

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

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Article Provides below details -

- Explores the relationship between health outcomes and economic growth, focusing on malaria in Nigeria.
- Analyzes key determinants: health expenditure, gross capital formation, malaria prevalence, secondary school enrollment, and real GDP.
- Employs econometric analysis using an autoregressive distributed lagged model (ARDL).
- Recommends increased government investment in the health sector, advocating for doubled expenditure to enhance healthcare accessibility and affordability, and free education up to secondary level.

Based on Their finding -

- Advocates prioritizing gross capital formation for human capital development and infrastructure investment to positively impact economic growth.
- Urges government investment in health personnel training and welfare to prevent mass exodus and ensure quality healthcare.
- Highlights the economic impact of malaria incidence, emphasizing the need for government action to mitigate its effects.
- Stresses the importance of secondary school enrollment and advocates for free education up to the secondary level, especially in health-related fields.
- Recommends directing current expenditure towards health system development, citing its positive influence on social health and economic growth.
- Discusses the imbalance between public and private health expenditure in Nigeria, urging for more equitable and efficient funding mechanisms, while also acknowledging the potential for collaboration between public and private sectors in healthcare provision.

Improvements-

Addition of Geospatial Data: Research should have some inclusion of spatial data like - maps and others to understand the areas where the relation is strong or weak. It will help to understand where the relation is strong.

Further Data Analysis: Expanding the dataset or conducting additional analysis on other relevant variables could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the relationship between health outcomes and economic growth in Nigeria. For

instance, considering additional factors such as government policies, foreign direct investment, or socio-cultural determinants could enrich the analysis.

Longitudinal Study: Conducting a longitudinal study to track changes over time could provide insights into the dynamic nature of the relationship between health outcomes and economic growth. This could involve analyzing data from multiple time periods to observe trends and patterns.

Qualitative Research: Incorporating qualitative research methods such as interviews or focus groups with key stakeholders, including government officials, healthcare professionals, and community members, could offer deeper insights into the contextual factors influencing health outcomes and economic growth in Nigeria.

Policy Implications: Providing more detailed and practical policy recommendations, including implementation strategies and potential challenges, could enhance the relevance and applicability of the research findings for policymakers and stakeholders.

Recommendation: Moderate Revision