

PROFILE OF SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASE AGAINST CHILDREN EXAMINED IN LANGSA GENERAL HOSPITAL IN 2019 – 2020

Doaris I Marbun^a, Netty Herawaty^b, Dessy Harianja^c, Rahmadsyah^d, Oktafianna Malau^e

^a malauokta@gmail.com

Department of Forensic and Medicolegal Medicine at Langsa Hospital– Faculty of Medicine, University of North Sumatra, Medan – Indonesia

Abstract

Background: News regarding violence against children spread in the mass media is enough to make people surprised. Cases of violence against children are still an iceberg phenomenon. This is because most children who are victims of sexual violence are reluctant to report it. In 2016, KPAI recorded 120 cases of violence against children. Then in 2017, there were 116 cases. Children are very vulnerable to threats of sexual violence due to their need of protection from adults. Almost all perpetrators of sexual violence against children are carried out by those closest to them and are usually favored, such as family members, relatives, neighbors, friends of fathers or mothers or peers.

Methods: This research is descriptive with a cross sectional approach which aims to determine the profile of cases of sexual violence against children examined in Langsa General Hospital in 2019 - 2020 which was carried out in Langsa Hospital, Langsa City from August 2021 to October 2021. The population of this study was all data of cases of violence against children examined at the Forensic and Medicolegal Installation of Langsa Hospital in Langsa City in 2019 to 2020 with a sample of all data on cases of sexual violence against children examined at the Forensic and Medicolegal Installation of Langsa General Hospital in 2019 to 2021 using the method of total sampling.

The inclusion criteria were data examined at the Forensic and Medicolegal Installation of Langsa General Hospital in Cases of Sexual Violence against Children in Langsa City in 2019 to 2020 which includes gender, education, type of tear, relationship between victim and perpetrator. The exclusion criteria were the Examined Data In the Forensic and Medicolegal Installation of Langsa Hospital in cases of violence against children in Langsa City, in 2019 to 2020 victims of abuse, victims of traffic accidents, victims of death. In this study, the variables studied were: (1). Gender (2). Education (3). Type of tear (4). Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator.

Conclusion: Most victims of sexual violence were 88.5% female (23 cases), 65.38% (17 cases) in school category with the type of tear that was 34.8% old tear (8 cases), and the relationship between the victim and the perpetrators in the known category was 88.5% (23 cases).

Keyword: Violence against children, Sexual violence, children

PRELIMINARY

Background

News in the mass media about violence against children is enough to surprise the public. Cases of violence against children are still an iceberg phenomenon. This is because most children who are victims of sexual violence are reluctant to report it. Therefore, as a parent, it is important to recognize the signs of a child experiencing sexual violence. Violence against children will have a long impact. In addition to having an impact on health problems in the future, it is also related to prolonged trauma, even into adulthood.¹ Cases of violence against children have continued to increase in the recent years. In 2010 the National Commission for Child Protection (Komnas PA) stated that 80% of children who experienced acts of violence were under 15 years old. This violence includes physical, psychological, and sexual violence. (Paramastri, 2010: p.2).⁵

The last three years seem to be a worrying year for Indonesian children. The reason is that the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) found hundreds of cases of violence against children suspected of being carried out by people closest to them as perpetrators. KPAI Commissioner Jasra Putra revealed that data showed that his party found 218 cases of child sexual violence in 2015. Meanwhile, in 2016, KPAI recorded 120 cases of violence against children. Then in 2017, there were 116 cases. "In our data, we state that the perpetrators are the closest people to the child, such as the stepfather and biological father, closest family, and friends," Jasra said to JawaPos.com, Wednesday (27/9). Jasra said KPAI had provided references and recommendations regarding parenting and long-term solutions related to these cases.⁵

Children are very vulnerable to threats of sexual violence because they still need protection from adults. This makes children helpless when they are threatened not to disclose the acts of sexual violence they have experienced. Almost all perpetrators of sexual violence against children are carried out by those closest to them and are usually favored by children such as family, relatives, neighbors, friends of father or mother or peers.

