

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of this study, it can be concluded that:

1. Nested RT-PCR molecular diagnostic method can qualitatively detect RSV infection in NP swab samples from children with ARI
2. The prevalence of RSV infection in children with ARI in Batur District, Banjarnegara was 6% (from 50 samples) indicating for low RSV prevalence.

B. Suggestion

Further analysis using viral culture following with Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS) is needed to determine and to confirm the positive RSV results and perform sequence analysis to determine RSV subtypes and study the RSV genetic evolution. It would be important to conduct a follow up study with bigger sample coverage to study the epidemiological distribution of RSV in relation to the changing seasons and demographic risk factors.

