

Review of: "Statistical Overview of Prevalence of Anaemia with Associated Socioeconomic and Demographic Factors in Nigeria"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Excellent analysis of an important health topic, not only for Nigeria but for the entire developing world. The descriptive analysis, SLR, and logistic regression results have been presented in very comprehensive tables, which makes the topic easy to understand.

The only area of improvement relates to aligning the objective of the study and the results with its conclusions. I quote below:

Introduction: *"Therefore, this study aimed to ascertain the prevalence of anaemia among people of various socioeconomic levels in Nigeria, as well as the associated factors. In addition, since there is a dearth of data on anaemia in **populations other than children and pregnant women in Nigeria**, the study will ascertain the prevalence of anaemia in these populations."*

Results: *"3.2. Association between Anaemia in Children Under-5 Years of Age in Nigeria and Socio-Economic and Demographic Factors Using Chi-Square Analysis"*

The hypothesis of the study is presented here, which relates to only children under five.

Results:

"After adjusting for the other characteristics of the respondents, having a mother from a rural area who has no education, primary education, or secondary education, with poorest, poorer, or middle household wealth index, and having a male child with a positive malaria rapid test were more likely to be tested positive for anaemia."

Here, determinants of anemia among children under five and pregnant women are given.

Conclusion:

"After adjusting for the other characteristics of the respondents, having a mother from a rural area who has no education, primary education, or secondary education, with poorest, poorer, or middle household wealth index, and having a male child with a positive malaria rapid test were more likely to be tested positive for anaemia."

My observations:

The goals of the study and its hypothesis seem to be wavering from left-out groups to children under five and pregnant women, though considerable literature already exists on the latter groups. So, the three need to be made consistent.