

**TIME TRENDS IN PRIMARY-CARE MORBIDITY,
HOSPITALISATION AND MORTALITY
DUE TO PNEUMONIA**

A.B. VAN GAGELDONK-LAFEBER, M.A.H. BOGAERTS,

R.A. VERHEIJ, M.A.B. VAN DER SANDE

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SUMMARY

Most studies reporting pneumonia morbidity are restricted to hospitalised patients, although only a minority of pneumonia patients are admitted to hospital. To get a better understanding of the burden of disease in the general population, we conducted a population-based retrospective study to examine trends in pneumonia incidence in general practice, hospitalisation, and mortality due to pneumonia in the Netherlands between 1997 and 2007. Between 2001/2002 and 2006/2007 there was an adjusted yearly increase of 12% in the clinical diagnosis of pneumonia in patients consulting general practitioners. Hospitalisations increased 5% per year between 1999/2000 and 2006/2007, while mortality annually decreased by 2% between 1997/1998 and 2006/2007. Our study suggests that the morbidity of pneumonia in the Dutch population increased considerably over this period, especially in primary-care settings, and that focusing only on hospitalisation might underestimate the increasing public health burden of pneumonia.

INTRODUCTION

Pneumonia, a common clinical disorder, is defined as an acute symptomatic inflammation of the lower respiratory tract whereby a new infiltrate is visible on a chest X-ray. However, in primary care the diagnosis is usually established on grounds of clinical criteria only [1–3]. Although chest X-ray is considered the gold standard for pneumonia diagnosis, it is only requested for about 20% of patients with a suspected lower respiratory tract infection in primary care [4]. Typical symptoms include cough, chest pain, fever, malaise and shortness of breath; crackles in the lungs are heard at auscultation [5]. Causes of pneumonia are diverse. Infection with micro organisms (bacteria, viruses, fungi or parasites) is most common, but pneumonia may also result from physical or chemical injury of the lungs. A distinction can be made between community-acquired pneumonia (CAP) and nosocomial pneumonia. CAP refers to infections acquired outside hospitals or nursing homes, whereas nosocomial pneumonia describes infections acquired in hospital settings or extended-care facilities.

Despite improved treatment strategies, pneumonia remains a major cause of morbidity and mortality in Western industrial countries [5–9]. Both morbidity and mortality of pneumonia are strongly related with age, with about 90% of all deaths due to pneumonia in industrial countries occurring within the ≥ 65 years age group [5,10–12]. In recent years, increasing trends of hospitalisation due to pneumonia have been reported in the USA [10], Denmark [13], England [14] and the Netherlands [15], with a shifting of age distribution towards an elderly population offered as the major explanation.

Unfortunately, these studies only address hospitalisation, whereas admission to the hospital is needed for only 20–40% of all pneumonia patients [16]. Including data on general practitioner (GP) consultations, will therefore lead to a better understanding of the total burden of disease. We conducted a population-based retrospective study to assess recent trends in incidence of pneumonia in general practice, in hospitalisation, and in mortality due to pneumonia in the Dutch population in the period between 1997 and 2007, adjusted for demographic changes in age and gender of the Dutch population.

METHODS

DATA SOURCES

To provide an overall insight in trends in pneumonia in the Netherlands, three datasets were studied for three different outcomes associated with pneumonia: GP consultations, hospital admissions, and mortality. The observed period differs for the datasets because of the availability of the data.

GP CONSULTATIONS

Data from the Netherlands Information Network of General Practice (LINH), provided by the Netherlands Institute for Health Services Research (NIVEL), from May 2001 to April 2007 was used to investigate trends in the incidence of the clinical diagnosis of pneumonia in general practice. This data was recorded by on average 85 GP practices, with a total registered patient population of about 350,000 patients (December 2004), representative of the Dutch population in respect of age, gender and type of insurance [17,18]. For every consultation, age, gender and the suspected diagnosis are recorded according to the International Classification of Primary Care (ICPC). In addition, referrals and prescribed medications are recorded. For this study, we used data on GP consultations for the clinical diagnosis of pneumonia (defined as ICPC R81) in combination with patients' age and gender. Because many patients with pneumonia consult their GP more than once for the same disease episode, we excluded repeated GP consultations within 90 days after the first pneumonia consultation in the data analyses. We regarded these excluded consultations as belonging to the same episode of pneumonia.

