

Characteristics of Wound in the Visum of Life Victims on Dolok Sanggul General Hospital from January 2022 To December 2022

Henry Thomson Jamiler Hutasoit, Agustinus Sitepu, Rahmadsyah Pasaribu, Doaris Ingrid Marbun, Adriansyah Lubis

ForensiC Dan Medicolegal

Fakultas of Medicine Sumatera Utara University

E-mail : hzoithomie82@gmail.com Mobile Phone: 08126468867

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ABSTRACT

Background

Violence is the use of physical force and authority, threat, or an act to own's self, individually, or group or community which resulted in or have a high chance to cause injury/trauma, death, psychological harm, development disorder or deprivation of rights. From 2017-2019, crime incidence in Indonesia is decreasing. Data from Indonesia's Police Department showed that the total number of crime incidents in 2017 were 336.652 incidents, which decreases to 294.281 incidents in 2018 and furthermore 269.324 in 2019.

Method

This is an observational study with descriptive design using retrospective approaches using the data from the *Visum et Repertum* report, in which the sample was collected at once using secondary data from the *Visum et Repertum* of wound in life victims in Dolok Sanggul General Hospital from Januari 2023 to December 2023, with the total population of 50 *Visum et Repertum* of life victims (Total sampling).

Result

The result of this study showed that, the highest incidence of wound in life victims were found in the 26-45 years old group which were 22 victims (44%), male which were 36 victims (72%), all were mechanical traumas which were 50 victims (100%), multiple type of wound which were 26 cases (52%) dominated by blunt traumas which was a bruise and minor injuries (58%).

Keywords: Wound, Violence, Mechanical.

INTRODUCTION

Violence is the use of physical force and authority, threat, or an act to own's self, individually, or group or community which resulted in or have a high chance to cause injury/trauma, death, psychological harm, development disorder or deprivation of rights. the incidence of physical crime in Indonesia was relatively high, even though the number is fluctuating, with a decreasing trend.

in the period of 2017-2019, the number of crimes in Indonesia was decreasing. Data from Indonesia's Police Department showed that the total number of crime incidents in 2017 were 336.652 incidents, which decreases to 294.281 incidents in 2018 and furthermore 269.324 in 2019.⁽¹⁾

In conjunction with the Crime Total, the risk of crime rate for every 100.000 citizens was also decreasing in the last 3 years, which were 129 in 2017, to 113 in 2018, and 103 in 2019. Crime rate is the number that showed the vulnerability of a crime incidence in a certain area at a certain time. The higher the number of a crime rate means that there is a high vulnerability for a crime to occur in the area, and vice versa.⁽¹⁾

The incidence of crime in the provincial level from the Regional Police Department in 2019, the Regional Police Department of Jakarta Raya recorded the highest incidence (31.934 incidences), followed by the Regional Police Department of North Sumatera (30.831 incidences), and Regional Police Department of East Java (26.985 incidences). Meanwhile, Regional Police Department of Southeast Sulawesi, North Kalimantan, and North Maluku, were three region with the lowest crime incidence, which were 1.213; 876; and 718 respectively.⁽¹⁾

Crime against life (Murder) is one of the highest classifications of crime, according to the International Crime Classification, and also the one with the most severe punishment, according to Indonesia's Criminal Code. The number of crime incidence did not reflect the number of victims, because in an incidence there could be more than one victims of physical crime including mild abuse, severe abuse, and domestic violence. for a violence crime in 2019 the number of crime incidence in Indonesia was decreasing. According to Image 2.6, in 2018 there were 39.567 incidences, in 2019, the number was decreased to 38.983 incidences.⁽¹⁾

The highest incidence of physical violence crime was recorded in Regional Police Department of North Sumatera which were 4.817 incidences. The second highest incidence was in Regional Police Department of South Sulawesi, which were 4.666 incidences. Two Regional Police Department of with the lowest incidence were West Kalimantan and North Kalimantan, each were 163 and 108 incidences respectively.⁽¹⁾

Moral crime consists of two crimes, which were rape and harassment. The incidence of moral crime (rape and harassment) in Indonesia was fluctuating from 2015-2019. In image 2.8 it was shown that in 2017, 5.513 moral crimes were recorded, in 2018 the number decreased to 5.258 incidences. The incidences furthermore decreased to 5.233 in 2019.⁽¹⁾

