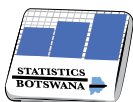
A photograph of a woman with dark hair tied back, wearing a white shirt, holding a baby. The image is softly blurred and serves as the background for the report cover.

Botswana maternal mortality ratio(MMR)

2014 - 2018



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Preface

This Stats Brief presents Maternal Mortality Ratio for the years 2014 to 2018. Data used for this brief is provided by the Ministry of Health and wellness through reporting from the health facilities. The brief assesses the major causes of maternal mortality with a view to monitoring the effectiveness of Government interventions to ensure that no mother dies as a result of child birth. This commitment is underscored by Government subscription to the Sustainable Development Goal of 'ensuring healthy lives and promoting wellbeing for all ages'. The SDGs commits countries to reducing global maternal mortality ratio to less than 70 deaths per 100,000 live births. The Goals also advocates for a large proportion of births being attended to by skilled health personnel.

The brief shows that Maternal Mortality Ratio declined steadily from 156.6 in 2016 to 143.2 in 2017 and currently estimated at 133.7 deaths per 100000 live births. The leading cause of maternal mortality was Genital tract and pelvic infection following abortion and ectopic and molar pregnancy with 19.7 percent, followed by Other immediate postpartum haemorrhage with 11.3 per cent.

We continue to note a high number of mothers delivering in health facilities. The brief shows an overwhelming 99.8 percent of all births are estimated to have occurred in the health facilities supervised by a skilled health professional.

Statistics Botswana welcomes contributions of all stakeholders and collaborating partners who ensured that this product is made possible. We welcome suggestions on how to improve this brief to effectively monitor the SDGs and ensure that no mother dies during childbirth due to preventable causes.

Thank you



Dr Burton Mguni
Statistician General

November 2019

1.0 Introduction

This Stats Brief provides information on Botswana Maternal Mortality Ratio for the period 2014 – 2018. Maternal Mortality Ratio is defined as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. As part of a collaborative effort between Statistics Botswana and Ministry of Health and Wellness (Department of Public Health- Sexual and Reproductive Health SRH) to enable and improve the availability and quality of maternal mortality information, the parties, ensure that data on live births and maternal deaths are provided. The data for the period 2014 to 2018 are provisional until the National Annual Health Statistics Reports are published.

We hope readers and users of this information will find this brief informative and we welcome input on how to further improve the content of this publication.

2.0 Access to Health Services and Birth Attendants Assistance

The 2007 Botswana Family Health Survey shows that 95 percent of Botswana's population have access to health services and live within an average of 8 kilometers radius from the nearest health facility. Hence there is a high coverage and precision on the collection of births and deaths data.

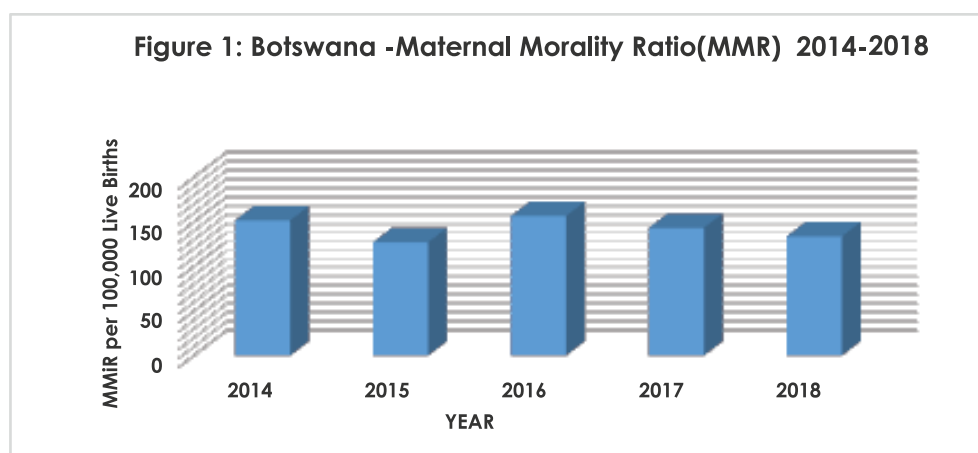
The 2007 Botswana Family Health Survey further indicated that over 99 percent of deliveries have been assisted by skilled birth attendants in cities/towns, accounting for 97.2 percent in urban villages and 90.2 percent in rural areas. The high level of birth attendance by skilled health personnel should lead to accurate identification and classification of maternal death cases, as well as certification of causes of maternal deaths. The survey further indicated that over 95 percent of all reported deliveries occur in health facilities.

