

Triptych of the Hermit Saints: pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccines for the elderly

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Abstract: Pneumococcal pneumonia is a serious disease with considerable morbidity and mortality in the elderly. Despite adequate antibiotic treatment, the long-term mortality of pneumococcal pneumonia remains high. Preventive measures in the form of vaccination, therefore, are warranted. Twenty-three-valent polysaccharide vaccines have a broad coverage but limited efficacy. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccines have been shown in children to be able to prevent invasive and mucosal pneumococcal diseases. It should be realized that the serotype composition of current pneumococcal conjugate vaccines is not tailored for the elderly, and that replacement disease can occur. Yet, the current 13-valent conjugate vaccine has been shown to protect against infections with vaccine serotypes. Long-term mortality of pneumococcal pneumonia should be included in policy making about the introduction of these vaccines for the elderly.

Keywords: pneumonia, *Streptococcus pneumoniae*, vaccination, elderly, conjugate vaccines, cost-effectiveness

Introduction

Pneumococcal disease

Streptococcus pneumoniae is an encapsulated Gram-positive, facultative anaerobic bacterium. It can cause mucosal infections such as otitis media, sinusitis, and non-bacteremic pneumonia, and also invasive diseases such as bacteremia, bacteremic pneumonia, and meningitis. In terms of frequency, otitis media is, by far, the most common pneumococcal infection, with every child having gone through 1 or (in many cases) more episodes.¹ The World Health Organization estimates that annually 476,000 (range 333,000–529,000) children under 5 years of age die due to pneumococcal infections, mainly pneumonia.² Global data on the incidence of invasive pneumococcal disease in the elderly suggest a similarly high burden.³ Both the mucosal and the invasive forms of pneumococcal diseases therefore have received considerable attention in the medical literature. *The New England Journal of Medicine* has, since 1812, published 21,112 articles, which can be retrieved using “pneumonia” as the search term: 1734 with otitis media, 15,018 on meningitis, and 6710 on sepsis (accessed on September 25, 2017). *The Lancet*, since 1830, shows remarkable comparable numbers: pneumonia 22,867, otitis media 2,184, meningitis 10,543, and sepsis 9,642 (accessed on September 25, 2017). Clearly, pneumonia is represented most prominently in the medical literature as disease manifestation of infection with *S. pneumoniae*.



Young children, who have a high nasopharyngeal carriage rate, are most probably the reservoir from which *S. pneumoniae* spreads to the elderly population. Dochez and Avery have already speculated about the transmission of pneumococcal disease:

Although there are in the literature instances of the apparent contagiousness of lobar pneumonia, it has been commonly assumed that most cases of the disease represent probable infection with a pneumococcus dwelling during health on the buccal mucous membrane of normal human beings.

They thus suggest that most infections would result from bacteria, already carried in the nasopharyngeal area. Why a healthy carrier at a given point in time becomes infected could be due to “a sudden accession of virulence of the pneumococcus, or unusual depression of resistance of the individual”; the latter condition is now termed immunocompromised. Through either one or both of these mechanisms, “this organism, the pneumococcus, is supposed to be able to penetrate the lungs and set up disease”.⁴

Etiology

In the past, community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) was considered in practice to be equivalent to pneumococcal pneumonia. Indeed, in the 1930s, before the introduction of antibiotics, in over 95% of cases, *S. pneumoniae* could be cultured from patients with CAP.⁵ Nowadays, despite greatly improved diagnostic techniques, *S. pneumoniae* can be demonstrated in, on average, 25% (range 12%–68%) of cases.^{6,7}

A variety of diagnostic tests, including sputum culture, blood culture, urine antigen test, and serological responses, can be performed to identify the causative agent of CAP.⁸ An

expectorated sputum sample can be cultured for respiratory pathogens or be analyzed by molecular methods. Similarly, blood cultures can be performed in case of a bacteremic pneumonia. Urinalysis can detect the presence of pneumococcal cell wall polysaccharides or serotype-specific capsular polysaccharides.^{9,10} An indirect, but specific, method to investigate the involvement of *S. pneumoniae* in CAP is the analysis of the serological response, that is, the increase in serotype-specific antibodies during the course of disease.¹¹ However, the latter test cannot be used during the diagnostic phase because it requires a blood sample >10 days after the onset of disease.