Based on prior studies conducted by Situmorang, Timothy Gershon from Dr. R. M. Djoelham Binjai General Hospital in 2019, the prevalence of violence crime with the criteria of life victims experiencing mechanical trauma during this period was 87.0% from all of the *Visum et Repertum* of life victims collected. The highest incidence of mechanical trauma was blunt trauma (95%). There were combinations of mechanical traumas (4.3%). in the blunt trauma category, the highest incidence was combination of blunt object traumas (46.8%) and the combinations found the most was bruises and abrasions (34.75%). In the sharp object trauma category, there was only 1 case reported (0.007%), which was a combination of sharp object trauma, which was slice and Chop wound. In the category of shot wound, no case was reported (0%) of any types of shot wound. Conclusion: This descriptive study showed the prevalence of mechanical trauma in life victims in Dr. R. M. Djoelham Binjai General Hospital in 2019. The characteristics of the prevalence in the patients were, mechanical trauma, blunt trauma, sharp object trauma, shot wound, and the combinations of several traumas.⁽⁹⁾

Based on the data from the Central Statistic Body (BPS), between 2015-2018 the incidence of physical violence in Indonesia was fluctuating, with the trend of decreasing. in 2015, 47.128 cases were reported (the highest incidence in the last 4 years). This number decreased in 2016 to 46.702 cases, in 2017 were 42.683 cases, and lower in 2018 which were 39.567 cases. The regional Police Department with the highest record for physical violence in 2017 was the Regional Police Department of North

Sumatera (5.240 incidences), Regional Police Department of South Sulawesi (4.700 incidences), and North Sulawesi which were 2.375 incidences. The lowest report was in North Utara and Bangka Belitung Regional Police Department which were 39 and 96 incidences respectively (BPS, 2019).

METHOD

This is a descriptive study using retrospective approach in which the data were collected from the medical record from Dolok Sanggul General Hospital from January 2022 to December 2022. This study was conducted from 12th June, 2023 until 14th July, 2023.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The total record of *Visum et Repertum* in Dolok Sanggul General Hospital was 60 VeR, however only 50 passes the criteria of inclusion. Ten VeR did not pass the criteria of inclusion due to several factors, such as, *Visum et Repertum* with the conclusion of no sign of violence (4 VeR), *Visum et Repertum* with sexual abuse (6 VeR), and *Visum et Repertum* of Dead Victims (12 VeR). All data collected was analyzed using the SPSS program.

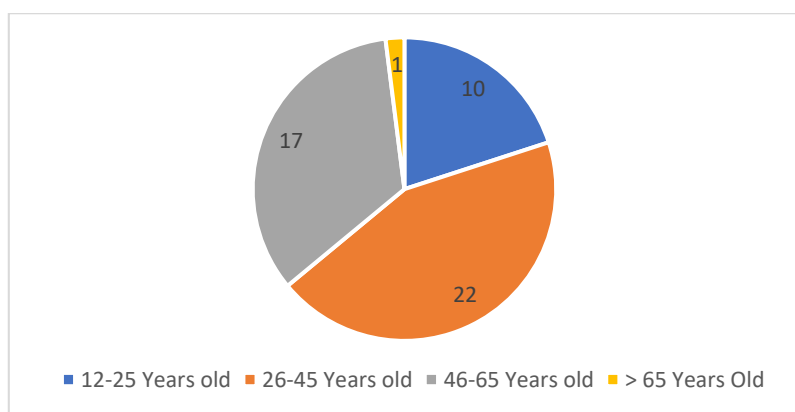


Table 1. Criteria of Samples Based on Their Age

The result of the descriptive analyses showed that based in their age, the youngest sample was 14 years old and the oldest was 70 years old. The most vulnerable group age for violence was the 26-45 years old age group, followed by the 46-65 years old age group, > 65 years old age group, and no child abuse in the 0-11 years old age group. In the productive age, people were having a lot of interaction with their environment and meeting a lot of people, which contributes to higher chance of conflicts that promotes violence.

[GAMBAR TIDAK ADA]

Table 2. Characteristic of Samples Based on Sex

The distribution of samples based on Sex showed that male (72%) experienced more violence than woman (28%). This condition might be influenced by the culture in which male was more open to express his experience compared to woman and male interacted more outside compared to woman.