3.0 Maternal Mortality Ratio Trend

Botswana Maternal Mortality Ratio for the period 2014 to 2018 is shown in **Table 1** and **Figure 1**. The MMR declined from 143.2 to 133.7 per 100,000 live-births between 2017 and 2018.

Table 1: Botswana Maternal Mortality Ratio 2014– 2018

| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| Institutional live births | 47,273 | 57,290 | 54,159 | 52,242 | 52,999 |
| Non-Institutional live-births | 205 | 190 | 108 | 116 | 116* |
| Total live-births | 47,478 | 57,480 | 54,267 | 52,358 | 53,115 |
| Maternal Deaths | 72 | 73 | 85 | 75 | 71 |
| Maternal Morality Ratio (per 100,000 live-births) | 151.6 | 127.0 | 156.6 | 143.2 | 133.7 |



3.1 Causes of Maternal Mortality by Age

There were 71 maternal deaths in 2018 as shown in **Tables 2** and **6**. The maternal mortality data has been divided into two categories - direct and indirect causes. This development was initiated with the view to providing clear information on what exactly the underlying cause of death of a pregnant woman is, which will further guide the interventions accordingly and give a clear picture on whether there is reduction on maternal deaths or not. The most common causes of these deaths are indicated in **Table 6** as thus; Genital tract & pelvic infection following abortion, ectopic and molar pregnancy with fourteen cases in the direct causes, Other immediate Postpartum haemorrhage with eight cases in the direct causes, followed by Rapture of uterus during labour in the direct and Diseases of the circulatory system complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium in the indirect causes with a tie of seven, an indirect cause of Human immunodeficiency disease with five cases. Lastly we have, Premature separation of placenta, unspecified and Obstetric blood-clot embolism with four cases each from the direct causes.

Overall, maternal direct Causes contributed a higher 73.2 percent of total deaths. Additionally, **Table 6** shows that the highest maternal deaths were doubling (22.5 percent), reported among age groups 25-29 and 30-34 respectively, followed by ages 35-39 (19.7 percent), 40-44 with 12.7 percent, and lastly age-groups 20-24 at 9.9 percent..

This year there were three cases of maternal deaths recorded for ages 45 and above one in direct and two in the indirect causes. However no cases were evident in under 15 years of age.

Table 2: Summary of Causes of Maternal Deaths

| Major causes of Maternal Deaths | 2014 | | 2015 | | 2016 | | 2017 | | 2018 | |
|---|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|-----------|------------|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| HIV-related & other viral diseases | 10 | 13.9 | 1 | 1.4 | 1 | 1.2 | 3 | 4.0 | 5 | 7.0 |
| Top cause of Maternal Deaths (excludes HIV) | 34 | 47.2 | 38 | 52.0 | 46 | 54.1 | 44 | 58.7 | 36 | 50.7 |
| Other diseases | 28 | 38.9 | 34 | 46.6 | 38 | 44.7 | 28 | 37.3 | 30 | 42.3 |
| Total | 72 | 100 | 73 | 100 | 85 | 100 | 75 | 100 | 71 | 100 |