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Data from the Dutch National Medical Register (LMR) from May 1999 to April 2007 was used to investigate trends in hospital admissions due to pneumonia. Data for all patients admitted to every general, teaching and specialised hospital in the Netherlands, registered at the patient's discharge were provided by the LMR and supplied by Prismant, the research and advisory agency for the Dutch

Health Care Service [19]. Data include demographic characteristics of the patient as well as the principal and secondary diagnoses at hospital discharge, coded by ICD-9-CM codes (International Classification of Diseases, 9th revision – Clinical Modification). For this study, pneumonia was defined as ICD-9-CM codes 003.22, 052.1, 055.1, 0.73.0, 083.0 and 480.XX– 487.XX (see Appendix A).

MORTALITY

The cause-of-death registry from Statistics Netherlands (CBS) from May 1997 to April 2007 was used to investigate trends in mortality due to pneumonia. CBS registers both primary and secondary causes of deaths per month, by 5-year age group and gender, based on the recent international classification of diseases (ICD-10). Pneumonia was defined as ICD-10 codes A15, A16, A48.1, A70, A78 and J12–J18 (see Appendix B).

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

Incidence of pneumonia in general practice was calculated as the number of incident cases with the clinical diagnosis of pneumonia per 1,000 registered patients, using seven age groups (0–4, 5–14, 15–24, 25–44, 45–64, 65–74, ≥ 75 years). Incidence of hospitalised pneumonia and mortality due to pneumonia were assessed as respectively the number of patients with main discharge diagnosis pneumonia and the number of deceased with pneumonia as primary or secondary cause of death per 1,000 inhabitants, using 5-year age bands (i.e. 0–4, 5–9, 10–14, ..., ≥ 95 years). The incidence and mortality of pneumonia fluctuates with the season, peaking in December and/or January in most years. This seasonal variation could influence annual trends when looking at calendar years. To correct for this we used so-called ‘respiratory years’ for all analyses, defined as 1 May (year n) until 30 April (year $n+1$). Poisson regression was used to assess the yearly increase in incidence rates and mortality due to pneumonia per age group, adjusted for demographic changes in age and gender of the Dutch population. All statistical analyses were performed using SAS software version 9.1 (SAS Institute, USA).

RESULTS

PNEUMONIA INCIDENCE IN GENERAL PRACTICE

Highest GP consultation rates because of (suspected) pneumonia were seen in the oldest (≥ 65 years) and the youngest (0–4 years; figure 1a) age groups. Between 2001/2002 and 2006/2007 there was an increase in patients visiting their GP with a (suspected) pneumonia from 6.0 to 8.8/1,000 registered patients (table 1). Corrected for demographic changes in age and gender of the Dutch population, there is an adjusted increase of 12% (95% CI 10–14) more patients consulting a GP for the clinical diagnosis of pneumonia every year, which represents a total increase of about 75% in the 5-year study period. This increase was lowest in the 15–24 and 25–44 years age groups [respectively 7% per year (95% CI 3–12) and 9% per year (95% CI 5–13); table 1].

Table 1. Pneumonia incidence in general practice (GP) per 1,000 registered patients, and adjusted increase per year for the period 2001/2002 to 2006/2007, by age group and gender.