A comprehensive microbiological and virological analysis of the biological specimens described above reveals the varied etiology of CAP.^{12–14} Viruses such as influenza and respiratory syncytial virus can cause CAP. Major bacterial causes for CAP (in Europe) apart from *S. pneumoniae*, in descending order of importance, are as follows: *Chlamydia* species, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, *Chlamydophila pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Legionella pneumophila*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Chlamydophila psittaci*, *Coxiella burnetii*, and *Moraxella catarrhalis*.^{15,16}

The data in Figure 1 show that, even when using an extensive diagnostic toolset, including serological responses, in 25% of CAP patients, no causative agent can be identified. An alternative but invasive diagnostic tool for establishing the causative agent for CAP is transthoracic needle aspiration (TTNA) biopsy. This is a procedure that has been used from as early as 1883 to diagnose pulmonary malignancies.¹⁷ The biopsy is taken after a chest radiography has been used to identify consolidation adjacent to the chest wall. Additionally, anatomic landmarks are used to indicate where the needle

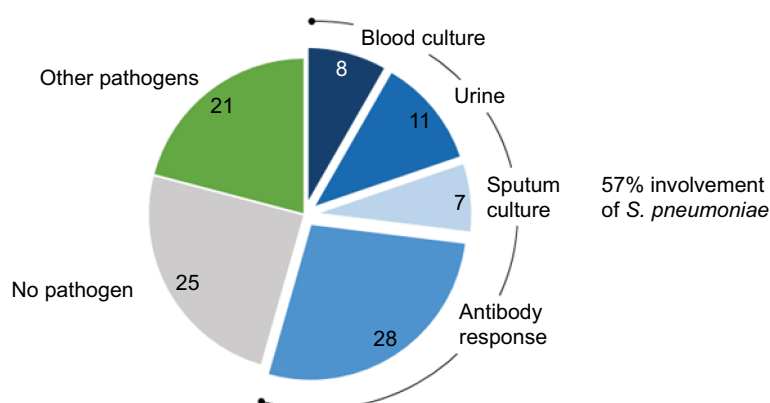


Figure 1 Microbiological etiology of CAP. A total of 349 CAP patients from 2 clinical trials were enrolled. Conventional microbiological analysis (blood culture, urinalysis, and sputum culture) identified *Streptococcus pneumoniae* as a causative organism. Determination of serotype-specific antibodies in serum showed *S. pneumoniae* involvement in an additional 28% of patients. Most commonly identified pathogens in the other pathogens category were *Coxiella burnetii*, *Legionella* species, *Mycoplasma pneumoniae*, *Haemophilus influenzae*, *Chlamydophila psittaci*, influenza A virus, and *Staphylococcus aureus*. Data from van Mens et al.¹¹

Abbreviation: CAP, community-acquired pneumonia.

should be inserted. The needle should be inserted immediately below the inferior angle of the scapula for lower lobe consolidation, through the anterior chest wall for upper lobe consolidation, and through the intercostal space lateral to the right nipple for right middle lobe consolidation. A very big advantage of this procedure is its minimally invasive nature, making it a desired alternative to surgical intervention.¹⁸ The presence of a single pathogen in diseased tissue of patients with pneumonia and the absence of this in the same tissue in healthy control subjects is the most convincing evidence of the etiology of pneumonia.¹⁹ Due to TTNA's high specificity and relatively high yield, it is the most acceptable and uncontaminated single way of determining the etiology of pneumonia. The use of CT for guidance allows for good visualization and detection of smaller lesions as well. However, TTNA is not a widely practiced procedure due to concerns regarding the potential adverse effects. These potential complications include, but are not limited to, pneumothorax, hemorrhage, and air embolism. A postprocedure pneumothorax is the most common nonfatal complication, usually caused by large bullae in the path of the biopsy.

