# The burden of antimicrobial resistance (AMR) in Botswana

Executive summary

- Antimicrobial Resistance (AMR) is a major global health threat, over **300 lives** have been lost each year since 1990 in Botswana due to AMR.

- In 2021, there were an estimated **283 UI (198-368)** deaths attributable to AMR and **1,230 UI (887-1,570)** deaths associated with AMR in this location.

- The largest number of deaths associated with AMR in 2021 occurred among those aged **70+** in the country.

- Among the most deadly pathogen-drug combinations in 2021 were multi-drug resistant *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* (excluding extensive drug-resistance), *Acinetobacter baumannii* resistant to carbapenems and *Streptococcus pneumoniae* resistant to carbapenems.

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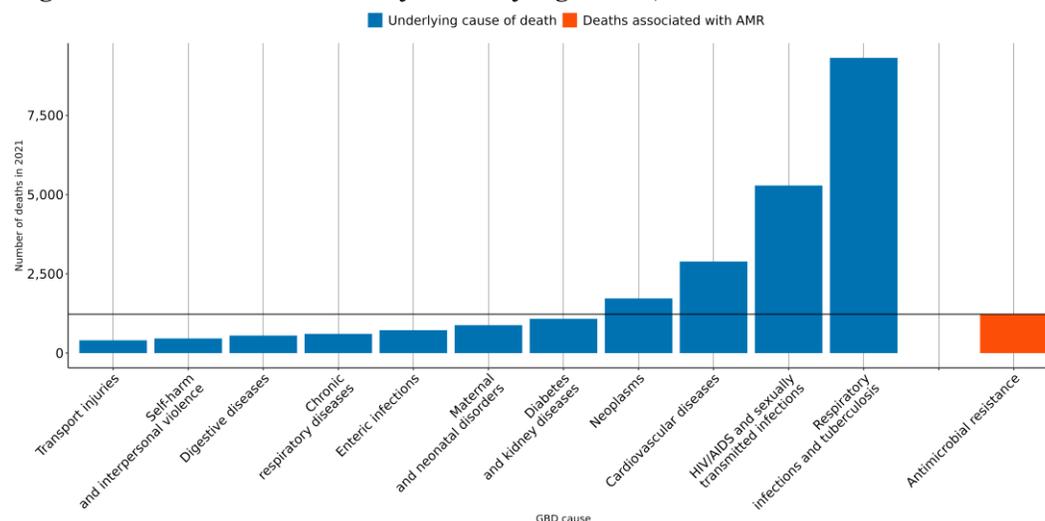

- In 2021, the number of deaths associated with AMR (orange bar in *figure 2*) were high compared to the most relevant underlying causes of death (depicted in blue) in the country. AMR associated deaths occur within multiple Global Burden of Disease (GBD) causes of death and AMR is not an underlying 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 Botswana, a 10% reduction means to decrease the number of deaths associated with AMR to **1,180**, but currently the trend for this country could reach up to **1,370 UI [964-1,900]** AMR-associated deaths in 2030.

AMR in Botswana

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 Botswana between 1990 and 2019.
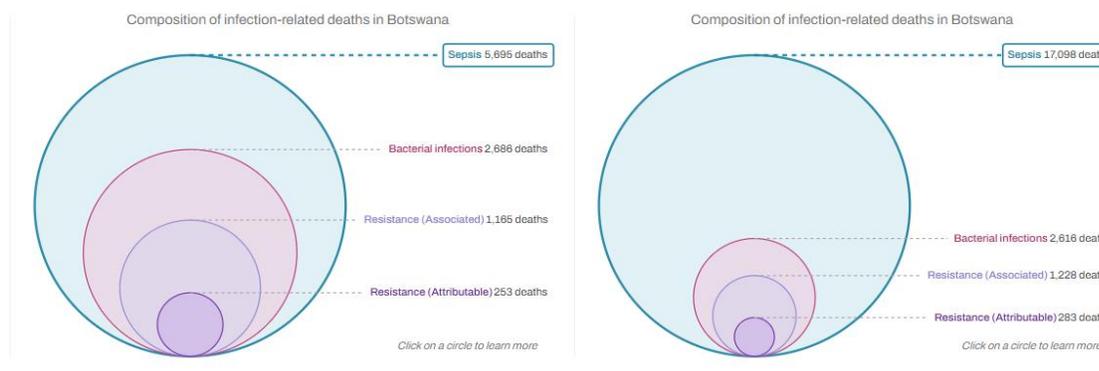
- To look at these and more visualization interactively visit Measuring Infectious Causes and Resistance Outcomes for Burden Estimation (MICROBE)

