Characteristics of Known Bodies Autopsied at the Bhayangkara Hospital TK. II Medan in 2020-2021

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Abstract

Today, violent killings are a global problem. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) that on average 1424 people die every day as a result of being killed. The purpose of the study was to determine the characteristics of known bodies that were autopsied at the Bhayangkara hospital Tk. II Medan in 2020-2021 based on age, gender, occupation, cause of death. This research is a descriptive study with a cross sectional approach. The sample in this study was all data on bodies that were autopsied at the Forensic and Medicolegal installations of the Bhayangkara hospital Tk.II Medan in 2020-2021 as many as 188 cases. This research was conducted in Bhayangkara hospital Tk. II Medan. This study started from February to June 2022. Based on the results of the study obtained from Visum et Repertum data, it can be concluded that the number of known patients who were autopsied at the Bhayangkara hospital TK. II Medan in 2020-2021 as many as 188 people with the most age at the age of 18-65 years, the most gender in the male sex with working status and the highest type of violence in blunt trauma and followed by the most lung disease and the type of cause Most deaths due to asphyxia are in hanging cases.
Keywords: Autopsy; Bhayangkara Hospital; Characteristics

1. Introduction

Today, violent killings are a global problem. According to the World Health Organization (WHO) that on average 1424 people die every day as a result of being killed. For further investigation and investigation and resolution of these legal issues until the final decision of the case in court, assistance from various experts in related fields is needed to make clear the course of events and the relationship between one action and another in the series of events. In the Criminal Code (KUHP), homicide is one of the most severely punished crimes in Indonesia. In the last three years, the number of homicides has decreased. There were 1,024 cases in 2018, 964 cases in 2019, and 898 in 2020. According to Databock (Statistical Data Portal), homicide cases in North Sumatra are the highest in Indonesia. There were 898 cases of crimes against life or homicide that occurred in Indonesia in 2020. North Sumatra is the province with the highest number of homicides in Indonesia. There were 99 murder cases that occurred in North Sumatra in 2020. South Sumatra was in second place with a total of 77 cases in the same year. Furthermore, North Sulawesi has recorded 74 cases, South Sulawesi has 71 cases, and East Java has 55 cases. What about the characteristics of murder victims in Indonesia, especially in Medan? Is there a difference with the characteristics of homicide in other places?. By knowing the answers to the questions above, we will get an overview of the pattern of homicides in Medan which may be used as an indicator of stress in the community and also as additional information for law enforcement officials in implementing targeted and efficient legal strategies. The incidence of homicide cases is increasing worldwide and the pattern of homicides is also changing/shifting due to population growth, changing lifestyles, ever-changing human needs, poverty, unemployment rates and the ease of obtaining various weapons that can be used to kill. Therefore, this study was conducted to find out how the characteristics of known bodies autopsied in Indonesia, especially in Medan.

2. Research Method

This research is a descriptive study with a cross sectional approach. This research was conducted in Bhayangkara hospital Tk. II Medan. This study started from February to June 2022. The population in this

