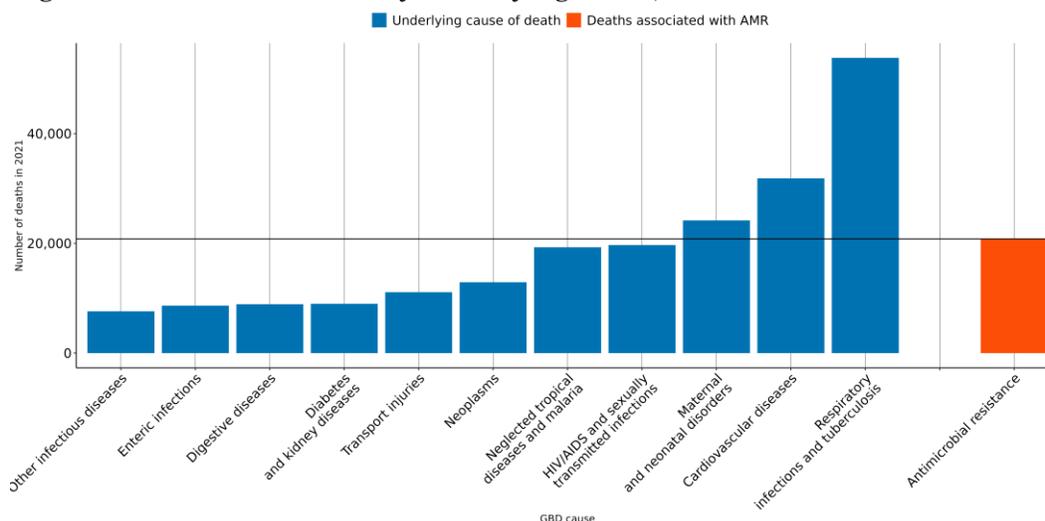


The burden of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in Angola

Executive summary

- Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is a major global health threat, over **6,000 lives** have been lost each year since 1990 in Angola due to AMR.
- In 2021, there were an estimated **4,520 UI (2,960-6,070)** deaths attributable to AMR and **20,800 UI (14,900-26,700)** deaths associated with AMR in this location.
- The largest number of deaths associated with AMR in 2021 occurred among those aged **under 5** in the country.
- Among the most deadly pathogen-drug combinations in 2021 were *Acinetobacter baumannii* resistant to carbapenems, *Streptococcus pneumoniae* resistant to beta lactam / beta-lactamase inhibitors and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* resistant to carbapenems.

Figure 1 Number of deaths by underlying cause, and those associated with AMR in 2021



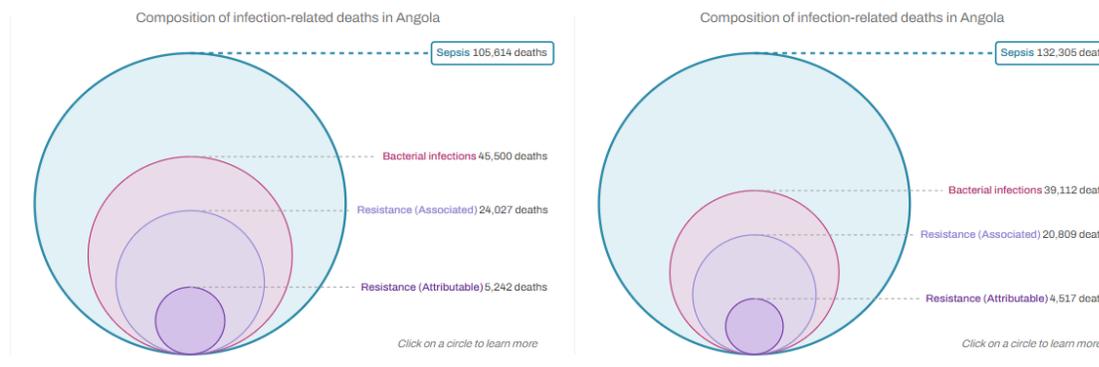
- In 2021, the number of deaths associated with AMR (orange bar in figure 2) were high compared to the most relevant underlying causes of death (depicted in blue) in the country. AMR associated deaths occur within multiple Global Burden of Disease (GBD) causes of death and AMR is not an underlying cause of death by itself.
- At the [2024 United Nations General Assembly high level meeting on antimicrobial resistance](#), country members agreed to aim for a **10% reduction** compared to 2019 baseline (**from 4.95 to 4.45 million**) in the global number of deaths associated with AMR by 2030. But [our forecast](#) indicates that in absence of concerted action, deaths associated with AMR could reach **5.5 million** (UI 4.8 - 6.2) if current trends continue. For Angola, a 10% reduction means to decrease the number of deaths associated with AMR to **19,900**, but currently the trend for this country could reach up to **23,900 UI [16,900-32,400]** AMR-associated deaths in 2030.