- In **Botswana** in 2021, there were an estimated **283 UI (198-368)** deaths attributable to AMR and **1,230 UI (887-1,570)** 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, **Botswana has the 62nd 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)

Burden rank	Overall susceptible and resistant		Associated		Attributable	
	Mycobacterium tuberculosis 790 UI (514-1,070)	↓	Streptococcus pneumoniae 223 UI (152-293)	↓	Streptococcus pneumoniae 51 UI (30-72)	↓
	Streptococcus pneumoniae 304 UI (235-372)	↓	Escherichia coli 200 UI (152-247)	↑	Acinetobacter baumannii 46 UI (38-55)	↑
	Klebsiella pneumoniae 263 UI (213-314)	↑	Klebsiella pneumoniae 178 UI (130-227)	↓	Escherichia coli 38 UI (26-50)	↑
	Staphylococcus aureus 229 UI (184-273)	↑	Staphylococcus aureus 123 UI (76-170)	↑	Klebsiella pneumoniae 37 UI (25-49)	↓
	Escherichia coli 223 UI (178-267)	↑	Acinetobacter baumannii 115 UI (92-138)	↑	Mycobacterium tuberculosis 25 UI (0-78)	↑
	Pseudomonas aeruginosa 199 UI (161-238)	↑	Pseudomonas aeruginosa 107 UI (74-139)	↑	Pseudomonas aeruginosa 25 UI (16-34)	↑
	Acinetobacter baumannii 118 UI (95-141)	↓	Mycobacterium tuberculosis 76 UI (17-192)	↑	Staphylococcus aureus 20 UI (11-30)	↑
	Group B Streptococcus 62 UI (48-76)	↑	Serratia spp. 42 UI (34-50)	↑	Serratia spp. 12 UI (10-15)	↑
	Shigella spp. 59 UI (24-95)	↓	Enterobacter spp. 32 UI (25-39)	↑	Enterobacter spp. 9 UI (7-12)	↑
	Serratia spp. 50 UI (40-59)	↑	Enterococcus faecalis 20 UI (14-25)	↑	Enterococcus faecalis 3 UI (2-5)	↑

Annualized rate of change (1990-2021) <-3% -1.5% to 0% 1.5% to 3% >5.0% -3% to -1.5% 0% to 1.5% 3% to 5%

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

Burden Rank	Associated			Attributable		
	Escherichia coli Aminopenicillin	189 UI (127-251)	↑	Acinetobacter baumannii Carbapenems	31 UI (24-37)	↑
	Streptococcus pneumoniae TMP-SMX	180 UI (110-249)	↓	Streptococcus pneumoniae Carbapenems	30 UI (17-44)	↓
	Klebsiella pneumoniae TMP-SMX	162 UI (118-207)	↓	Mycobacterium tuberculosis MDR excluding XDR	25 UI (0-77)	↑
	Escherichia coli TMP-SMX	155 UI (118-193)	↑	Klebsiella pneumoniae TMP-SMX	11 UI (5-17)	↑
	Streptococcus pneumoniae Beta-Lactam/Lactamase Inhib.	133 UI (72-193)	↓	Pseudomonas aeruginosa Anti-pseudomonal	10 UI (6-14)	↑
	Klebsiella pneumoniae Beta-Lactam/Lactamase Inhib.	123 UI (74-171)	↓	Escherichia coli 3GC	9 UI (3-15)	↑
	Streptococcus pneumoniae Carbapenems	112 UI (64-161)	↓	Acinetobacter baumannii Fluoroquinolones	9 UI (7-11)	↑
	Escherichia coli Beta-Lactam/Lactamase Inhib.	112 UI (84-140)	↑	Pseudomonas aeruginosa Fluoroquinolones	8 UI (6-12)	↑
	Acinetobacter baumannii Carbapenems	112 UI (89-135)	↑	Escherichia coli TMP-SMX	8 UI (5-12)	↑
	Acinetobacter baumannii 4GC	112 UI (89-135)	↑	Streptococcus pneumoniae Beta-Lactam/Lactamase Inhib.	8 UI (4-12)	↑