study were all autopsied data at the Forensic and Medicolegal installations of the Bhayangkara hospital Tk.II Medan in 2020 - 2021. The research sample was obtained from all autopsied corpse data at the Forensic and Medicolegal installation of the Bhayangkara hospital Tk.II Medan in 2021-2021 with a total sampling method of 188 cases. The data collection method was carried out using secondary data, namely all autopsied data at the Forensic and Medicolegal installations of the Bhayangkara hospital Tk.II Medan in 2020 - 2021 and the data listed the variables to be studied according to the specific objectives of this study. The variables in this study were: age, gender, occupation and cause of death. The inclusion criteria in this study were autopsied data at the Forensic and Medicolegal installations of the Bhayangkara hospital Tk.II Medan in 2020-2021 which includes age, gender, occupation and cause of death. The exclusion criteria in this study were autopsied data at the Forensic and Medicolegal installation of the Bhayangkara hospital Tk.II Medan In the Year 2020-2021 which includes unknown bodies, external examination, known bodies that were exhumed. Data were collected and recorded and tabulated with the types of variables to be studied based on age, gender, occupation and cause of death. The data obtained by the researchers would then be processed using descriptive statistics and reported in tables. This research was conducted with the approval of the Ethics Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, University of North Sumatra, Medan.
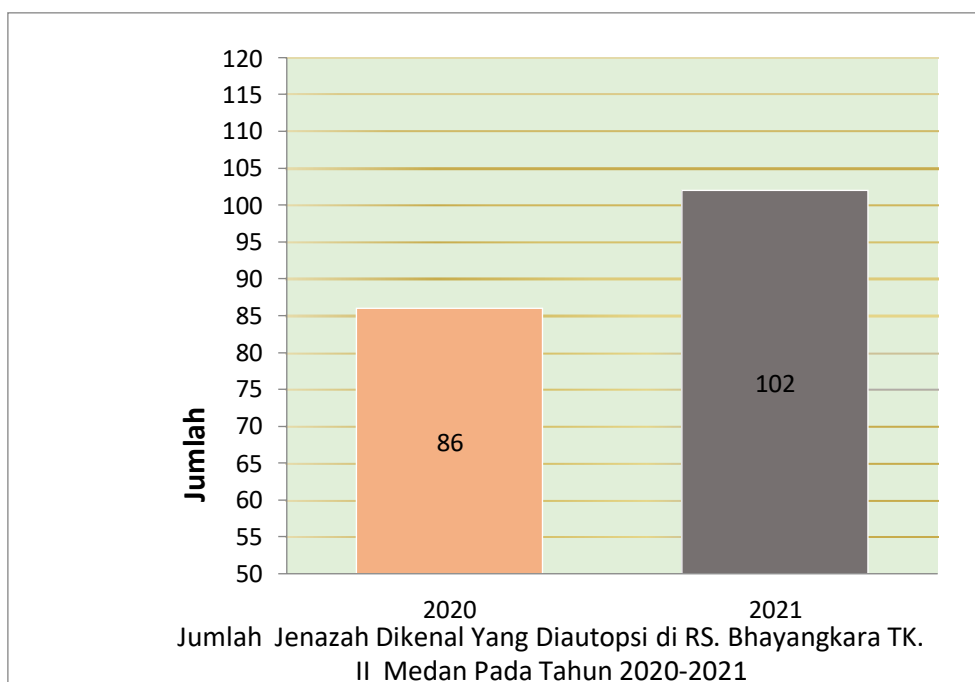
3. Results

Figure 1. Diagram of the Number of Known Bodies Autopsied at the Bhayangkara hospital TK. II Medan in 2020-2021

