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Abstract  

Malaria remains one of the most severe health challenges in Nigeria. It is the main cause of morbidity and mortality because the environment favors the multiplication and sustenance of the parasite causing the disease. Nigeria is known for high prevalence of malaria, bearing a significant percentage of the disease burden in Africa. This study examines the income loss of economic costs of malaria for rural households in Nigeria. Data employed in the study was obtained from an interview schedule designed to generate relevant information from rural households using questionnaires and recall schedules. Dr. Ibrahim Kebiru will present the results of the study.