Annualized rate of change (1990-2021) <-3% -1.5% to 0% 1.5% to 3% >5.0% -3% to -1.5% 0% to 1.5% 3% to 5%

- Independently of antimicrobial resistance, the infectious syndromes accounting for the most deaths in 2021 were as follows (estimated thousands of deaths in parenthesis) lower respiratory infection (excl. COVID) (1,240 UI (949-1,530)), bloodstream infections (969 UI (784-1,150)), tuberculosis (790 UI (514-1,070)), diarrhea (719 UI (426-1,010)) and peritoneal and intra-abdominal infections (133 UI (97-169)).

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

Deaths by age group: ■ 70+ ■ 50 to 69 ■ 15 to 49 ■ 5 to 14 ■ under 5
The length of each bar represents the number of deaths associated with AMR by age group
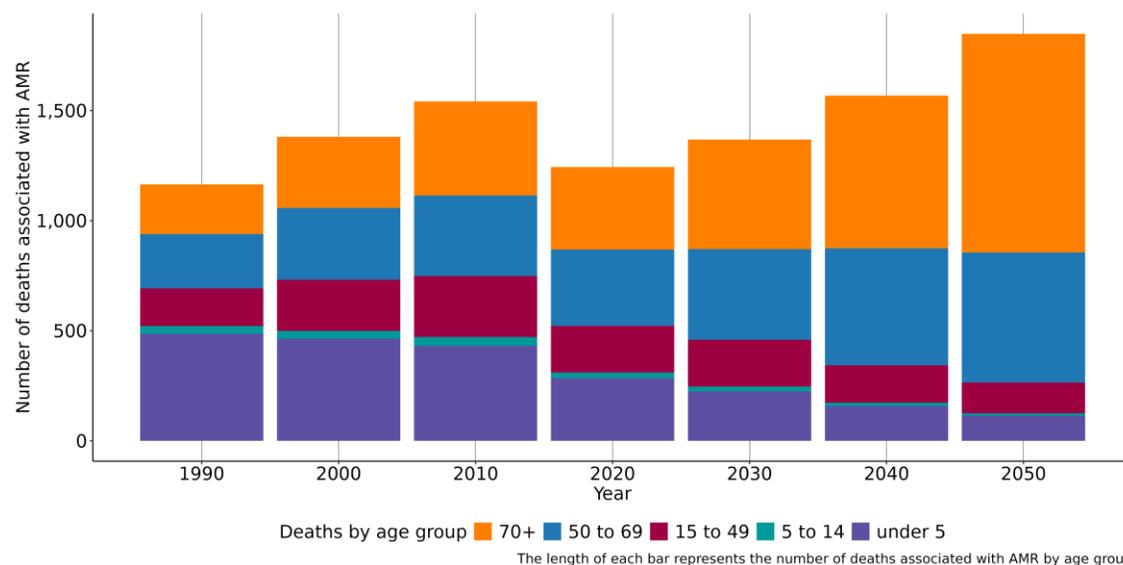
- In Botswana, people aged under 5 experienced the largest number of deaths associated with AMR in 1990 but this changed by 2021 as the largest number of deaths occurred among the 70+. This indicates that prevention of infections among the under 5 has contributed to the reduction in the number of AMR associated deaths. In 2021, the number of deaths associated with AMR among the 70+ was 363 UI (269-458), whereas the mortality rate per 100,000 was 621 UI (459-783).

Data sources for Botswana

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 Botswana by source type

Source type	Years	Sample size	Sample size units
Microbial or laboratory data without outcome	1990-2021	6,339	Isolates
Literature studies	1990-2021	2,190	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:

- For inquiries about the analysis and questions from government officials, health departments, or research institutions: engage@healthdata.org

- For media-related inquiries: media@healthdata.org

- **Bluesky**: @ihmeuw.bsky.social

- **Twitter**: @IHME_UW

- **Facebook**: https://www.facebook.com/IHMEUW

- **LinkedIn**: https://www.linkedin.com/company/institute-for-health-metrics-and-evaluation