Based on diagram above conducted at the Bhayangkara hospital TK. II Medan, obtained the number of cases in 2020 as many as 86 cases and in 2021 as many as 102 cases.
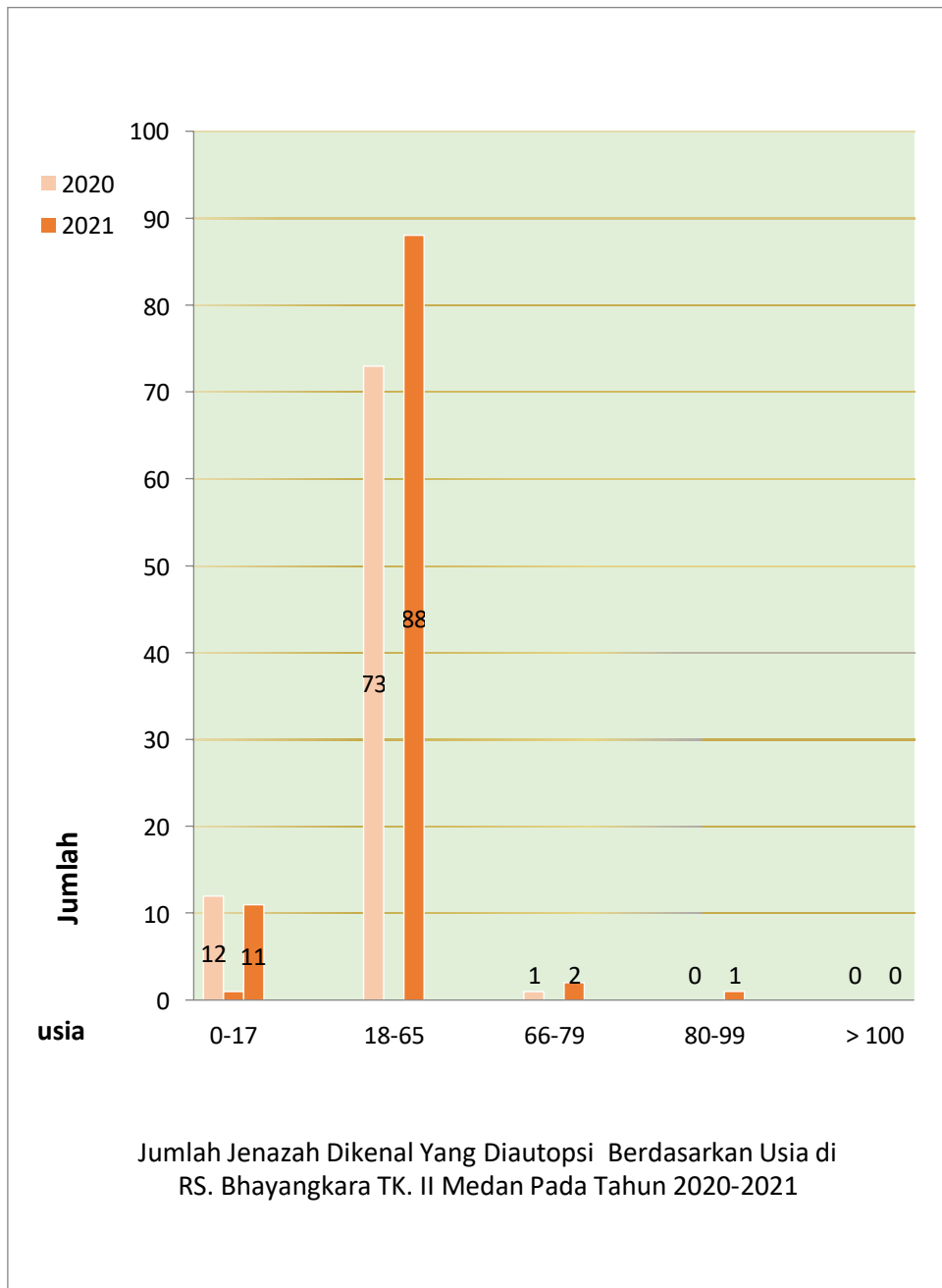
Figure 2. Diagram of the number of known autopsied bodies by age at the Bhayangkara hospital Medan TK. II In 2020-2021

