, BioMed Central, 12 May 2014, [bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1471-2458-14-442](http://bmcpublichealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/1471-2458-14-442).

International Federation on Ageing  
1 Bridgepoint Drive, Suite G.238  
Toronto, ON, M4M 2B5, Canada

[www.vaccines4life.com](http://www.vaccines4life.com)

Published August 2020 © Vaccines4Life