*Note: Top – cause of Maternal Deaths refer to Table 5

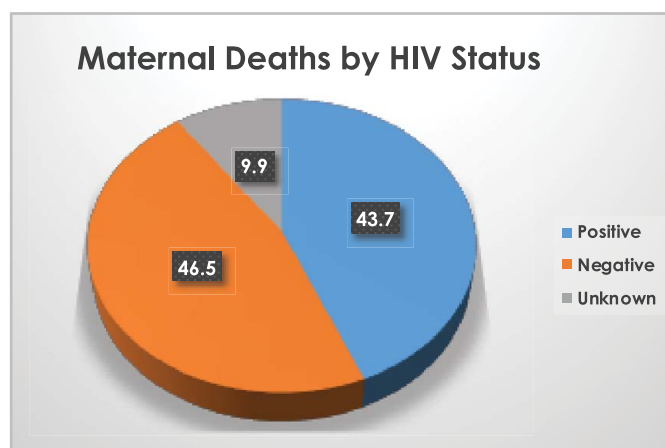
3.1.1 Maternal Deaths by HIV Status

It has been realized that among the community dying due to specified maternal causes in 3.1 above, there are some who were found to have been living positively with HIV/AIDS. As initially indicated 71 maternal deaths were recorded with the cause of death stipulated in **Table 6**. Nevertheless, out of those there were 43.7 percent HIV infected women, 46.5 percent negative and 9.9 percent unknown status (**Table 3 & Figure 2**, refers). The major live threatening conditions which were the cunning catalyst in the thirty one who were found to be HIV positive was Genital tract & pelvic infection following abortion, ectopic and molar pregnancy in the direct causes with six cases, followed by Human immunodeficiency (HIV) disease complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium in the indirect causes with five cases and Other immediate postpartum haemorrhage from the direct causes with four ceases.

Moreover, these conditions are opportunistic diseases that contributed in complicating the maternal conditions which led to death but they are not the underlying cause of deaths indicated in 3.1, except for. Human immunodeficiency (HIV) disease complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium which also appears in both dimensions. This follows that HIV and AIDS influences the risk of maternal mortality in a variety of ways.

Table 3: Maternal Deaths by HIV Status

| HIV Status | Count | Percent |
|--------------|-----------|------------|
| Positive | 31 | 43.7 |
| Negative | 33 | 46.5 |
| Unknown | 7 | 9.9 |
| Total | 71 | 100 |



3.2 Female Population and corresponding Live Births

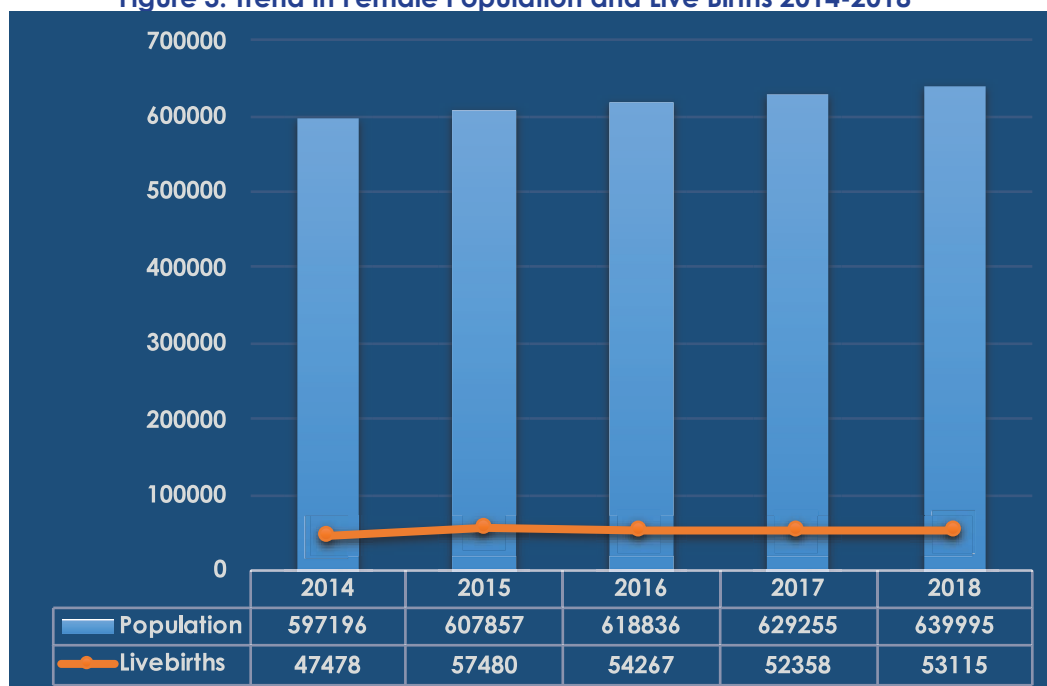
The trend in female population and the corresponding Livebirths are shown in **Table 4** and **figure 3** below. According to Botswana Population Projections, the female population in 2018 was attributed to 639,995 while the corresponding Livebirths were 53,115, indicating a marginal increase of 1.4 percent in the number of Livebirths from the 2017 figure comparatively. Notably the female population has been substantially increasing while the Livebirths have been fluctuating over the period.