Child Concept

According to psychological perspective, children's age ranges from 2 to 12 years. From the age of 12 to 18 years, it is called a teenager. Psychologically, the age of the child can be identified as follows: (1). Group age, where children begin to learn the basics of social behavior (2) The age of exploring/asking questions, children begin to get curious about the conditions in the

surrounding environment (3) The age of imitation/creative, children imitate the behavior of others and include it in their games.⁷ According to the legal point of view, among others, the Child Protection Act (Law No. 23/2002), the maximum age limit for children is 18 years or never married. That is, someone who is under/equal to 18 years old but already married/already once married are no longer classified as children. The law does not recognize the age category of teenagers.

The law only recognizes the categories of children and adults. So, the definition of adolescent psychology includes: category of children in the eyes of the law. Law No.1 of 1974 (Law marriage) also does not provide clear restrictions on the age of the child. Constitution Marriage only mentions the age limit for marriage, which is 16 years for women and 19 years for men. Based on the age limit for marriage used as a benchmark as the age limit for children, then the child's age is different between boys and girls. Basic Law Labor No. 12 of 1948 in article 1 (1) defines a child as a boy or a girl aged 14 and under. Likewise, the Labor Law (Law No. 25/1997) uses the age limit for children under 14 years. That is, the age of 14 years is considered an adult. According to Article 1 (2) of Law no. 4/1997 concerning Child Welfare, the definition of a child is someone who has not reached the age of 21 years and has never been married.

The Juvenile Court states that a child is a person who, in a naughty child case, is the one who has reached the age of 8 years but has not yet reached the age of 18 years and has never been married. This means that this law limits the age of children between 8 years to 18 years. In chapter 45, The Criminal Code states that the category of children is if they are not yet 16 years old. That is, people aged 16 years are adults, while in some articles, others, such as, among others, Article 285,287, which regulates children as criminal victims. A child who is already 15 years old, is classified as an adult.

According to article 330 of the Civil Code, minors are those who have not reached the age of 21 years and have not previously been married. That is, people aged 20 years are still classified as children/minors. ILO conference held in 1919 agreed that the minimum age to become an employee is 14 years. Law No.4 In 1979 concerning Child Welfare, Article 1 point 2 states that a child is someone who has not reached the age of 21 years and has never been married.

Violence Concept

There is a difference in the scope of violence regulated in the Criminal Code and in the Act 23 of 2004 (Law on the Elimination of Domestic Violence). In the Criminal Code, the definition of violence is narrow in scope, which only concerns violence physically, while the definition of violence in Law No.23 of 2004 is much broader, including physical violence, sexual violence, economic violence, and psychological violence. Mansoer Fakhri defines violence also in a broad sense, that is in the form of an attack or invasion (assault) against a person's physical and mental integrity. With the difference in the scope of violence as described above, then the concept of violence used in this study is the concept adopted in Law No.23 of 2004.

Concept of Violence against Children

By using the concept of a child as someone who has a maximum age of 18 years and have never been married (according to the Child Protection Act), and the concept of violence that includes physical, sexual, economic and psychological violence (according to the Law Law No. 23/2004), then violence against children can be defined as violence (physical, sexual, economic, psychological) against a person who is a maximum of 18 years old and has not ever married.

Laws governing child protection¹⁰

As a state of law, Indonesia has several laws and regulations which regulate child protection consisting of:

1. Law number 23 of 2002 concerning child protection
2. Law number 11 of 2012 concerning the juvenile criminal justice system
3. Presidential regulation number 18 of 2014 concerning child protection and child empowerment and women in social conflict

Violence Against Children.¹¹

Definition of Violence Against Children, World Health Organization (2002) states that violent behavior towards children is all forms of painful treatment physical or emotional, sexual abuse, neglect, resulting in injury or harm to the child's health, child survival, child development, or dignity child, which is done in the context of a relationship of responsibility. Huraerah (2012; Suyanto, 2010) Maternal violence against children is an act of physical and mental injury

perpetrated by mothers who have responsibility for the welfare of children, as indicated by losses and threats to the health and well-being of children. Under the law child protection number 23 of 2002, violent behavior against children is defined as arbitrary acts committed against children, both physically, psychologically, sexually, and neglect by the person who is supposed to be the protector of a child. Next, violence against children is an intentional act that causes harm or danger to children physically and emotionally (Straus & Gelles, 1988).

According to Straus and Gelles (1988) violence against children is the provision of physical punishment with the aim that children are not naughty. Child abuse refers to the actions of punching, biting, hitting, and trying stabbing a child.