The number of known bodies that were autopsied by age at the Bhayangkara hospital Medan Tk. II in 2020: 0-17 years 13 people, 18-65 years 73 people, 66-79 years 1 person, 88-99 years 0 people, >100 years 0 people, in 2021: 0-17 years 11 people, 18-65 years 88 people, 66-79 years 2 people, 88-99 years 1 person, >100 years 0 people.
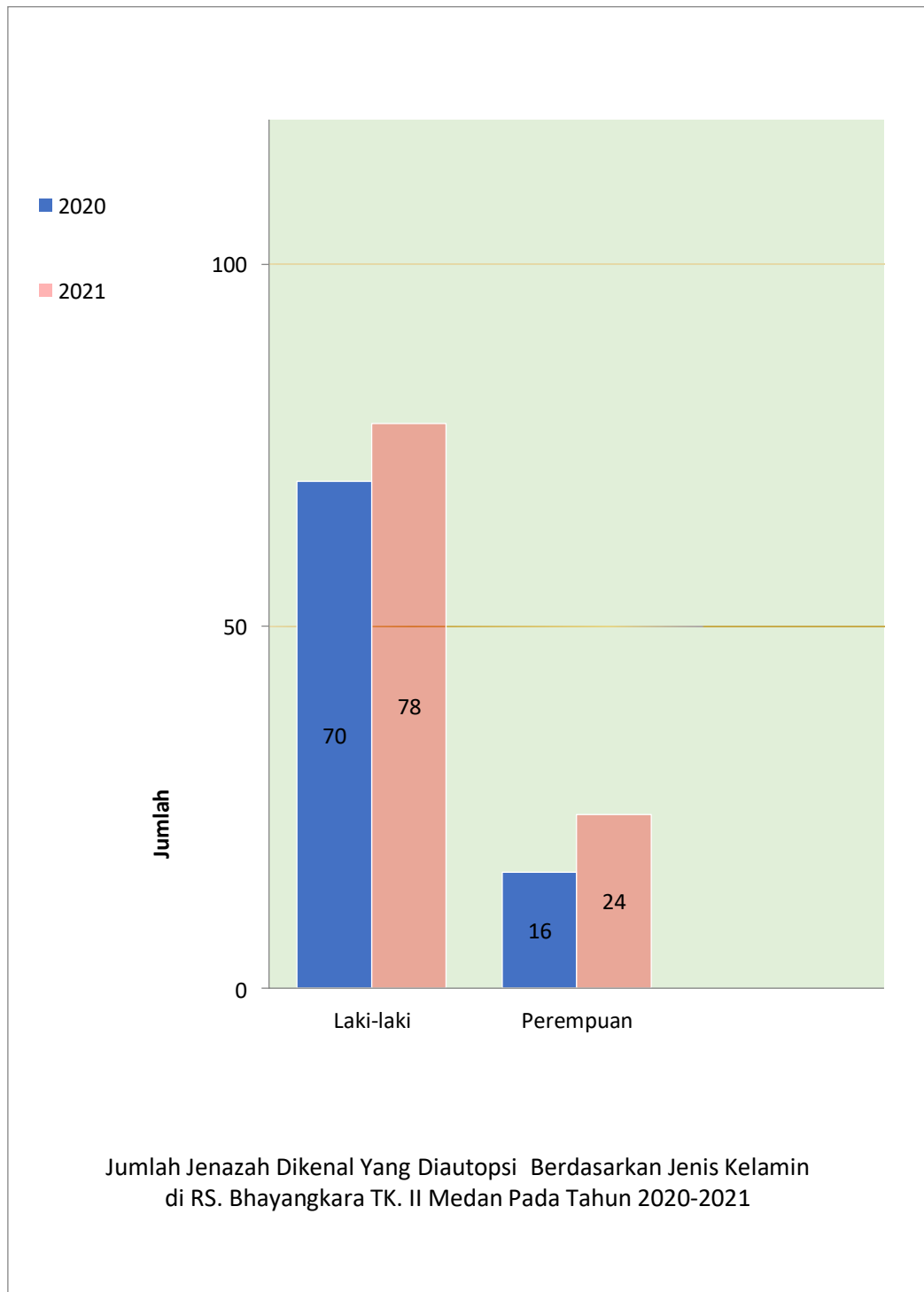
Figure 3. Diagram of the Number of Known Bodies Autopsied by Sex at the Bhayangkara hospital TK. II Medan in 2020-2021