Age group, years	Pneumonia incidence GP per 1,000 registered patients		Adjusted increase per year*	
	2001/2002	2006/2007	%	[95% CI]
0-4	12.7	21.0	15.9	[8.4 ; 23.9]
5-14	4.8	6.1	12.3	[6.9 ; 18.4]
15-24	1.7	2.1	7.3	[2.7 ; 12.1]
25-44	3.4	4.2	8.8	[4.5 ; 13.4]
45-64	5.4	8.2	11.5	[7.5 ; 15.6]
65-74	11.3	17.5	13.6	[9.8 ; 17.5]
≥ 75	21.2	31.4	11.1	[6.9 ; 15.5]
Total population	6.0	8.8	11.9	[10.0 ; 13.7]

CI, Confidence interval

* Adjusted for demographic changes in age and gender of the Dutch population

HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Hospitalisation because of pneumonia was most common in the youngest (0–4 years) and the oldest age groups (≥ 65 years; figure 1b). The number of patients hospitalised with a primary diagnosis of pneumonia increased from 1.2 to 1.7/1,000 inhabitants in the period 1999/2000 to 2006/2007 (table 2). After correcting for demographic changes, hospital admission for pneumonia increased 5% per year (95% CI 4.7–5.9), which represents a total increase of 44% for the observed period. This increase was lowest in the 0–4 and 15–24 years age groups [respectively 3% per year (95% CI 0.5–6.1) and 4% per year (95% CI 1.6–5.5); table 2].

Table 2. Hospital admissions due to pneumonia per 1,000 inhabitants and crude and adjusted increases per year for the period 1999/2000 to 2006/2007, by age group and gender.

Age group, years	Hospital admissions per 1,000 inhabitants		Crude increase per year		Adjusted increase per year*	
	1999/2000	2006/2007	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]
0-4	3.1	3.4	3.0	[0.3 ; 5.8]	3.2	[0.5 ; 6.1]
5-14	0.35	0.44	6.3	[4.4 ; 8.2]	6.1	[4.3 ; 8.0]
15-24	0.20	0.23	4.1	[2.2 ; 6.1]	3.5	[1.6 ; 5.5]
25-44	0.39	0.51	4.1	[3.0 ; 5.1]	4.7	[3.6 ; 5.7]
45-64	0.89	1.2	8.3	[7.4 ; 9.2]	5.8	[5.0 ; 6.7]
65-74	3.0	4.0	6.1	[4.9 ; 7.3]	4.9	[3.7 ; 6.1]
≥ 75	6.9	9.6	8.4	[7.3 ; 9.5]	6.2	[5.3 ; 7.2]
Total population	1.2	1.7	6.6	[6.1 ; 7.2]	5.3	[4.7 ; 5.9]

CI, Confidence interval

* Adjusted for demographic changes in age and gender of the Dutch population

MORTALITY

Pneumonia-related mortality occurred mainly in persons aged ≥ 75 years (figure 1c). Between 1997/1998 and 2006/2007 mortality rates in the total population remained constant (0.9/1,000 inhabitants; table 3). After adjusting for demographic changes in age and gender, a significant decrease in mortality rates was seen in all age groups, with the exception of the 45–64 years age group. This decrease was most pronounced in persons aged < 25 years (table 3). In the total population, mortality rates decreased by 2% a year (95% CI 1.7–2.3), representing a total decrease of 17% for the observed period.

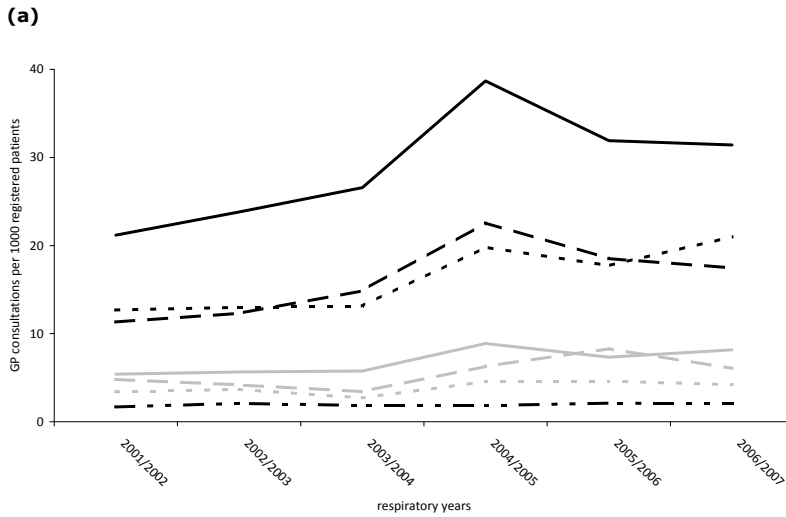
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Table 3. Mortality due to pneumonia per 1,000 inhabitants and crude and adjusted increases per year for the period 1997/1998 to 2006/2007, by age group and gender.