Although *S. pneumoniae* is a single bacterial species for the immune system and, therefore, for host defense and susceptibility, it is a collection of different bacterial species because of its polysaccharide capsule. Currently, 93 different types of polysaccharide capsules of *S. pneumoniae* are known to exist, subdivided in serologically distinguishable groups and types.²⁰ The 23 most prevalent serotypes are responsible for 80%–90% of all invasive pneumococcal diseases.²¹ It must be kept in mind that great variation exists in serotype prevalence for the type of pneumococcal disease, the age category of risk groups, and geographical region. Pneumococcal serotypes 1 and 3 appear to have preferences for the lung, while serotypes/groups 6, 10, and 23 more often cause meningitis.^{22,23} In an observational study, the serotype distribution in isolates from patients with invasive pneumococcal disease was found to differ between children (common serotypes 4, 6B, 19F, and 18C) and adults where serotypes 3, 4, and 9V dominated.²⁴ Globally, serotypes 14, 19A, and 19F are most common in children, while in adults and the elderly, serotypes 3, 6A, 7F, and 19A are prevalent.²⁵

The most frequent pneumococcal serotypes in Europe are 1, 3, 7F, 14, and 19A, but rather big differences can be found between European countries.²⁶ On a global scale, the regional differences are much bigger. These aspects are important for the development of pneumococcal vaccines (see also below), because these vaccines should cover as many serotypes as possible, certainly the most common serotypes and the serotypes associated with the most severe disease. Furthermore,

the vaccines should be immunogenic in the major risk groups and, preferably, induce long-lasting immunity.²⁶

Pneumococcal vaccines and vaccination

Two types of pneumococcal vaccines exist, which, from an immunological point of view, have a different mechanism of action depending on whether it is a polysaccharide or a so-called conjugate vaccine (Table 1). The difference in composition of the vaccines is that the polysaccharide vaccines contain a mixture of purified capsular polysaccharides, while the conjugate vaccines contain the capsular polysaccharides covalently linked (conjugated) to a protein carrier.

The current 23-valent polysaccharide vaccine (PPSV23) covers the largest number of serotypes. These 23 serotypes cause 85%–90% of the invasive pneumococcal pneumonia cases in adults in the USA and several other countries.²⁷ The efficacy of PPSV23 in preventing CAP in adults is low (relative risk 0.54, 95% CI: 0.18–1.65).²⁸ Theoretically, the capsular polysaccharides of all 93 serotypes would constitute an all-inclusive and, therefore, complete pneumococcal vaccine. There is, however, a maximum amount of polysaccharide that can be included in a single dosage, and that maximum is reached with 23 serotypes (25 µg polysaccharide per serotype). In dose–response studies, it was found that a vaccine containing 12.5 µg polysaccharide per serotype resulted in lower antibody titers than 25 µg.²⁷

Table 1 Physical, chemical, and immunological characteristics of pneumococcal polysaccharides

Pneumococcal capsular polysaccharides	
Chemical composition	Linear or (limited) branched polymer of 2–8 different monosaccharides
Molecular weight	Large molecules with a molecular weight of 100 to >1000 kDa
Stability	Poorly degraded in vivo, may remain present for months after pneumococcal infection
Immunological properties	Category of T-cell independent type 2 antigens, meaning that for antibody production no specific T lymphocytes are needed. Do not induce immunological memory. Do not induce an immune response in children below 2 years of age

Notes: Data from reference.¹¹⁸ Artist impression of the structure of pneumococcal polysaccharide by Hieronimus Bosch. The Triptych of the Hermit Saints (1493), Gallerie dell'Accademia, Venice, Italy.¹²⁰

Moreover, because of the so-called law of diminishing returns, addition of extra serotypes would not lead to a proportional increase in serotype coverage (Figure 2). The major drawbacks of PPSV23 are 2-fold: 1) this vaccine is not immunogenic in young children and 2) polysaccharide vaccines do not induce immunologic memory (Table 1). Both drawbacks of polysaccharide vaccines can be overcome by coupling of the polysaccharide to a protein carrier, pioneered by Avery and Goebel.²⁹ This Nobel prize worthy discovery was made at a time when all medical research was focused on antibiotics; so, it took over half a century before the principles of Avery were put into practice for the production of polysaccharide conjugate vaccines. The first generation of pneumococcal conjugate vaccines was the 7-valent conjugate vaccine (PCV7), consisting of serotypes 4, 6B, 9V, 14, 18C, 19F, and 23F. This vaccine soon became a part of the standard vaccination schedules for children. After introduction of PCV7, a sharp decline in vaccine-serotype invasive pneumococcal disease was observed in children.^{30,31} Apart from protection against invasive disease, PCV7 also induced mucosal protection, reducing nasopharyngeal colonization and subsequently also reducing the transmission of vaccine serotypes to others. As a result, vaccine-type invasive pneumococcal disease also decreased in the unvaccinated community due to herd protection, particularly in the elderly >65 years of age.^{32–34} The net benefit of PCV7 introduction was limited by the occurrence of the so-called replacement disease, which is invasive pneumococcal disease caused by serotypes not included in the vaccine. For example, 19A

