V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the research that has been done, it can be concluded as follows:

1. Exposure of mosquito coils with the active ingredient dimefluthrin to pregnant mice affects the fetal death rate with the highest mortality rate occurring on three exposure on the seventh day to the eighteenth day of pregnancy.
2. Exposure of mosquito coils with the active ingredient dimefluthrin to pregnant mice at three hours exposure on seventh day to the eighteenth day of pregnancy, reduced fetal weight, length and volume.
3. Exposure of mosquito coils with the active ingredient dimefluthrin to pregnant mice at three hours exposure during the pregnancy and the seventh day of early pregnancy significantly increased uterine weight, and at three exposure on seventh day to the eighteenth day of pregnancy, significantly and reduced maternal weight gain.
4. Exposure of mosquito coils with the active ingredient dimefluthrin to pregnant mice at all treatment caused fetal abnormalities in the form of hemorrhage and was highest at three hours of exposure every day during pregnancy.

5.2 Suggestion

It is also recommended for further research to study the specific mechanism of dimefluthrin in causing fetal abnormalities.