Physical abuse

Physical violence against children is any form of treatment that causes injury or physical injury to the child. In the form of torture, beating, and ill-treatment of children, with or without the use of certain objects, which cause physical injury or death in children.¹⁴

Psychic Violence

Psychological or emotional abuse is a mental injury resulting from psychological violence or violence verbal, including rebuking, threatening, cursing or swearing, labeling with negative sentences or demeaning children, calling by nicknames, and conveying profanity that causes serious behavioral, cognitive, or emotional problems in children (Huraerah, 2012; Fitriana, 2015; Straus, et al., 1997; Gelles and Cavanaugh (in Santrock, 2007).

Child abandonment

Child neglect is a delay in seeking child health care, evict children from home, do not care about children's education, failure to fulfill the child's basic needs (such as not providing adequate food or supervision), lack of communication and do not give attention and affection to children Sexual violence Child sexual abuse is an act of child abuse that is committed by adults, family and close friends of children. The action can be in the form of touch unwanted sexual intercourse, such as playing with the child's genitals and other forced sexual contact (Straus et al., 1997). Nugrahani (2015) 15 mentions Sexual violence includes pornographic jokes, acts that cause disgust. Further more The World Health Organization (2002) defines sexual violence against children as:

involving children in sexual activities, when the children themselves do not fully understand, or unable to give consent.

Sexual Violence Against Children According to Ricard J. Gelles (Hurairah, 2012), violence against children is an intentional act that causes harm or harm to children (both physically and emotionally). Forms of violence against children can be classified into physical violence, psychological violence, psychological violence sexual and social violence. Sexual violence against children according to End Child Prostitution in Asia Tourism (ECPAT) International is a relationship or interaction between a child with an elder or an adult such as a stranger, siblings or parents where children are used as objects to satisfy sexual needs perpetrator. This act is carried out using coercion, threats, bribes, deception and even pressure. These sexual violence activities against children do not have to involve body contact between the perpetrator and the child as the victim. The forms of sexual violence itself can be in the act of rape or obscenity (Sari, 2009).

Sexual abuse is a type of abuse that is usually divided into two categories based on the identity of the perpetrator, namely: (a). Familial Abuse Including familial abuse is incest, namely sexual violence where the victim and the perpetrator are still in a relationship blood, being part of the nuclear family. In this case, it includes someone who becomes a surrogate parent, such as a stepfather, or a lover, caregiver or trusted person taking care of children. (b). Extra Familial Abuse Sexual violence is violence perpetrated by someone other than the victim's family. In the pattern of sexual harassment outside the family, the perpetrator usually an adult who the child knows and has built a relationship with and then lures the child into a situation where the sexual abuse is carried out, often by providing certain rewards that the child does not receive at school his house. The child usually remains silent because if this is found out they are afraid of provoke anger from their parents. Besides, some parents sometimes don't care about where and with whom their children spend time. the children who often skipping school tend to be vulnerable to this incident and must be wary of Sexual violence with children as victims perpetrated by adults is known as a pedophile, and the main victims are children. Pedophilia can be interpreted "like children" (de Yong in Tower, 2002).

Definition of child in Article 1 Paragraph 1 of Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Juvenile Justice, "a child is someone who is not 18 (eighteen) years, including children who are still in the womb. Whereas the definition of child protection according to Article 1 Paragraph 2 of Law Number 23 Year 2002 concerning Child Protection, "Child protection is all activities to ensure and protect

children and their rights so that they can live, grow, develop and participate, optimally in accordance with human dignity, and receive protection from violence and discrimination”.

According to Adrianus E. Meliala, there are several categories of pedophiles, namely those who are attracted to children under the age of 5 is called infantophilia. Meanwhile, those who being attracted to girls aged 13-16 years is called hebephilia, those who are attracted with boys of that age, known as ephebophilia. Based on behavior, there are what is called exhibitionism, namely for those who like to show off, like to strip children; or called voyeurism, which is like masturbating in front of children, or just squeezing a child's genitals (<http://www.motherandbaby.co.id/>, accessed on May 21, 2014). Pedophilia can be because it is disorder, meaning that this person (perpetrator) may have experienced the same trauma, so that result in deviant behavior, it can also be due to lifestyle, such as habits watching pornography, thus forming a desire to have sexual relations.