became a frequently occurring serotype that induced CAP, the most frequent serotype in some populations.^{32–35} The fact that 19A became so prevalent while 19F was incorporated in PCV7 came as a surprise. Up till that moment, it was assumed that antibodies against a serotype within one serogroup would lead to cross-protection: antibodies against 6A would also protect against an infection with 6B.^{36–39} Apparently, cross protection within serogroups is not operational for serogroup 19.⁴⁰ Replacement disease especially occurs in older adults and persons with comorbidity. Thus, large-scale implementation of PCV7 has dramatically changed the pneumococcal landscape through the direct effects in children and by indirect herd effects in nonvaccinated persons.^{30,33,34} Serotype replacement disease, next to expanding the coverage, has been one of the arguments for development of 10- and 13-valent conjugate vaccines.^{41–43} These vaccines incorporate more of the most predominant serotypes, including the replacement serotypes (Figure 2).^{44–46} Also, after introduction of PCV13, serotype replacement continues. Across Europe, 24F and 15A now are the emerging serotypes not included in the PPSV23.⁴⁷ In other continents, other serotypes may emerge, such as 23B, 21, and 35B in the USA.^{48,49} The emerging serotypes in Europe, also including 22F and 8 that are PPSV23 serotypes, appear to be less invasive with a relative low case: carrier ratio.⁴⁷ It is too early to tell whether these or other serotypes should be added to the next generation of PCVs. It is also too early to tell whether serotype replacement has come to an end or is still ongoing. At any rate, it is to be expected that the next generation of pneumococcal conjugate vaccines would need to have an expanded coverage. Multivalency ceiling, as discussed above for polysaccharide vaccines, is not an issue for PCV because in the conjugate vaccines, typically only 2–4 µg of polysaccharide is used per serotype. A multivalency ceiling could exist when considering carrier-specific immune suppression (via carrier-induced epitopic suppression, high-dose tolerance as such, or otherwise). This phenomenon has been observed in clinical studies and was reviewed by Findlow and Borrow.⁵⁰ The solution can be to use a carrier protein (or a combination of several different carrier proteins) different from other vaccine components.

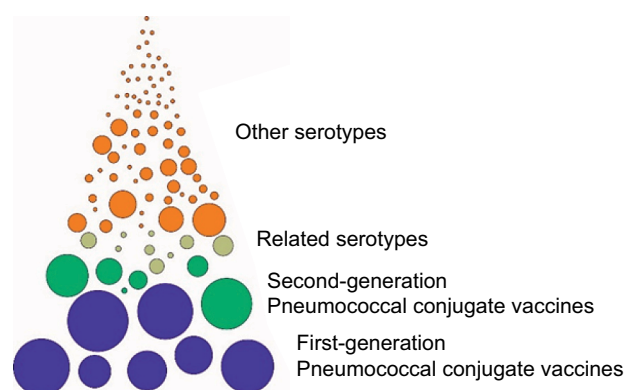


Figure 2 Pneumococcal serotypes and pneumococcal vaccines.

Notes: The first generation of pneumococcal conjugate vaccines (PCV7) consists of the serotypes 4, 6B, 9V, 14, 18C, 19F, and 23F. The second generation is PCV10 (PCV7 serotypes + 1, 5, 7F) and PCV13 (PCV10 serotypes + 3, 6A, 19A). Related serotypes belong to serogroups included in the conjugate vaccines. The size of the serotype circles is proportional to the frequency in invasive pneumococcal diseases in the Netherlands before the introduction of pneumococcal conjugate vaccination. Data from Rodenburg et al.¹¹⁹