Age group, years	Mortality per 1,000 inhabitants		Crude increase per year		Adjusted increase per year*	
	1997/1998	2006/2007	%	[95% CI]	%	[95% CI]
0-4	0.035	0.024	-5.1	[-8.9; -1.1]	-5.3	[-9.1; -1.4]
5-14	0.016	0.011	-4.8	[-9.1; 0.4]	-5.4	[-9.6; -1.0]
15-24	0.014	0.010	-4.4	[-8.2; -0.4]	-4.6	[-8.4; -0.7]
25-44	0.036	0.028	-3.3	[-5.1; -1.6]	-3.4	[-5.2; -1.6]
45-64	0.275	0.277	1.8	[1.1; 2.6]	-0.7	[-1.4; 0.1]
65-74	1.877	1.660	-1.0	[-1.7; -0.3]	-2.0	[-2.7; -1.4]
≥75	11.96	10.72	-0.1	[-0.7; 0.6]	-2.1	[-2.6; -1.6]
Total population	0.9	0.9	-0.1	[-0.5; 0.2]	-2.0	[-2.3; -1.7]

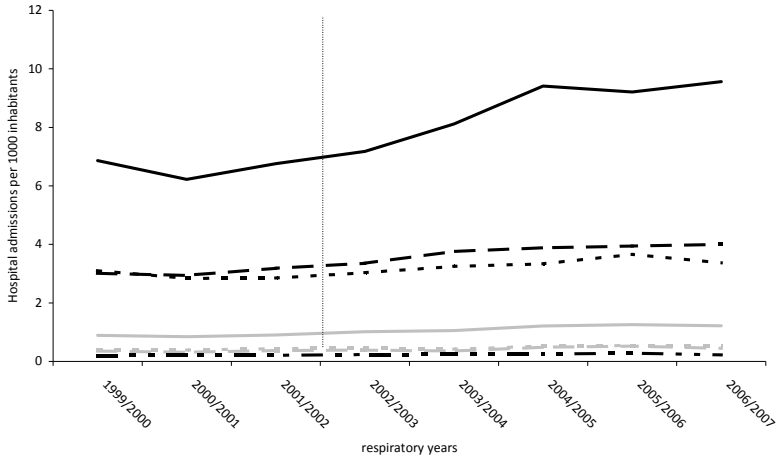
CI, Confidence interval

* Adjusted for demographic changes in age and gender of the Dutch population



TIME TRENDS PNEUMONIA

(b)



(c)