Table 4: Female Population by Age-Group - Botswana,2014-2018

| Age (years) | Year | | | | |
|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| 15-19 | 104,005 | 103,271 | 102,930 | 103,050 | 103,588 |
| 20-24 | 104,541 | 105,323 | 105,605 | 105,291 | 104,583 |
| 25-29 | 105,166 | 103,666 | 102,770 | 102,693 | 103,269 |
| 30-34 | 100,002 | 103,640 | 105,916 | 106,629 | 105,955 |
| 35-39 | 77,435 | 81,230 | 85,316 | 89,803 | 94,528 |
| 40-44 | 59,078 | 62,579 | 66,130 | 69,619 | 73,063 |
| 45-49 | 46,969 | 48,148 | 49,859 | 52,170 | 55,009 |
| Total | 597,196 | 607,857 | 618,526 | 629,255 | 639,995 |

Source: Botswana Population Projections 2011-2026

Figure 3: Trend in Female Population and Live Births 2014-2018



4.0 Institutional Births

There were 52,999 Institutional births registered in 2018 as indicated in **Table 1**. **Table 5** shows that most births (64.1 percent) occurred in General Hospitals, as compared to 22.0 percent in primary hospitals and 13.6 percent in clinics respectively. It is quite evident that most mothers prefer to deliver in health facilities than at home (**Table 5**). The overall average length of stay in a health facility was 7 days (**Table 8**) which is skewed towards hospitals as they often handle complicated referral cases.

Table 5: Live Births by Place of Delivery 2017 - 2018

| Place of Birth | 2017 | | 2018 | |
|--------------------------|---------------|------------|---------------|------------|
| | Number | Percent | Number | Percent |
| General Hospital | 33,442 | 63.9 | 34,071 | 64.1 |
| Primary Hospital | 11,285 | 21.5 | 11,689 | 22 |
| Clinics | 7,515 | 14.4 | 7,239 | 13.6 |
| Non - Institutional | 116 | 0.2 | 116* | 0.2 |
| Total Live Births | 52,358 | 100 | 53,115 | 100 |

NB: * provisional figure carried forward from 2017

4.1 Born Before Arrival (BBA)

The born before arrival (BBA) refers to babies brought to the health facility within 24hrs after delivery. The BBA accounted for 3.3 percent of 52,999 births in 2017 as compared to 3.5 percent of 52, 242 births in 2017 (**Table 8**).

4.2 Non-Institutional Births

The 2018 non-institutional Live births were carried forward from 2017 figure, constituting 0.2 percent of the total births (**Table 5**). It has been realized that non-institutional births reported by Health Facilities to Ministry of Health were insignificant ever since Ministry of Labour and Home Affairs inaugurated the collection of births and deaths certificates.

Furthermore it is worth noting that South East district reported the highest (49) non-Institutional births, accounting for 42.2 percent, followed by Greater Gaborone with 14 births (12.1 percent), Selibe Phikwe and Kweneng East with a tie of 11 births (9.5 percent) and lastly Southern with 6 births (5.2 percent). However, the distribution of these non- institutional births is shown in **Table 9**.