Pneumococcal vaccination in the elderly

For the elderly (aged ≥65 years), the recommended vaccine in terms of coverage is PPSV23.⁵¹ This vaccine does protect the elderly against invasive pneumococcal disease, but not completely.^{52–55} The reason(s) why polysaccharide vaccines

have limited effectivity in the elderly is not entirely clear. A decline in functionality of the immune system could be one of the underlying mechanisms. In healthy elderly, both immunoglobulin (Ig) A and IgG anti-pneumococcal antibody levels have been shown to increase during the ages of 70–90.⁵⁶ The functional antibody activity, as assessed by opsonophagocytosis, IgG antibody avidity, and passive protection in mice, however, is decreased in the elderly.⁵⁷ These data suggest that even though there is an increase in the antibody titer, a reduction in the functionality of the antibodies occurs with age, which can explain the limited effectivity of PPSV23 in the elderly. Opsonophagocytosis is mediated primarily by neutrophils, which circulate through the bloodstream, phagocytosing and killing microbes. A decrease in the functional activity of neutrophils due to aging could therefore also contribute to increased vulnerability of the elderly. Indeed, neutrophils of the elderly population showed a significant decline in phagocytic killing of pneumococci opsonized with antibodies and complement.⁵⁸ All these lead to a decline of the ability to generate an adequate immune response and thus increasing the susceptibility to bacterial infections, including pneumonia.

The term that has been coined to describe the declined functionality of the immune system in the elderly is immunosenescence, which is the accumulation of age-associated alterations that result in a progressive deterioration in the immune system. Immunosenescence and its associated chronic low-grade systemic “inflamm aging” contribute to the development and progression of pulmonary disease in older individuals.^{59–61} Many other alterations, which affect both the innate and adaptive immune systems, have been described, which cannot be addressed in detail in this review.^{62–66} All these lead to a decline of the ability to generate an adequate immune response and thus increasing the susceptibility to bacterial infections, including pneumonia.⁶⁷

Whether the limited effectivity of pneumococcal polysaccharide vaccines in the elderly is due to immunosenescence, there is an obvious need for better vaccines for this risk category. The obvious choice would be a conjugate vaccine. In the Netherlands, the efficacy of PCV13 has been tested in older, but otherwise healthy adults.⁶⁸ In a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial, over 80,000 participants >65 years of age were enrolled and followed-up for a period of maximum 2 years.⁶⁹ For CAP caused by vaccine-type pneumococcal strains, the vaccine efficacy was 45.6% (95% CI: 21.8–62.5). For any pneumococcal CAP, vaccine efficacy was lower at 30.6% (95% CI: 9.8–46.7); for any-cause CAP, no protective effect was found for any-cause CAP, vaccine efficacy

5.1% (95% CI: –5.1 to 14.2).^{69,70} Based on the outcome of this study, the current advice for vaccination of the elderly against CAP and other pneumococcal disease now tends to be the use of conjugate vaccines.^{71,72} Based on the data from the GRADE study, 1620 people would be needed to vaccinate (NNV) in order to prevent one case of hospitalized CAP.⁷³ When taking into account the cumulative effect of preventing cases over a 5-year period, the NNV with PCV13 would be substantially lower at 576.⁷⁴ Based on the CAPiTA study, an estimate was made of the quality-adjusted life years, costs of vaccination, and efficacy of the vaccine using incremental cost-effectiveness ratios. It was concluded that vaccination of high-risk individuals in the age category of 65–74 years is cost saving, and when medium-risk individuals aged 65–74 years are included, an incremental cost-effectiveness ratio of €2900 results.⁷⁵

Outcome of pneumonia

William Osler in his book, *The Principles and Practice of Medicine* (first edition published in 1892), summarizes the prognosis of pneumococcal pneumonia as follows: “In a disease which carries off one in every four or five of those attacked the prognosis in a large number of cases is necessarily grave”.⁷⁶ In the era before antibiotics were available, the overall mortality rate of pneumococcal pneumonia was 20%–25%. Osler continues by pointing out the risk groups:

In children and in healthy adults the outlook is good. In the debilitated, in drunkards, and in the aged the chances are against recovery. So fatal is it in the latter class (the elderly) that it has been termed the natural end of the old man.

