

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the result and discussion of this research, it can be concluded as follows.

1. The RT-PCR technique can be used to detect Enterovirus (EV) from Nasopharyngeal (NP) swab clinical samples.
2. The prevalence of Enterovirus (EV) in children suffering from ARI in the Batur District, Banjarnegara is relatively low (12%)
3. The primary determinants affecting the prevalence of acute respiratory infections in children include environmental exposures, such as air pollution and tobacco smoke, along with inadequate vaccine coverage. Children exposed to cigarette smoke or environments with a history of acute respiratory infections are at an elevated risk.

B. Suggestion

Considering the findings concerning the epidemiological factors affecting the incidence of ARI in children, it is advisable to enhance prevention strategies by minimizing exposure to hazardous environments, including air pollution and tobacco smoke, while ensuring comprehensive immunization for children. It is essential to enhance educational initiatives for parents and the community regarding the significance of a healthy environment and immunization. Furthermore, it is advisable to perform DNA sequencing analysis (Sanger method), Whole Genome Sequencing (WGS), and phylogenetic analysis to identify novel strains of Enterovirus that may influence the incidence of ARI in children. This work can offer more understanding of the function of viruses in the prevalence of ARI and the possible appearance of novel variants that warrant monitoring.