

Editorial

We welcome you to the fifth issue of *Amity Journal of Healthcare Management*. This journal is unique and publishes leading advances in the broad area of healthcare management including inter-disciplinary research to become a knowledge disseminating forum at an international level. Amity Journal of Healthcare Management plays a significant role in bringing the industry and academia together on the same platform to bring out the best practices in the healthcare industry and together solve the issues and problems in healthcare management and in the process contribute scholarly articles for enhancement of healthcare management research concepts.

The first paper investigated the nexus between public health spending and health outcomes in Nigeria for the period 1981 to 2014. The critical role of poverty level in aggravating maternal mortality ratio was clearly confirmed in the study, as increase in poverty was positively associated with the rise in maternal mortality ratio. The task of improving women's health and reducing maternal mortality in Nigeria, as in many other developing economics, requires the adoption of a multi-faceted approach. Such multi-pronged approach should include not only improving the revenue base of the nation and, by extension, the economic status of women, but also providing good quality facility-based delivery care system manned by qualified medical workers.

The second literature disclosing maternal health is a crucial component of public health, especially in developing countries like India. Unawareness among women about family planning, antenatal, and postnatal care results into poor maternal health status. Study suggests that caste and gender create wide differences in maternal health seeking behaviour and Bihar is a unique example of this. Maternal health conditions could be improved if health education is disseminated through health informatics tools like mHealth.

The third paper investigated the impact of Malaria as a disease burden on national productivity and revealed that both malaria prevalent rate and death cases negatively and significantly impacted on per capita income. Therefore, Malaria constituted drag on labour productivity in Nigeria for the period reviewed. In the light of this finding, it is pertinent that Nigerian government should intensify its efforts in the fight against malaria. To this end, the government should strengthen the roll back Malaria programme; promote environmental sanitation and create awareness among rural dwellers.

The final literature; the study found that, about 44 percent of the young women were using hygienic method during menstruation. The prevalence of menstrual protection were significantly higher among women belonging to scheduled caste category compared to women from scheduled tribes. The likelihood of using menstrual hygienic methods were more than two times higher (OR=2.19) among those who were accessing media almost every day compared to those who didn't access media at all. Majority of the young women could not purchase napkins to use during menstruation due to economic constraints. Hence, locally made sanitary napkins may be provided at cheaper rate. Young women should be educated about the importance of maintaining hygiene and usage of hygienic method during menstruation.

A high-quality journal is a direct product of high-quality review process. We sincerely thank our esteemed Editorial Advisory Board, Editorial Board and Editorial Review Board members for their sustained encouragement and motivation and guidance through the entire review process.

Last but not the least, we would like to extend our heartfelt appreciation to the authors who have shown immense faith and contributed their research papers to *Amity Journal of Healthcare Management*. We also invite suggestions from our readers to help us improve the quality of the journal further.

We hope that you have an enjoyable reading experience and gain valuable insights into the world of healthcare management.

Prof. (Dr.) Ramanjeet Singh
Editor-in-Chief