5.0 Technical Note

The availability of data on number of live births and maternal mortality are a collaborative effort between Ministry of Health and Wellness' Sexual and Reproductive Health Unit and Statistics Botswana through its Health Statistics Unit to ensure production of quality national maternal mortality information.

6.0 Access to Health Services in Botswana

In Botswana, healthcare is delivered through a decentralized system with primary health care being the pillar of the delivery system. Botswana has an extensive network of health facilities (Hospitals, Clinics, Health posts and Mobile Stops) clustered in the 27 Health Districts.

7.0 Definition of Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR)

As indicated earlier, Maternal Mortality Ratio is defined as the number of maternal deaths per 100,000 live births. This indicator estimates the proportion of pregnant women or mothers who die from causes related or aggravated by pregnancy or its management. The ratio is expressed as follows:

$$\frac{\text{Maternal deaths} * K}{\text{Live Births}}$$

Where K = 100,000.

World Health Organization (WHO) Maternal Death Definitions for classification and calculation of MMR

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>MR: key terminologies</p> <p>The following World Health Organization (WHO) maternal death definitions were used for classification and calculation of MMR. The classification of causes of maternal deaths is also according to WHO International Classification of Diseases Volume 10 (ICD 10).</p> | |
| Maternal Death | A death of a woman while pregnant or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration and the site of the pregnancy, from any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy or its management but not from accidental or incidental causes. |
| Direct Maternal Death | A death resulting from complications of pregnancy, labor or delivery or their management. |
| Indirect Maternal Death | A death in which pregnancy exacerbated a pre existing health problem. |
| Non-Maternal Death | A death that occurred during pregnancy or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy, but was considered unrelated to pregnancy (e.g. due to injury, homicide, or suicide). |
| Maternal Mortality Ratio (Commonly abbreviated as MMR) | Number of maternal deaths during a given period per 100,000 live-births during the same time-period. |

Table 6: Causes of Maternal Mortality by Age Group of Mother - 2018

| Code | Diagnosis | Direct Causes | | | | | | | | | | Total | % |
|-------|---|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Age group of mothers (years) | | | | | | | | | N/S | | |
| | | <15 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45+ | | | | |
| O00.9 | Ectopic Pregnancy, unspecified | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.4 |
| O06.3 | Unspecified abortion, incomplete with other and unspecified complications. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.4 |
| O06.4 | Unspecified abortion, incomplete without complications. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.4 |
| O08.0 | Genital tract and pelvic infection following abortion and ectopic and molar pregnancy | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 19.7 |
| O14.1 | Severe pre-eclampsia | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.8 |
| O14.9 | Pre-eclampsia, unspecified | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.4 |
| O15.0 | Eclampsia in pregnancy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.8 |
| O15.1 | Eclampsia in labour | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.4 |
| O24.9 | Diabetes mellitus in pregnancy, unspecified | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.4 |
| O26.8 | Other specified pregnancy -related conditions (Renal disease) | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.4 |
| O44.1 | Placenta praevia with haemorrhage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.4 |
| O45.9 | Premature separation of placenta, unspecified | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5.6 |
| O71.1 | Rupture of uterus during labour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9.9 |
| O72.1 | Other immediate postpartum haemorrhage | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 11.3 |
| O85 | Puerperal sepsis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.4 |
| O88.2 | Obstetric blood-clot embolism | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5.6 |
| O90.3 | Cardiomyopathy in the puerperium | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2.8 |
| | Total | 0 | 5 | 6 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 73.2 |

| Code | Diagnosis | Indirect Causes | | | | | | | | | | Total | % |
|-------|---|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| | | Age group of mothers (years) | | | | | | | | | N/S | | |
| | | <15 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45+ | | | | |
| O98.7 | Human immunodeficiency(HIV) disease complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7.0 |
| O98.8 | Other maternal infections and parasitic diseases complicating pregnancy childbirth and the puerperium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.4 |
| O99.1 | Other diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.4 |
| O99.3 | Mental disorders and diseases of the nervous system complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4.2 |
| O99.4 | Diseases of the circulatory system complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 9.9 |
| O99.5 | Diseases of the respiratory system complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.4 |
| O99.6 | Diseases of the digestive system complicating pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.4 |
| | Total | 0 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 26.8 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|--------------|
| | Grand Total | 0 | 6 | 7 | 16 | 16 | 14 | 9 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 100.0 |
|--|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|--------------|

