

# Review of: "Health Outcome and Economic Growth: The Case of Malaria in Nigeria"

Agus Tri Basuki<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta

**Potential competing interests:** No potential competing interests to declare.

Before specifying an econometric model, it is best to discuss whether improved health outcomes will lead to increased economic growth. The results of this discussion will answer the specifications of the econometric model (whether improving health can encourage economic growth or vice versa).

The findings in the abstract show that current health expenditure has an inverse relationship with economic growth in Nigeria, inconsistent with Table 7 ARDL Long-Term and Short-Term Results. In Table 7, it can be seen that CHE (Current Health Expenditure) in both the short and long term has no influence on economic growth. Other results in the abstract conclude that gross capital formation (GCF) and secondary school enrollment (SES) show a positive influence on economic growth in Nigeria, while Table 7 shows that gross capital formation (GCF) and secondary school enrollment (SES) have no effect on the economy in the short term and in the long term.

If the interpretation results do not match Table 7, it is feared that the recommendation results will not match reality.