This latter sentence later was transformed into the saying “pneumonia is old man’s friend”. Risk groups for pneumococcal pneumonia, apart from the elderly, according to Osler, are the debilitated and drunkards. Chronic alcohol abuse indeed suppresses the immune system⁷⁷ and may lead to a higher susceptibility for pneumococcal infections.⁷⁸ Four out of the 6 observational studies found an increased risk for pneumococcal pneumonia in alcohol abusers (odds ratios ranging from 2.9 to 11.4).⁷⁹ We can only speculate whether the current recognized additional risk groups for pneumococcal pneumonia (chronic lung [including asthma], heart, liver, or kidney disease; diabetes; various types of cancer; absence of spleen; and smoking) could be grouped under the heading “debilitated” in Osler’s time and age.^{80,81} In the song “Baby it’s cold outside”, written in 1944 by Frank Loesser for the movie *Neptune’s Daughter*, the male singer appeals to a health risk of the woman he is trying to convince to stay with him: “[...]

if you caught pneumonia and died [...]”. The discovery and implementation of antibiotics offered adequate treatment options for pneumonia and greatly reduced the death rate.⁸² Modern hospitalization and adequate antibiotic treatment has resulted in a 30-day survival of >95% of the overall patient population admitted to the hospital with CAP, and thus, prognosis of pneumonia has improved tremendously.⁸³

The vast majority of pneumonia deaths occur in the second- and third-world countries, but also in the USA, pneumonia remains the eighth leading cause of death, with 15.9 deaths per 100,000 population in 2014. Figures in Europe are also similar.^{84,85} Among infections, pneumonia is the leading cause of hospitalization and death for nursing home residents.^{86,87} Nursing home-acquired pneumonia patients show mortality rates as high as 40% of the patients who required hospitalization.⁸⁸

The patients who survive hospitalization for CAP may still experience adverse outcomes after hospital discharge, and these include readmission and death due to a relapse of pneumonia or because of another cause. In the PORT cohort trial, 30% of CAP patients had died after a median follow-up of 5.9 years.⁸³ Risk factors for late mortality are increased age (>65 years of age), immune suppression, and cardiovascular disease.^{89–91} In our own studies, the (all-cause) long-term mortality of CAP patients is equally high: after 1 year, 17% of these patients have died, and after 5 years, it was 27%.^{92,93}

Three scenarios can be envisioned on the relation between cardiovascular disease and CAP mortality. Preexisting cardiovascular disease as a comorbidity does have a negative impact on survival rates of CAP.⁹⁴ In the second scenario, pneumococcal pneumonia can lead to a ventilation–perfusion mismatch pattern.⁹⁵ This compromised state of oxygenation leads to an increase in myocardial oxygen demand and, as a result, stress on the myocardium. In the third scenario, the pneumococci invade the myocardium and form microlesions that cause cardiac dysfunction.^{96,97} The pneumococci that invade the myocardium form biofilms, making them resistant to antibiotic killing. Moreover, pneumococci that grow in biofilms release large amounts of pneumolysin, thereby killing resident cardiac macrophages and evading the host response.⁹⁸ Via any of these or other pathophysiologic events, major acute cardiac events could be induced. Indeed, patients with pneumococcal pneumonia are substantially more likely to experience simultaneous or subsequent acute cardiac events.^{99–101}

In Osler’s time, pneumococcal pneumonia was the natural end of the old man. Now, after more than a century of improved medical care, the long-term mortality figures

seem to indicate that pneumococcal pneumonia predicts the natural end of the old man. From the above data, it is clear that cardiac involvement, either preexisting or induced, predicts a poor long-term outcome. Recent data from our own group indicate that, on top of and beyond classical pneumonia severity, scoring systems such as CURB65 and PSI, biomarkers for cardiac function (cardiac troponin T), are associated with long-term mortality.⁹³ Future treatments aimed at preventing cardiovascular events could improve long-term survival of patients with pneumococcal pneumonia.¹⁰²

Costs of hospitalization

Milder forms of CAP can be treated by the general practitioner or in an outpatient setting, but ~20%–60% of CAP patients need to be hospitalized. The direct costs of hospitalization account for 56% of the economic burden of CAP in Europe. The remainder of the costs is caused by medication, outpatient care, and loss of workdays of the patients.