AMR in Angola

Key takeaways

- Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is a major global health threat, over *a million lives* have been lost each year since 1990.
- Globally, 4.71 (95% Uncertainty Interval (UI) 4.2-5.2) million deaths were associated with bacterial drug-resistant infections in 2021.
- And 1.14 (UI 1 - 1.3) million deaths were attributable to bacterial drug-resistant infection in the same year.
- *39 (UI 33 - 46) million deaths* directly attributable to bacterial AMR are projected to occur between 2025-2050 unless concerted action is taken. This equates to three deaths every minute.

Figure 2 Comparing 30 years of infection related deaths, and those associated with and attributable to AMR in Angola between 1990 and 2019.



- To look at these and more visualization interactively visit [Measuring Infectious Causes and Resistance Outcomes for Burden Estimation \(MICROBE\)](#)
- In **Angola** in 2021, there were an estimated **4,520 UI (2,960-6,070)** deaths attributable to AMR and **20,800 UI (14,900-26,700)** deaths associated with AMR. Here “*attributable deaths*” are considered to be those that would have been prevented had the drug-resistant bacteria causing the infections not been drug-resistant. “*Associated deaths*” are considered to be those that would not have occurred had the infections been prevented entirely.
- Across 204 countries, **Angola has the 27th highest** age-standardized mortality rate associated with AMR in 2021.
- *Table 1* shows the bacteria which caused most deaths in 2021 (↑ indicates an increasing estimated annual rate between 1990-2021, ↓ indicates a decreasing annual trend), and *table 2* shows the pathogen-drug combinations which caused most deaths in 2021.

Table 1. Bacteria which cause most deaths in 2021 (Number of deaths in parenthesis)

	Overall susceptible and resistant	Associated	Attributable
Burden rank	Mycobacterium tuberculosis 12,100 UI (8,210-16,000) ↓	Streptococcus pneumoniae 5,360 UI (3,880-6,830) ↓	Streptococcus pneumoniae 1,020 UI (622-1,410) ↓
	Streptococcus pneumoniae 5,950 UI (4,430-7,470) ↓	Klebsiella pneumoniae 3,560 UI (2,630-4,490) ↓	Klebsiella pneumoniae 785 UI (540-1,030) ↓
	Klebsiella pneumoniae 4,150 UI (3,150-5,160) ↓	Escherichia coli 2,220 UI (1,580-2,870) ↓	Acinetobacter baumannii 638 UI (474-801) ↑
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa 2,790 UI (2,130-3,460) ↑	Staphylococcus aureus 2,080 UI (1,380-2,780) ↑	Escherichia coli 445 UI (276-614) ↓
	Staphylococcus aureus 2,690 UI (2,040-3,340) ↑	Acinetobacter baumannii 1,750 UI (1,280-2,230) ↑	Pseudomonas aeruginosa 423 UI (252-593) ↑
	Escherichia coli 2,460 UI (1,840-3,090) ↓	Pseudomonas aeruginosa 1,660 UI (1,120-2,200) ↑	Staphylococcus aureus 322 UI (191-453) ↑
	Acinetobacter baumannii 2,150 UI (1,630-2,670) ↑	Group B Streptococcus 758 UI (473-1,040) ↓	Mycobacterium tuberculosis 199 UI (0-648) ↑
	Group B Streptococcus 1,140 UI (813-1,470) ↓	Mycobacterium tuberculosis 677 UI (138-1,760) ↑	Serratia spp. 142 UI (98-186) ↓
	Haemophilus influenzae 796 UI (590-1,000) ↓	Serratia spp. 502 UI (355-648) ↓	Enterobacter spp. 136 UI (84-187) ↑
	Serratia spp. 752 UI (544-960) ↑	Enterobacter spp. 485 UI (356-613) ↑	Group B Streptococcus 131 UI (63-198) ↓