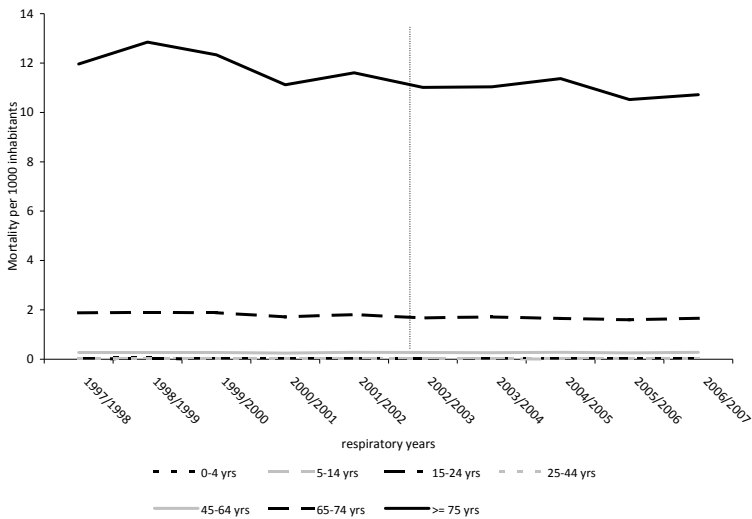


Figure 1. Trends, by age group, for (a) pneumonia incidence in general practice per 1,000 registered patients for the period 2001/2002 to 2006/2007, (b) incidence of hospital admissions due to pneumonia per 1,000 inhabitants for the period 1999/2000 to 2006/2007, (c) incidence of mortality due to pneumonia per 1,000 inhabitants for the period 1997/1998 to 2006/2007.

DISCUSSION

This study demonstrates that pneumonia is a great public health concern. Our population-based study is unique in including data on the clinical diagnosis of pneumonia in primary care. We demonstrated that the increasing trend in the incidence of the pneumonia in primary care is considerably steeper than the increasing trend in hospitalisation due to pneumonia. Earlier studies addressing only hospitalisation might have underestimated the total public health burden of pneumonia.

Both the pneumonia incidence in general practice and the yearly increase in hospitalisation was high in the youngest (0–4 years) and oldest (≥ 65 years) age groups. Hospital admission because of pneumonia was also high in these age groups, while the yearly increase of hospitalisation in older persons (6%) was higher than in younger persons (3%).

In 2006 and 2007, LMR reported a (temporarily) lower coverage of hospitals reporting their discharge data. Still, we found that the incidence of hospitalised pneumonia in 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 was almost similar with that in 2004/2005. The increase in hospitalisation found in our study might therefore be slightly underestimated.

The rising incidence of pneumonia seems to involve age groups in addition to the youngest and oldest, since substantial increases in the incidence of clinical diagnosis in general practice ($>10\%$) and in hospitalisation ($>5\%$) were seen in the 5–14 and 45–64 years age groups for men and women.

The shift of age distribution towards an elderly population did not fully explain the rising morbidity, because we found increasing trends despite adjustment for demographic changes in the age of the Dutch population.

In contrast with the increasing trend in the incidence of the clinical diagnosis pneumonia in primary care and hospitalisation due to pneumonia, we found a slightly decreasing trend in mortality after adjustment for demographic changes in the age and gender of the Dutch population.

Our results in respect of hospitalisation and mortality are consistent with recent trends found in Denmark, England and USA [10,13,14]. In Denmark, incidence of hospital admissions increased by 50% between 1994 and 2003, whereas relative in-hospital mortality within 30 days after the admission data decreased by 11% [13]. Incidence of hospitalised pneumonia in the elderly in the USA increased by

20% from 1988–1990 to 2000–2002, and in-hospital mortality remained constant [10]. In England a 34% increase in the incidence of hospital admissions for pneumonia was seen in recent years [14]. A study on pneumonia-related mortality in the Netherlands reported an increase since 1990, although there seems to be a decreasing trend towards the end of the study period (1999–2002) [15]. Our results suggest this decreasing trend in pneumonia mortality has continued. Our findings are not completely comparable with the results of Oosterheert et al. [15], as we used ‘respiratory years’ instead of calendar years.

As previously, mentioned, demographic changes do not fully explain the rising morbidity. However, a higher prevalence of chronic diseases due to an ageing population and altered lifestyles might partially explain our findings [10,13,20]. The purpose of this study was to explore current trends and there was no possibility to look at co-morbidity in all three datasets. The GP dataset does hold this information, making it an interesting option for future research.

There are several other possible explanations for the increasing incidence of clinical diagnosis of pneumonia in primary care and the increasing trend for hospitalisation with somewhat declining mortality due to pneumonia. The increase in incidence of GP consultations might be a result of a change of behaviour in regard to seeking medical care in the general population. In that case, we would also expect an increase in the total number of GP consultations over the past years. However, the overall frequency of GP consultation in the Netherlands was more or less stable over the observation period [1,8]. Moreover, the increase in hospitalised pneumonia argues against a behavioural change being the main explanation.

