

## **6 CONCLUSIONS**

1. The PCR-RFLP analysis was found to be a suitable method for the identification of bloodmeals from tsetse.
  
2. The technique enabled the identification of 10 bovids to the species level.
  
3. The use of PCR-RFLP analysis of a conserved region of the *cytb* gene provides a simpler, quicker and cheaper alternative to DNA sequencing for identification of different vertebrate species.
  
4. Interpretation of the restriction profiles obtained from the assay was easy and could be performed visually, without the need of computer analysis.
  
5. However, the technique is more costly than enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and will therefore, with respect to bloodmeal identification, not replace ELISA but complement this technique in cases where a high test specificity is required.