Annualized rate of change (1990-2021): <-3% (dark blue), -3% to -1.5% (medium blue), -1.5% to 0% (light blue), 0% to 1.5% (pink), 1.5% to 3% (red), 3% to 5% (dark red), >5.0% (black)

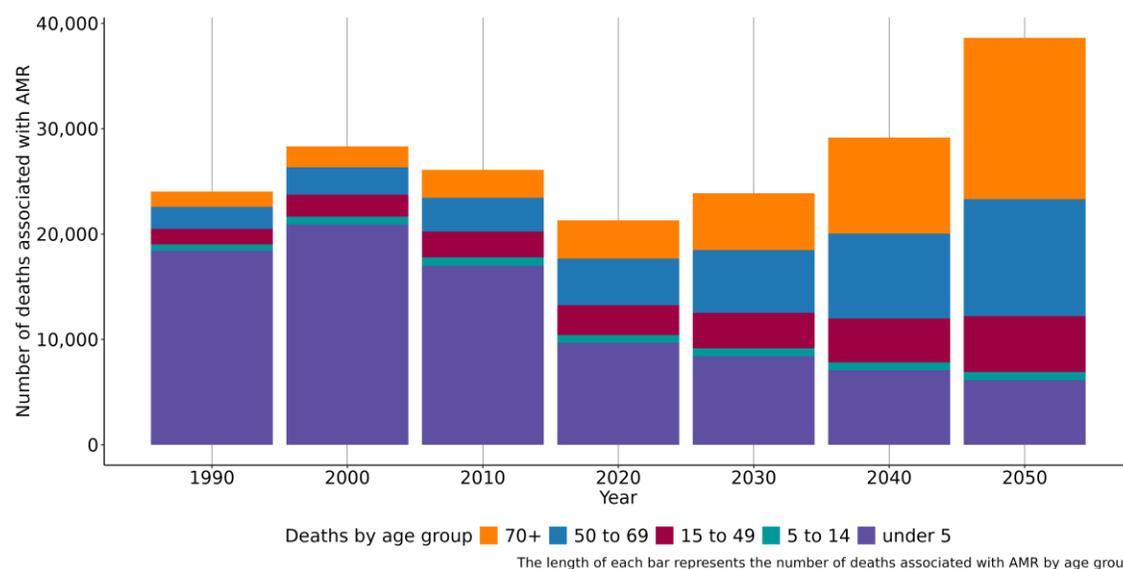
Table 2. Combinations which cause most deaths in 2021 (Number of deaths in parenthesis)