In this study, all of the violence cases in Dolok Sanggul General Hospital were Mechanical trauma, no physical or chemical traumas were found.

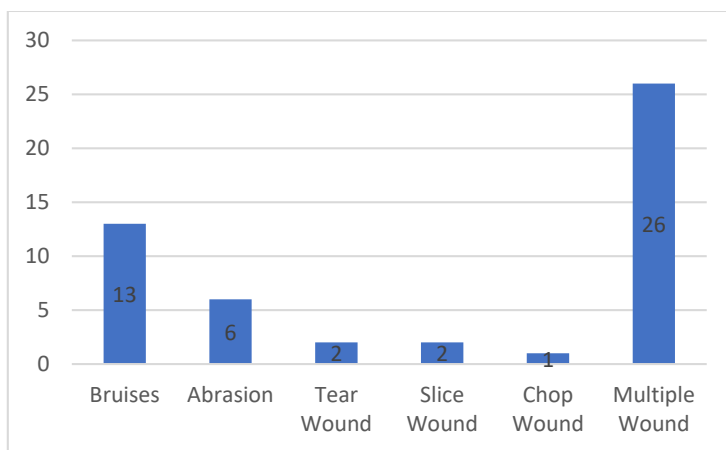


Table 3. Characteristic of Wounds in the Violence Cases

In this study, several types of mechanical trauma were found which were blunt trauma and sharp object trauma. The types of Blunt trauma found were bruises, abrasion, and tear wound, meanwhile the types of the sharp object trauma found were slice wound and Chop wound. In this study, it was found that multiple wound (combination of several wound) was the highest cases reported, which were 26 cases, followed by bruises which were 13 cases, tear wound which were 2 cases, abrasion which were 6 cases, slice wound which were 2 cases, Chop wound which was 1 case, meanwhile there was no stab wound and shot wound recorded.

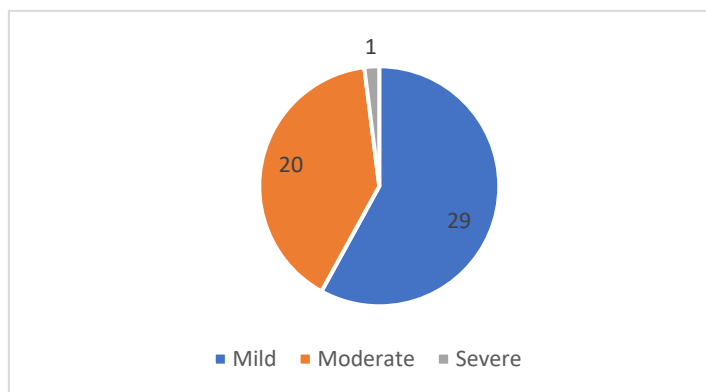


Table 4. Characteristics of Wounds Based on Wound Degree

According to Indonesia’s Criminal Code, Wound can classified into 3 degrees, which were mild wound, moderate wound and severe wound. In this study, the highest degree of wound found were mild degree wound followed by moderate degree wound. Mild degree wound was found in 29 cases, while moderate degree wound was found in 20 cases, and severe degree wound was found in 1 case. Most of the wound were not lethal. This result was similar with the previous reasoning that these wounds were not meant for lethal, but only to give a warning lesson to the victims.

CONCLUSION

Based on this study that was conducted in Dolok Sanggul General Hospital about the characteristic of wound in the Visum of life victims in Dolok Sanggul General hospital from January 2022 to December 2022, it was concluded that:

1. The highest incidence of wound was reported in the 26-45 years old age group.
2. The highest incidence of wound was reported in the male sex category.
3. All violence cases were mechanical trauma cases.
4. The most type of wound found was combination wound which is mostly blunt trauma.
5. The most wound degree reported was mild degree wound, followed by moderate degree wound, and the least was severe degree wound.

RECOMMENDATION

We recommend that this study might be followed up. This study used total sampling method with the total subject of 50 Visum in a year. The author considers this number of subject is still insufficient. For the following study, the author recommends for a larger subject samples and longer period of study so that the real condition of the cases can be shown.