

## V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

### A. Conclusion

Based on the results and discussion of this study, the following conclusions can be drawn.

1. Nested RT-PCR in this study detected the presence of Paramyxovirus at family-level in children with ARI nasopharyngeal swab samples.
2. The prevalence of Paramyxovirus at family-level in children with ARI cases within the Batur District are 25% which considered to be high.

### B. Suggestions

The following recommendations can be made based on the findings of this study.

1. Implement stricter laboratory procedures during nested PCR, including routine decontamination of work surfaces and equipment after each assay, changing gowns and gloves between amplification rounds, and exercising more caution when transferring first-round PCR products into second-round PCR tubes.
2. Consider using Single-tube Nested PCR or Real-time PCR (qPCR) method to lower the risk of carry-over contamination between samples throughout the process of DNA amplification.
3. Re-run PCR of the previous Paramyxovirus positive results and conduct Sanger DNA sequencing after method evaluation to avoid false positives.