

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

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As a health outcome, only taking health expenditures may not be enough. Instead, the number of patients per doctor and nurse, the number of doctors and nurses per 1000 people, the number and rates of those receiving health education in high school and university, the overlap of and coincidence between other infectious diseases and malaria, the rates of completion of childhood vaccinations, and the rates of regular health screenings can be taken into consideration. In this form, the study says something, but it is not enough. In addition, it is not understood why variables other than health-related variables are taken into account on economic growth. The aim is not to find the determinants of economic growth. Additionally, an analysis and evaluation of job losses caused by malaria or other common infectious diseases may also be useful.

It is a bit difficult to follow the language used. It may be good not to go too far beyond the standard words in academic studies.