Number of known autopsied bodies based on gender at the Bhayangkara hospital TK. II Medan In 2020: 70 men, 16 women, in 2021: 78 men, 24 women.
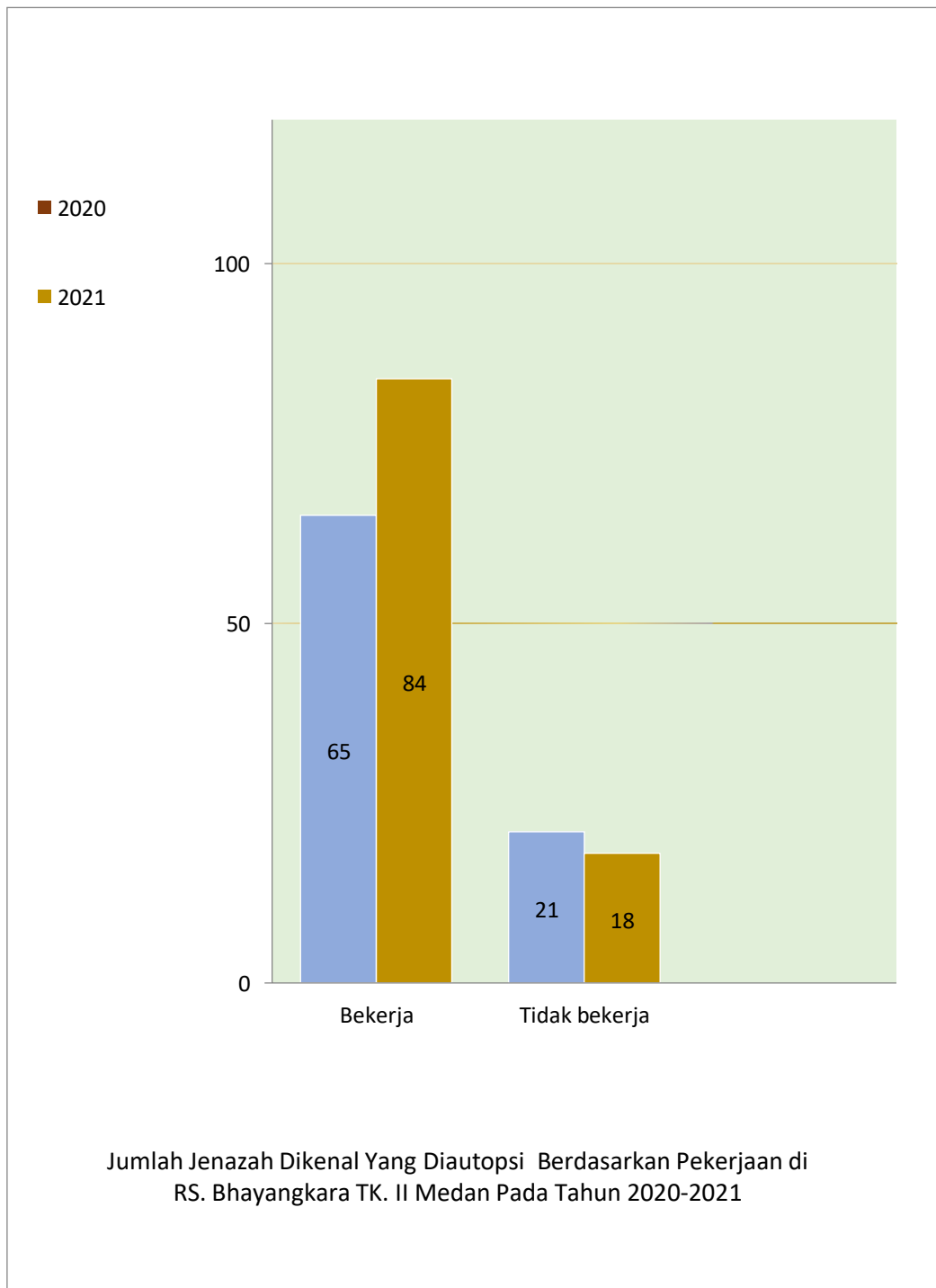
Figure 4. Diagram of the number of known autopsied bodies based on work in the Bhayangkara hospital TK. II Medan in 2020-2021