The increase in hospitalisation might be caused by changes in the policy regarding admission of patients or by treatment strategies. In general, patients with pneumonia in the Netherlands are treated in the ambulatory setting. According to the national guidelines, only patients with severe CAP or antibiotic treatment failure are referred to hospital [1]. There have been no specific alterations in these guidelines in the recent years that could account for the increase in hospitalisation found in our study.

Another possible explanation for the increasing incidence of morbidity but decreasing mortality of pneumonia is variation in the pathogens causing pneumonia. Both changes in the prevalence of pathogens and changes in the virulence of specific pathogens might have caused a higher pathogenicity but

lower mortality. These changes might be a result of recent strategies to reduce antibiotic prescriptions. However, the Dutch antibiotic prescribing rates are already low compared with other European countries and the USA and remained almost constant over the past decade [21,22].

A limitation of our ecological study is the use of three datasets that do not consist of completely the same type of patients. Moreover, the existence of potential shifts in other respiratory diagnoses was not covered by our study. The comparison between the databases must therefore be interpreted with some caution, but is not expected to affect the overall increasing trend in the incidence of pneumonia in primary care and in hospitalisation.

The apparent peak in GP consultations for pneumonia in 2004/2005 is probably related to the relatively high incidence of influenza that year, since pneumonia is a common complication of influenza infection [23]. On the contrary, some of the influenza patients might be misclassified as pneumonia cases. The diagnosis pneumonia was based on registered codes, whereas no information was available on clinical symptoms and/or the presence of infiltrative abnormalities on chest X-ray, another limitation of our study. This might also have resulted in some misclassification of other illnesses presenting with similar symptoms, e.g. bronchitis [24]. In addition, a recent study showed that the overall sensitivity for detecting CAP with the ICD-CM codes, which are used in the LMR dataset, is modest (72.4%) [25]. However, there is no reason to believe that the extent of both types of misclassification changed during the observed period, and it is therefore not expected to affect the increasing trend in morbidity.

In conclusion, our study showed that focusing only on hospitalisation conceals the increasing public health burden of pneumonia in the general population. Future studies would benefit from linking GP, hospital and mortality data by individual patient. This would allow the investigation of possible changes in primary care treatment of and referral rates for pneumonia that might underlie these changes.

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APPENDIX A

List of pneumonia-related ICD-9-CM codes (International Classification of Disease 9th revision, Clinical Modification).

ICD-9-CM code	Explanation
003.22	Salmonella pneumonia
052.1	Varicella with (hemorrhagic) pneumonia
055.1	Postmeasles pneumonia
073.0	Ornithosis with pneumonia
0830.0	Q fever
480.XX	Viral pneumonia
481	Pneumococcal pneumonia [<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>]
482.XX	Other bacterial pneumonia
483	Pneumonia due to other specified organism
484.XX	Pneumonia in infectious diseases classified elsewhere
485	Bronchopneumonia, organism unspecified
486	Pneumonia, organism unspecified
487.0	Influenza with pneumonia

APPENDIX B

List of pneumonia-related ICD-10 codes (International Classification of Diseases, 10th revision).

ICD-10 code	Explanation
A15	Respiratory tuberculosis, bacteriologically and histologically confirmed
A16	Respiratory tuberculosis, not confirmed bacteriologically or histologically
A48.1	legionnaires' disease
A70	psittacosis
A78	viral pneumonia, not elsewhere classified
J12	viral pneumonia, not elsewhere classified
J13	pneumonia due to <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>
J14	pneumonia due to <i>Haemophilus influenzae</i>
J15	bacterial pneumonia, not elsewhere classified
J16	pneumonia due to other infectious organisms, not elsewhere classified
J17	pneumonia in disease classified elsewhere
J18	pneumonia, organism unspecified