RESEARCH METHOD

This research is a descriptive study with a *cross sectional* approach that aims to find out the Profile of Cases of Sexual Violence Against Children Examined Langsa General Hospital In 2019 - 2020 which was carried out at Langsa General Hospital, Langsa City since August 2021 to October 2021 which includes submission of titles, literary studies, reading proposals, collecting and processing data as well as writing and reporting research results. The population in this study is all data on cases of violence sexual relations with children examined at the Forensic and Medicolegal Installation at Langsa General Hospital in Langsa City in 2019 to 2020 with a sample of all case data Sexual violence against children examined at the Forensic and Medicolegal Installation of Langsa General In 2019 to 2021 with Sampling Techniques with *total sampling* method. By inclusion criteria: Data Checked In Forensic Installation and Medicolegal of Langsa General Hospital in Cases of Sexual Violence against Children in Langsa Pada City Years 2019 to 2020 which includes gender, education, type of tear, relationship between victim and perpetrator and exclusion criteria: Data Examined at the Forensic Installation and Medicolegal at Langsa General Hospital in cases of violence against children in Langsa City from 2019 to 2020 victims of persecution, victims of traffic accidents, victims of dead. In this study, the variables studied were: (1). Gender (2). Education (3). Type of tear (4) Relationship between the victim and the perpetrator. Data collection was carried out by using secondary data,

namely all children's data examined at the Forensic Installation and Medicolegal Langsa Hospital in cases of sexual violence against children and on the data listed variables to be studied in accordance with the specific objectives of this study. Data is collected and recorded and tabulated with the types of variables to be researched and then be processed using descriptive statistics and reported in the table.

Ethical Clearance

This research will be conducted after obtaining approval from the University Ethics Committee North Sumatra Medan with No. 134/KEPK/USU/2022.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The number of samples in this study amounted to 26 cases based on data from Visum et Repertum Cases of sexual violence against children examined from January 1, 2019 to 31 December 2020 at the Forensic and Medicolegal Installation at Langsa General Hospital.

Frequency of Sexual Violence Against Children

Table 1. Frequency of Sexual Violence Against Children

Year	Frequency	Percentage
2019	17	65 %
2020	9	35%
Total	26	100 %

Based on the table above, it is known that the percentage of cases of sexual violence against children in 2019 is as much as 65%, in 2020 is as much as 9%.

According to Ricard J. Gelles (Hurairah, 2012), violence against children is an intentional act that harms children (either physically or physical or emotional). Forms of violence against children can be classified into: physical violence, psychological violence, sexual violence and violence socially. Sexual violence against children according to End Child Prostitution in Asia Tourism (ECPAT) International is a relationship or interaction between a child and a elders or adults such as strangers, siblings or parents where children are used as objects to satisfy the

sexual needs of the perpetrators. This act is done using coercion, threats, bribes, deception and even pressure. Activities of sexual violence against children do not have to involve body contact between the perpetrator and the child as the victim.¹²

Percentage of Sexual Violence Against Children Cases by Gender

Table 2. Percentage of Sexual Violence Against Children Cases by Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Male	3	11,5%
Female	23	88,5%
Total	26	100%

Based on the table above, it is known that the percentage of cases of sexual violence against women children in the victim are female, which is 88.5% (23 cases). The percentage cases of sexual violence against children in male victims is namely 11.5% (3 cases).

Sexual violence against children, both female and male, is certainly a criminal act. Sexual violence against children is a violation of morals and laws, and harms physically and psychologically. Types of sexual violence against children are sodomy, rape, sexual abuse, and incest. Therefore, according to Erlinda (General secretary of KPAI) cases of sexual violence against children are like an iceberg phenomenon. The reported case ratio is 1:6 with six children becoming the victims and only one reported (<http://indonesia.ucanews.com>, accessed on 20 May 2014). The phenomenon of sexual violence against children shows how safe the world is for children increasingly narrow and difficult. The world of children who should be filled with joy, cultivation and cultivation of goodness, must turn back become a blurry picture and a portrait of fear because children are now the subject of sexual abuse.¹²

Girls are vulnerable to become victims of sexual violence. They still need to get protection from various scopes, ranging from family to the environment. When girls are victims of sexual violence, they will be left with various impacts. The impact starts from the medium, and even to long-term impacts. Even under certain conditions, female children who experience sexual violence behavior will withdraw from their social environment.¹⁴