The average duration of a hospital stay for CAP varies between different countries. In the Netherlands, the mean hospitalization period was found to be 7.5–12.1 days,^{103,104} in the USA, a similar range of 4–12 days has been found.^{105–109} A comparison of hospitalization costs for CAP in various European countries and the USA shows great differences (Table 2). It has been recognized that comparison between several countries of the costs of hospitalization is difficult

Table 2 Costs of hospitalization of community-acquired pneumonia

Country	Cost of inpatient hospitalization (in dollars)	GDP per capita (in dollars) 2010	References
Belgium	6246	44,241	110
The Czech Republic	1271	19,703	111
France	6406	40,667	110
Germany	5308	42,482	110
Greece	2740	26,782	110
Hungary	1040	13,007	111
Italy	5464	35,663	110
the Netherlands	6060–13,611	50,289	104,107,110,116
Poland	740	12,426	111
Portugal	2933	22,514	110
Slovakia	1752	16,553	110
Spain	4297	30,720	110
Turkey	1129	10,111	110
UK	4063	38,741	110
USA	9492–43,611	48,291	112–115

Note: GDP per capita (2010). Data from UN Data.¹²¹

Abbreviation: GDP, gross domestic product.

to nearly impossible due to different settings and health-care systems.¹¹⁷ Even within a given country, substantial differences can be found, as is evident from Table 2 for the range in hospitalization costs within the Netherlands and the USA. Characteristics of the patient population (age and comorbidities), severity of CAP in relation to intensive care unit (ICU) admission, length of hospital stay, and level of the hospital (second or third level) contribute to this variation. Particularly, the length of a hospital stay is a major cost driver because a general ward stay amounts to 57% of the total hospital costs, followed by ICU nursing with 16%.¹¹⁶ From such a cost breakdown, it also becomes clear that treatment strategies that result in a reduction of the length of stay lead to a substantial reduction in costs.¹⁰³

With an ongoing increase in life expectancy and an aging population in general, the costs of hospitalization probably will increase further in the future. These trends will also affect the cost-effectiveness of preventive measures such as vaccination.

Conclusion

Pneumococcal pneumonia was and still remains a serious disease that mainly affects young children and the elderly. Despite adequate antibiotic treatment, the long-term mortality of pneumococcal pneumonia remains high. Preventive measures therefore are warranted. Pneumococcal conjugate vaccination can prevent invasive and mucosal pneumococcal diseases in children and also in the elderly. It should be recognized that the serotype composition of current pneumococcal conjugate vaccines is not tailored for the elderly, and that replacement disease still could occur. Yet the 13-valent conjugate vaccine has been shown to be protective against the vaccine-included serotypes. Long-term mortality of pneumococcal pneumonia should be included in policy making about introduction of these vaccines for the elderly.

In the painting, *The Triptych of the Hermit Saints* (Figure 3), St. Jerome, St. Antony, and St. Giles are depicted on the 3 separate panels. All the 3 Saints are old men, a risk group for pneumococcal pneumonia. The Triptych is a painting of Hieronymus Bosch, one of the greatest Dutch painters. All of his paintings depict scenes beyond imagination, and even 600 years after his death, the debates on the interpretation of his works continues. *Triptych of the Hermit Saints* is on permanent display in the *Gallerie dell'Accademia*, Venice, Italy, but was brought to “s Hertogenbosch in 2016 on the occasion of Bosch” 600th anniversary. The center panel depicts St. Jerome kneeling in a desert-like landscape and surrounded by symbols of evil. In the left panel, St. Anthony, the



Figure 3 Detail of the right panel of *The Triptych of the Hermit Saints* by Hieronymus Bosch (1493), *Gallerie dell'Accademia*, Venice, Italy.

Note: Reprinted from Wikimedia Commons.¹²⁰

Abbot, is situated in a landscape that has in the background, a burning village. Also, he is surrounded by demons of all sorts. The third hermit, St. Giles, in the right-hand panel clearly stands out. He is praying in his cave and appears to be at total ease, although he has been shot by an arrow. It does not take much imagination (or a bit of bias) to envision the arrow as the syringe by which St. Giles has been vaccinated. For that reason, he is immune against the great variety of demons that also surround him. The variety of demons represent, of course, all the serotypes of pneumococci. On the desk of St. Giles, we see a book of prayers and a roll of paper with something written on it. Maybe, they are the names of other people and other saints, saved thanks to vaccination.

In times of despair, St. Giles, as a patron saint, is called upon in case of infectious disease, either acute or chronic, both for the elderly as for the (very) young. It has to be admitted that, also in case of drought, idiocy, or marital infertility, St. Giles is called upon for help. At any rate, in order to be protected against *S. pneumoniae*, it is better to be vaccinated than to rely on protection by St. Gilles.

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Disclosure

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