	Associated	Attributable
Burden Rank	Streptococcus pneumoniae Macrolides 4,750 UI (3,400-6,090) ↑	Streptococcus pneumoniae Carbapenems 355 UI (160-549) ↓
	Streptococcus pneumoniae TMP-SMX 4,000 UI (2,550-5,450) ↓	Streptococcus pneumoniae Beta-Lactam/Lactamase Inhib. 289 UI (136-443) ↓
	Streptococcus pneumoniae Beta-Lactam/Lactamase Inhib. 3,300 UI (1,950-4,650) ↓	Acinetobacter baumannii Carbapenems 216 UI (112-321) ↑
	Klebsiella pneumoniae TMP-SMX 3,240 UI (2,380-4,110) ↓	Klebsiella pneumoniae Aminoglycosides 206 UI (131-281) ↑
	Klebsiella pneumoniae Aminoglycosides 2,910 UI (2,110-3,700) ↑	Mycobacterium tuberculosis MDR excluding XDR 196 UI (0-639) ↑
	Klebsiella pneumoniae Beta-Lactam/Lactamase Inhib. 2,850 UI (1,930-3,770) ↓	Streptococcus pneumoniae Macrolides 176 UI (95-257) ↑
	Klebsiella pneumoniae Fluoroquinolones 2,250 UI (1,490-3,010) ↑	Pseudomonas aeruginosa Carbapenems 170 UI (80-261) ↑
	Escherichia coli Aminopenicillin 2,110 UI (1,290-2,930) ↓	Acinetobacter baumannii Fluoroquinolones 169 UI (126-212) ↑
	Escherichia coli TMP-SMX 1,810 UI (1,300-2,310) ↓	Staphylococcus aureus TMP-SMX 153 UI (87-219) ↑
	Acinetobacter baumannii Beta-Lactam/Lactamase Inhib. 1,710 UI (1,250-2,160) ↑	Klebsiella pneumoniae Fluoroquinolones 151 UI (86-217) ↑

Annualized rate of change (1990-2021): <-3% (dark blue), -3% to -1.5% (medium blue), -1.5% to 0% (light blue), 0% to 1.5% (pink), 1.5% to 3% (red), 3% to 5% (dark red), >5.0% (black)

- Independently of antimicrobial resistance, the infectious syndromes accounting for the most deaths in 2021 were as follows (estimated thousands of deaths in parenthesis) bloodstream infections (16,400 UI (12,000-20,800)), lower respiratory infection (excl. COVID) (15,900 UI (12,100-19,800)), tuberculosis (12,100 UI (8,210-16,000)), diarrhea (8,190 UI (5,150-11,200)) and meningitis (3,100 UI (2,040-4,170)).

Figure 3. Number of deaths associated with AMR by age group between 1990-2020 and 2050 projection



- In Angola, people aged under 5 saw the largest number of deaths associated with AMR both in 1990 and 2021, which indicates that under 5 continues to be particularly vulnerable to infections which are resistant to antibiotics. In 2021, the number of deaths associated with AMR among the under 5 was 9,080 UI (6,120-12,000), whereas the mortality rate per 100,000 was 910 UI (697-1,120).

Data sources for Angola

In total, 520 million individual records or isolates covering 19,513 study-location-years were used as input data to our estimation process. The subset of input data for this country is shown below.

Table 3. Data inputs for Angola by source type

Source type	Years	Sample size	Sample size units
Antibiotic use	2010-2021	284	Study-year datapoints
Microbial or laboratory data without outcome	2010-2021	161	Isolates
Literature studies	2010-2021	102	Cases/isolates/susceptibility tests

More information

About GRAM:

The purpose of the Global Research on AntiMicrobial resistance (GRAM) project is to **generate accurate and timely estimates of the magnitude and trends in antimicrobial resistance (AMR) burden** across the world, which can be used to inform treatment guidelines and agendas for decision-making and research, detect emerging problems and monitor trends to inform global strategies, as well as facilitate the assessment of interventions over time.

GRAM is the flagship project of the University of Oxford–IHME Strategic Partnership. GRAM was launched with support from the United Kingdom Department of Health and Social Care’s Fleming Fund, and the Wellcome Trust.

All resources:

For all resources on AMR analysis at IHME, visit <https://www.healthdata.org/antimicrobial-resistance>.

To look at these and more visualization interactively visit [Measuring Infectious Causes and Resistance Outcomes for Burden Estimation \(MICROBE\)](#).

Data sources:

To download the list of data input sources by country, and AMR results by region, visit the [Global Health Data Exchange \(GHDx\)](#).

Contact us:

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