Percentage of Sexual Violence Against Children Based on Victim's Education

Table 3. Percentage of cases of sexual violence against children based on education

Education	Frequency	Percentage
Not yet in school	7	27,92%
School	17	65,38%
No school	2	6,7%
Total	26	100%

Based on the table above, it is known that the percentage of cases of sexual violence against female children in victims who have not gone to school yet is namely 27.92% (7 cases). The percentage of cases in sexual violence against children who are school students is 65.38% (17 cases). The percentage of cases of sexual violence against children in victims who do not go to school is 6.7% (2 cases).

Percentage of Sexual Violence Against Children Cases by Type of Tear

Table 4. Percentage of Sexual Violence Against Children Cases by Type rip

Forms of Violence	Frequency	Percentage
Intact	1	4,34%
New Rip	7	30,43%
Old Rip	8	34,8%
Not specified	7	30,43%
Total	23	100%

Based on the table above, it is known that the percentage of cases of sexual violence against female children as victims with intact hymen is 4.34% (1 case). Percentage of cases with newly torn hymen, which is 30.43% (7 cases). Percentage of cases of sexual violence with membranes old tears were 34.8% (8 cases). Percentage of cases of sexual violence with membrane tears were not determined is namely 30.43% (7 cases).

The most common type of tear is the presence of an old hymenal tear indicating that vaginal penetration has occurred more than three days before. This shows that most of the cases were prolonged intercourse.

A small number of cases are new intercourse, and there are some cases that are not found signs of intercourse. But not all new penetrations show signs of inflammation. In certain cases, for example in cases of adultery or sexual intercourse outside marriage, where the examinee had often had intercourse or had even had sex before giving birth, there were no signs of inflammation even though the intercourse occurred less than three days before the examination. Inspection was required for signs of ejaculation. If the sign of positive ejaculation was found, seminal cells and/or their components could be said that the intercourse just happened. On the other hand, the time of intercourse was said to be long if examination of ejaculation signs showed negative results and from the penetration sign there were no signs of inflammation.

Percentage of Sexual Violence Against Children Based on Victim Relationship with Actors

Table 5. Percentage of Sexual Violence Against Children Cases by Relationship Victim with Perpetrator

Relationship between Victim and Perpetrator	Frequency	Percentage
Known	23	88,5%
Unknown	3	11,5%
Total	26	100%

Based on the table above, it shows that the percentage of cases of sexual violence against female children in victims with a known relationship between the victim and the perpetrator is namely 88.5% (23 cases) and the percentage of cases of sexual violence against children in victims with the victim's relationship with known perpetrator is 11.5% (3 cases).

Talking about violence against children, the scope is quite broad because of actions. This can happen in public places, in schools, and as important as violence against children that occurs in the household environment. Violence that occurs in the domestic sphere has its own uniqueness, because the perpetrators are people who have close relationships and even have blood relation

that is very close and well known, such as father/mother to child, brother to sister, or employer to housemaid.¹³

Sexual violence is violence perpetrated by others outside the family victim. In the pattern of sexual harassment outside the family, the perpetrator is usually an adult known by the child and has built a relationship with the child, then persuaded the child into a situation where the sexual abuse was committed, often by give certain rewards that the child does not get at home. The child usually kept quiet because of being afraid of triggered anger from their parents. Besides, some parents sometimes care less about where and with whom their children spend time. Children who often skip school tend to be vulnerable to this incident and must be wary of.¹²