Number of known autopsied bodies based on work at the Bhayangkara hospital TK. II Medan in 2020: 65 people working, 21 people not working, in 2021: 84 people working, 18 people not working.
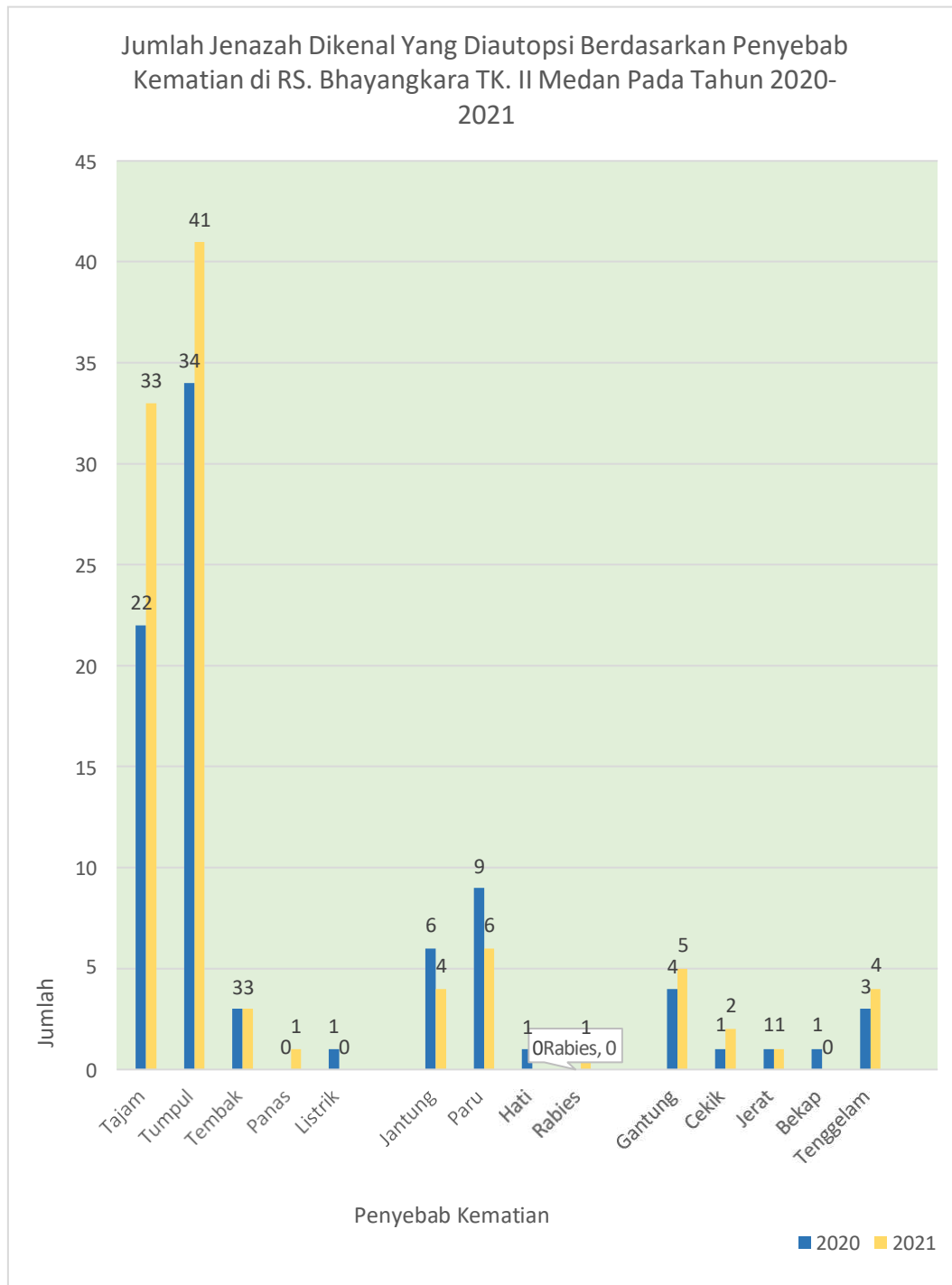
Figure 5. Diagram of the number of known autopsied bodies based on the cause of death in the Bhayangkara hospital TK. II Medan 2020-2021

