CHAPTER VI
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

6.1 Conclusion

1. Distribution of rs7676985 PDGFRA gene polymorphism is bigger in the normal subject (21%) than myopic subject (14%) of South Sumatera tribes.

2. Distribution of rs17084051 PDGFRA gene polymorphism is bigger in the myopic subject (34%) than normal subject (23%) of South Sumatera tribes.

3. Distribution of rs7677751 PDGFRA gene polymorphism is bigger in the myopic subject (32%) than normal subject (15%) of South Sumatera tribes.

4. Distribution of rs2307049 PDGFRA gene polymorphism is bigger in the normal subject (46%) than myopic subject (40%) of South Sumatera tribes.

5. Distribution of rs7682912 PDGFRA gene polymorphism is bigger in the myopic subject (26%) than normal subject (21%) of South Sumatera tribes.

6. Distribution of rs7660560 PDGFRA gene polymorphism is homogen (20%) in South Sumatera tribes.
7. Distribution of rs2114039 PDGFRA gene polymorphism is bigger in the myopic subject (36%) than normal subject (27%) of South Sumatera tribes.

8. Female sex is associated with early-onset myopia in South Sumatera tribes.

9. Positive history of myopia in parents, siblings, and paternal grandparents are associated with early-onset myopia in South Sumatera tribes.

10. Low frequency and short duration of outdoor activity are not associated with early-onset myopia in South Sumatera tribes.

11. Frequency of reading ≥6 times per week, duration of reading >2 hours per day and television viewing distance ≤60 cm are associated with early-onset myopia in South Sumatera tribes.

12. Dim lighting while doing near work activities is not associated with early-onset myopia in South Sumatera tribes.

13. Corneal curvature of both eyes is not associated with early-onset myopia in South Sumatera tribes.

14. Mutant type allele A of rs17084051 and mutant type allele T of rs7677751 PDGFRA gene polymorphisms are associated with early-onset myopia in South Sumatera tribes.

6.2 Suggestion
1. Investigation of myopia in triad (father, mother, and child) can be an option to find the allele conservation in South Sumatera tribes.

2. Measurement of other ocular parameters can make this study more accurate in finding an association between PDGFRA gene polymorphism and early-onset myopia.

3. Addition of more samples can be an option to get better result in finding an association between PDGFRA gene polymorphism and early-onset myopia.

4. Application of genetic counseling for peoples who are at risk of having early-onset myopia, such as females, high frequent readers and people with family history of myopia. So, they can reduce the risk and maintain the good visual acuity last longer.

5. The information of PDGFRA gene polymorphism can be useful in genetic counseling for myopic subjects to explain the possibility of mutant allele inheritance to their ancestry.