Table 7: Maternal Mortality in HIV infected women by Age Group of mother - 2018

| Code | Direct Causes Diagnosis | Age group of mothers (years) | | | | | | | | N/S | Total | % |
|-------|---|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| | | <15 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45+ | | | |
| O00.9 | Ectopic Pregnancy, unspecified | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| O06.3 | Unspecified abortion, incomplete with other and unspecified complications. | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3.2 |
| O06.4 | Unspecified abortion, incomplete without complications. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3.2 |
| O08.0 | Genital tract and pelvic infection following abortion and ectopic and molar pregnancy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 19.4 |
| O14.1 | Severe pre-eclampsia | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| O14.9 | Pre-eclampsia, unspecified | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3.2 |
| O15.0 | Eclampsia in pregnancy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| O15.1 | Eclampsia in labour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| O24.9 | Diabetes mellitus in pregnancy, unspecified | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| O26.8 | Other specified pregnancy -related conditions (Renal disease) | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| O44.1 | Placenta praevia with haemorrhage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3.2 |
| O45.9 | Premature separation of placenta, unspecified | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9.7 |
| O71.1 | Rapture of uterus during labour | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 9.7 |
| O72.1 | Other immediate postpartum haemorrhage | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 12.9 |
| O85 | Puerperal sepsis | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| O88.2 | Obstetric blood-clot embolism | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3.2 |
| O90.3 | Cardiomyopathy in the puerperium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Total | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 21 | 67.7 |

| | | Age group of mothers (years) | | | | | | | | N/S | Total | % |
|-------|---|------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-------------|
| | | <15 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45+ | | | |
| O98.7 | Human immunodeficiency(HIV) disease complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 16.1 |
| O98.8 | Other maternal infections and parasitic diseases complicating pregnancy childbirth and the puerperium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3.2 |
| O99.1 | Other diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| O99.3 | Mental disorders and diseases of the nervous system complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3.2 |
| O99.4 | Diseases of the circulatory system complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 9.7 |
| O99.5 | Diseases of the respiratory system complicating pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| O99.6 | Diseases of the digestive system complicating pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0.0 |
| | Total | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 10 | 32.3 |
| | Grand Total | 0 | 1 | 1 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 3 | 0 | 31 | 100 |

