

Review on Health Economics and Outcome Research

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Abstract

Health economics is an essential component of hospital administration, public health policy, pharmacy, nursing and medicine. Owing to greater emphasis on global health standards, health economics and the associated research activities have also proportionately expanded. The focus however is on providing optimal healthcare at affordable cost rather than the interest in economics. In this backdrop, Health Economics & Outcomes Research Journal aims to provide a better and comprehensive understanding of the health care sector while offering public health policy solutions and promoting research and developmental activities for diseases that are highly prevalent in low income and developing countries. The Journal provides an excellent open access platform for presentation and sharing of novel economic concepts and emphasizing on systematic studies for scientific comprehension of health care institutions' functioning and health care markets. The Journal offers a wider scope along with prospects for publication of theoretical observations as well as experimental findings making a positive impact on health and health care services while furnishing ample evidence based information for development of governmental policies, allocation of health care resources, thus enabling pharmaceutical industries to make investment decisions and set reasonable product prices.

Keywords: Public health policy; pharmacy; Nursing; Medicine

Introduction

Health Economics and outcomes research has been consistently serving the continuing education needs of hospital health care services providers, nurses, pharmacists, health insurers. The Journal was established in the year 2015 and has successfully produced six volumes of peer-reviewed articles at quarterly issue release frequency. Currently, the Journal is engaged in compilation of second issue of this year's seventh volume. In this current issue the Journal, has published four full length research articles and two review articles contributed by eleven authors from different countries. These articles reported systematic studies on COVID-19 outbreak, Effect of health sector evolution plan on health expenditure, evaluation of mother education on child immunization, risk assessment of cesarean practice and economic inequity due to smoking.

Adefisoye et al [1] have conducted a cross-sectional study based on a questionnaire for evaluating the effect of COVID-19 on the livelihood considering demography, knowledge, attitude and perception in six countries. The authors have observed knowledge gaps in developing countries and opined that health education can improve perception and attitude. The study further suggested enhanced public provision of economic incentives. Maher A et al [2] measured fairness of financial contribution intensity and payment of catastrophic health payments and suggested framing of policies based on local knowledge, economic development, expansion of literacy, employment, policy development for protection of outpatients, and inpatients in order to reduce the catastrophic health expenditure. Lakshmanasamy [3] evaluated the effect of mother's education on child probability of receiving the vaccination between the age of 12 and 48 months, based on logistic regression modeling of National health survey data in India. The study has observed that inclusive education, health and family welfare improves female schooling, thus the knowledge of health and positive attitude towards modern health care. The study concluded that female empowerment is essential for child vaccination and improvement of child health. Ousmane A [4] examined the effect of free care policy on the access, management and practice of cesarean section based on data collected from health care facility and observed that National rate of cesarean section was slowing down in Nigeria. Fernandez and Gonzalez [5] studied the economic disparity caused by smoking and suggested a ratio to measure economic inequality attributable to smoking as practical and methodological reference for devising economic policy. The articles constituting this issue are of immense significance in prevention and management of pandemic situations while improving the livelihood standards, devising of health expenditure policies, in boosting child immunization frequencies and development of economic equity.

Conclusion

I take this opportunity in welcoming the newly deputed editorial board members as well as the newly appointed subject experts for the peer-review of the manuscripts. I convey my best wishes to them for the compilation of the upcoming issues of the Journal. Also I extend my sincere gratitude to the contributing authors, editors, reviewers and the Journal management teams for bringing out the issues in strict adherence to the publication timeliness of the Journal.

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