Number of Known Bodies That Are Autopsied Based on Causes of Death at the Bhayangkara hospital TK. II Medan In 2020: sharp 22 people, blunt 34 people, shooting 3 people, heat 0 people, cold 0 people, electricity 1 person, acid 0 people, base 0 people, heart 6 people, lungs 9 people, heart 1 person, rabies 0 people, hanging 4 people, smothering 1 person, snaring 1 person, strangling 1 person, drowning 3 people, in 2021: sharp 33 people, blunt 41 people, shoot 3 people, heat 1 person, cold 0 person, electricity 0 1 person, acid 1 person, base 0 person, heart 4 person, lung 6 person, liver 0 person, rabies 1 person, hanging 5 people, smothering 0 people, snaring 1 person, strangling 2 people, drowning 4 people.

4. Discussion

Not all cases were autopsied because the investigators only asked for an external examination and there was a family refusal. This can happen because based on Indonesian law, namely KUHAP article 133, the investigator has the authority to request the type of examination from a judicial specialist or other doctor. The age group of 18-65 years, the most involved in murder cases can be caused because at that age they are involved in many activities such as crime on campus, roads, being involved in membership of a gang, fighting, consuming illegal drugs, possession of weapons and other activities that can increase the risk of a homicide case. The high percentage of male sex in the autopsied corpse has similarities with the characteristics of homicide cases in the world, where most homicide cases involve male victims. Male victims have a higher percentage, which can be influenced by several factors in the form of activities that can increase the risk of cases suspected of being criminal acts. If it is associated with the characteristics of the people of Medan, an activity that might increase a man's involvement in criminal acts is the involvement of the male sex community in the membership of mass organizations which tend to be thuggery. It can also be caused by the habit of excessive drinking which can also make a person unable to control himself (easier to get emotional), so that it can increase the risk of someone's involvement in a crime. For female victims, usually homicide cases are more often related to violence perpetrated by people who have close relationships. The results of this study indicate that unemployment has no effect on crime in the city of Medan. This is in line with Novia Juwita Sari's research (2019: 98) which shows that unemployment has no effect on crime in the Jabung sub-district, East Lampung. The results of this study showed that the highest cause of death was due to blunt force and sharp violence. The same thing was also stated in a study by Chattopadhyay S et al which also showed the results that the most common type of violence to the head was blunt violence (41.76%) but the mortality rate was only 65.79% compared to the mortality rate of sharp violence to the head which reached 100. % and firearms which reached 96.97%. Research by Patel DJ gives a description of the most blunt violence on the head (24.34%) while the most sharp violence on the chest (25.98%) and abdomen (23.16%). The cause of death due to firearms in this study in 2020 was 3.49% and in 2021 it was 2.94% when compared to other studies in America (66%), Pakistan (60.14%), India (15.18). %), Africa (28%), Europe (13%), Malaysia (8%) and in Bangkok10 (2.1%). This can be because Indonesia does not legalize its people to have firearms, only for police/other special officers, while in countries where it is legal for people to have firearms, the death rate is very high.

5. Conclusion

Based on the research results obtained from Visum et Repertum data, it can be concluded: the number of known patients who were autopsied at the Bhayangkara hospitalTK. II Medan in 2020-2021 as many as 188 people with the most age at the age of 18-65 years, the most gender in the male sex with working status and the highest type of violence in blunt trauma and followed by the most lung disease and the type of cause Most deaths due to asphyxia are in hanging cases.

6. Suggestions

Some things that can be recommended in this study include: the need for further research, research is needed with unknown corpse subjects in order to determine a more accurate death rate, the need for follow-up in the form of socialization to related parties about research results so that research results can be entered into in the profile Bhayangkara hospital Tk. II Medan especially the Forensic installation.

Acknowledgments

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