Table 8: Health Facilities by Patient Care Services - 2018

| District Health Facility | Discharged | | | | Patient Days | Newborns Discharged | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|------------------|---------------------|---------------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|------------|------------------|
| | Number of Beds | Admissions | Alive | Dead | | Occupancy Rate(%) | Average L. of Stay (Days) | Turnover Rate | Number | BBA | Alive | Dead | Total Livebirths |
| General Hospitals | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Letsholathebe II Memorial Hospital | 340 | 7,036 | 6,894 | 199 | 82,287 | 66 | 12 | 21 | 3,192 | 97 | 3,245 | 46 | 3,289 |
| Scottish Livingstone Hospital | 350 | 10,394 | 10,047 | 346 | 72,357 | 57 | 7 | 30 | 3,305 | 121 | 3,389 | 56 | 3,426 |
| Bokamoso Private Hospital | 87 | 5,921 | 5,984 | 180 | 18,951 | 60 | 3 | 71 | 688 | 0 | 632 | 3 | 688 |
| Seventh Day Adventist Hospital | 176 | 6,844 | 6,638 | 188 | 30,856 | 48 | 5 | 39 | 1,510 | 24 | 1,412 | 14 | 1,534 |
| Mahalapye Hospital | 320 | 7,816 | 7,720 | 227 | 64,848 | 56 | 8 | 25 | 2,198 | 65 | 2,252 | 13 | 2,263 |
| Deborah Retief Memorial Hospital | 132 | 4,403 | 4,224 | 146 | 31,509 | 65 | 7 | 33 | 1,818 | 36 | 1,820 | 28 | 1,854 |
| Orapa Hospital | 83 | 2,617 | 2,527 | 54 | 7,754 | 26 | 3 | 31 | 688 | 2 | 686 | 4 | 690 |
| Princes Marina Hospital | 557 | 15,970 | 15,093 | 619 | 304,253 | 150 | 19 | 28 | 5,827 | 35 | 5,727 | 206 | 5,862 |
| Gaborone Private Hospital | 90 | 4,140 | 4,063 | 46 | 12,847 | 39 | 3 | 46 | 880 | 5 | 787 | 5 | 885 |
| Nyangabgwe Ref Hospital | 497 | 23,598 | 22,644 | 1,086 | 184,437 | 102 | 8 | 48 | 5,306 | 46 | 5,308 | 72 | 5,352 |
| Riverside Private Hospital | 29 | 1,553 | 1,560 | 8 | 3,896 | 37 | 2 | 54 | 187 | 0 | 193 | 0 | 187 |
| Bamalete Lutheran Hospital | 120 | 6,277 | 6,162 | 136 | 23,301 | 53 | 4 | 52 | 2,007 | 10 | 2,012 | 11 | 2,017 |
| Athlone Hospital | 139 | 4,804 | 4,618 | 117 | 28,688 | 57 | 6 | 34 | 1,022 | 11 | 1,022 | 14 | 1,033 |
| Sbrana Mental Hospital | 300 | 1,102 | 1,107 | 2 | 56,128 | 51 | 51 | 4 | - | - | - | - | - |
| BCL Hospital | 15 | 12 | 11 | 1 | 33 | 1 | 3 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Selibe-Phikwe Hospital | 61 | 4,063 | 3,923 | 90 | 16,539 | 74 | 4 | 66 | 1,303 | 20 | 1,272 | 115 | 1,323 |
| Jwaneng Mine Hospital | 60 | 2,958 | 2,887 | 78 | 10,325 | 47 | 3 | 49 | 1,047 | 22 | 1,049 | 14 | 1,069 |
| Sekgoma Memorial Hospital | 373 | 10,453 | 10,542 | 337 | 73,624 | 54 | 7 | 29 | 2,536 | 63 | 2,658 | 25 | 2,599 |
| Total | 3,729 | 119,961 | 116,644 | 3,860 | 1,022,633 | 75 | 8 | 32 | 33,514 | 557 | 33,464 | 626 | 34,071 |
| Primary Hospitals | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Masunga Primary Hospital | 43 | 1,680 | 1,654 | 28 | 6,913 | 44 | 4 | 39 | 393 | 7 | 398 | 1 | 400 |
| Palapye Primary Hospital | 50 | 3,603 | 3,457 | 130 | 13,468 | 74 | 4 | 72 | 1,687 | 44 | 1,749 | 11 | 1,731 |
| Bobonong Primary Hospital | 33 | 3,620 | 3,381 | 57 | 14,181 | 118 | 4 | 104 | 907 | 17 | 920 | 4 | 924 |
| Mmadinare Primary Hospital | 31 | 1,375 | 1,356 | 41 | 6,138 | 54 | 4 | 45 | 389 | 15 | 403 | 1 | 404 |
| Thamaga Primary Hospital | 48 | 2,498 | 2,373 | 52 | 11,539 | 66 | 5 | 51 | 557 | 20 | 562 | 0 | 577 |
| Ghanzi Primary Hospital | 96 | 2,907 | 2,795 | 93 | 16,619 | 47 | 6 | 30 | 1,075 | 122 | 1,199 | 14 | 1,197 |
| Sefhare Primary Hospital | 38 | 1,854 | 1,845 | 31 | 6,670 | 48 | 4 | 49 | 494 | 7 | 501 | 1 | 501 |
| Kasane Primary Hospital | 30 | 2,480 | 2,430 | 52 | 6,884 | 63 | 3 | 83 | 481 | 10 | 497 | 5 | 491 |
| Tsabong Primary Hospital | 33 | 1,940 | 1,962 | 41 | 8,242 | 68 | 4 | 61 | 593 | 18 | 597 | 6 | 611 |
| Tutume Primary Hospital | 42 | 3,656 | 3,584 | 86 | 11,640 | 76 | 3 | 87 | 1,080 | 38 | 1,033 | 6 | 1,118 |
| Gweta Primary Hospital | 50 | 1,383 | 1,356 | 31 | 5,474 | 30 | 4 | 28 | 334 | 19 | 354 | 1 | 353 |
| Rakops Primary Hospital | 36 | 1,341 | 1,314 | 25 | 6,505 | 50 | 5 | 37 | 312 | 25 | 335 | 2 | 337 |
| Letlhakane Primary Hospital | 25 | 3,250 | 3,194 | 51 | 11,201 | 123 | 3 | 130 | 888 | 138 | 1,019 | 9 | 1,026 |
| Gumare Primary Hospital | 42 | 2,610 | 2,484 | 100 | 10,394 | 68 | 4 | 62 | 1,000 | 51 | 935 | 11 | 1,051 |
| Thebephatshwa Primary Hospital | 42 | 54 | 53 | 0 | 450 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 |
| Good Hope Primary Hospital | 36 | 2,373 | 2,223 | 85 | 11,255 | 86 | 5 | 64 | 564 | 20 | 589 | 10 | 584 |
| Hukuntsi Primary Hospital | 63 | 1,317 | 1,398 | 34 | 7,800 | 34 | 5 | 23 | 360 | 23 | 379 | 5 | 383 |
| Total | 738 | 37,941 | 36,859 | 937 | 155,373 | 58 | 4 | 51 | 11,115 | 574 | 11,472 | 87 | 11,689 |
| Total Clinics | 709 | 11,909 | 11,884 | 1 | 11,031 | 4 | 1 | 17 | 6,635 | 604 | 6,608 | 35 | 7,239 |
| Grand Total | 5,176 | 169,811 | 165,387 | 4,798 | 1,189,037 | 63 | 7 | 33 | 51,264 | 1,735 | 51,544 | 748 | 52,999 |