CONCLUSION

Based on the results in this study, it can be concluded

1. The percentage of cases of sexual violence against children in 2019 was 65% (17 cases), in 2020 as many as 35% (9 cases).
2. The largest percentage of cases of sexual violence against children is the sex of the victim women, namely 88.5% (23 cases). Percentage of cases of sexual violence against children the lowest was in male victims, namely 11.5% (3 cases).
3. The largest percentage of cases of sexual violence against children among victims who go to school are: by 65.38% (17 cases). Percentage of cases of sexual violence against children in victims who have not attended school is 27.92% (7 cases). Percentage of sexual assault cases against the smallest child in the victim who did not go to school, namely 6.7% (2 cases).
4. The highest percentage of cases of sexual violence against children are victims with a hymen old tear was 34.8% (8 cases). Percentage of cases of sexual violence against children in victims with newly torn hymen were 30.43% (7 cases). Percentage of cases sexual violence against children on victims with membrane tears is not specified, namely by 30.43% (7 cases). The smallest percentage of cases of sexual violence against children in victims with intact hymen is 4.34% (1 case).
5. The largest percentage of cases of sexual violence against children are victims with relationships victims with known perpetrators are 88.5% (23 cases) and the percentage of sexual violence cases against the smallest child in the victim with a known relationship between the victim and the perpetrator, namely: 11.5% (3 cases)

Most victims of sexual violence are victims with female gender 88.5% (23 cases), in the school category 65.38% (17 cases) with the type of tear, namely an old tear 34.8% (8 cases) and the relationship of the victim with the perpetrator in the known category 88.5% (23 case).

SUGGESTION

Advice for victims of violence against children

1. The need for socialization to the community about violence against children so that victim violence against children reports to the authorities about what has happened.
2. Health workers can continue to treat victims who experience violence against children with proper handling for both physical and psychological violence
3. It is recommended that there is a special post in the hospital that directly receives complaints from victim violence against children who came directly to the hospital before reporting to the authorities.

REFERENCE

1. Jurnal Averrous Volume 6 No.1 Mei 2020 Page 66-77: Iskandar Albin, Zubi: Karakteristik Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Pada Perempuan Di Blud Rumah Sakit Cut Meutia Berdasarkan Visum Et Repertum Periode Tahun 2018
2. Jurnal Kesehatan Melayu pISSN 2597-6532 eISSN 2597-7407: Mohammad Tegar Indrayana: Profil Kasus Kekerasan Seksual Terhadap Perempuan Dan Anak Yang Diperiksa Di Rumah Sakit Bhayangkara Dumai (2009-2013)
3. Dahlan Sofwan. Ilmu Kedokteran Kehakiman. Semarang. 2000. Hal: 126- 133.
4. Kuhper, Kuhp, Kuhap. Jakarta. 2008
5. Idris Am, Tjiptomartono Agung Legowo. Penerapan Ilmu Kedokteran Forensik Dalam Proses Penyidikan. Edisi Revisi. Jakarta. 2008. Hal: 113- 132.
6. Budianto A. Widiatmika W. Sudiono S. Winardi T. Ilmu Kedokteran Forensik. Fk-Ui. Jakarta. 1997. Hal : 147- 158.
7. Chada. Alih Bahasa Hutaaruk Johan. Ilmu Forensik Dan Toksikologi. Edisi V. 1995. Hal : 150- 157.
8. Hamdani Njowito. Ilmu Kedokteran Kehakiman. Edisi Kedua. Jakarta.1972. Hal: 174- 179.
9. Taber Ben- Zion. Kapita Selekta Kedaruratan Obstetri Dan Ginekologi. Egc. Jakarta. Hal: 394- 400.<http://fesigar.blogspot.com/2017/02/makalah-kekerasan-terhadap-anak.html>
10. http://repository.uin-suska.ac.id/13949/8/7.%20BAB%20II_2018168PSI.pdf
11. Ivo Noviana, KEKERASAN SEKSUAL TERHADAP ANAK: DAMPAK DAN PENANGANANNYA CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE: IMPACT AND HENDLING Pusat Penelitian dan Pengembangan Kesejahteraan Sosial, Kementerian Sosial RI, Sosio Informa Vol. 01, No. 1, Januari - April, Tahun 2015
12. Ida Bhagawan Istri Suwitra Pradnya, Denpasar 2017, LAPORAN PENELITIAN KEKERASAN TERHADAP ANAK, 2017

13. <https://www.kompas.com/parapuan/read/532940144/mengapa-anak-perempuan-rentan-jadi-korban-kekerasan-seksual-ini-kata-pakar>
14. Cecilia Kartika Wijaya, 2017, E-JURNAL MEDIKA, VOL. 6 NO. 9, SEPTEMBER, 2017: 1 – 6, Gambaran Bukti Medis Kasus Kejahatan Seksual yang Diperiksa di Bagian Ilmu Kedokteran Forensik RSUP Sanglah Periode Januari 2009 – Desember 2013