Table 9: Non-Institutional Livebirths by District – 2018*

| District | Home Deliveries | Percentage |
|--------------------|-----------------|------------|
| Gaborone | 14 | 12.1 |
| Francistown | 5 | 4.3 |
| Lobatse | 4 | 3.4 |
| Selibe Phikwe | 11 | 9.5 |
| Orapa | 2 | 1.7 |
| Jwaneng | 1 | 0.9 |
| Sowa | 0 | 0 |
| Ngwaketse/southern | 6 | 5.2 |
| Barolong | 5 | 4.3 |
| Ngwaketse west | 0 | 0 |
| South East | 49 | 42.2 |
| Kweneng East | 11 | 9.5 |
| Kweneng West | 0 | 0 |
| Kgatleng | 0 | 0 |
| Central Palapye | 0 | 0 |
| Central Mahalapye | 1 | 0.9 |
| Central Bobonong | 1 | 0.9 |
| Central Boteti | 0 | 0 |
| Central Tutume | 2 | 1.7 |
| North East | 1 | 0.9 |
| Ngamiland East | 2 | 1.7 |
| Ngamiland West | 0 | 0 |
| Chobe | 0 | 0 |
| Ghanzi | 1 | 0.9 |
| Kgalagadi South | 0 | 0 |
| Kgalagadi North | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 116 | 100 |

NB_*Data _provisional carried forward from 2017 MMR