

Domestic Violence; A Case Report

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Abstract

Domestic violence is any act against a person, especially a woman, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or neglect of the household. Violence against children is a series of acts of guardians or omissions by parents or other caregivers in the form of acts of physical, sexual, emotional abuse, or neglect of children so that they can harm or provide dangerous threats to children. The victim came conscious, the victim claimed to have been beaten by his own father on the head, face, body, arms, buttocks, and legs, from the victim's confession the right arm felt difficult to move. From the examination results, a boy aged 13 years, found a lump on the back of the head, a lump under the right eye, a lump on the left cheek, bruises on the upper lip and a torn wound on the lower lip caused by a blunt object

Keywords: Blunt object; Case report; Domestic violence

1. Introduction

Traumatology is a science that studies wounds and injuries and their relationship to various forms of violence (forced ruda). A wound is a state of discontinuity of body tissue due to violence. Based on the nature and causes, violence is distinguished from mechanical violence, namely violence by sharp objects, violence by blunt objects and gun shots. Physical violence, namely temperature, electricity and lightning, changes in air pressure, acoustics and radiation, while chemical ones, namely strong acids or bases. Wounds that can be categorized as blunt wounds include bruises (contusions, hematomas), abrasions (abrasions, excoriations), open / torn wounds (lacerations). The data shows that injuries have become a major public health problem in all countries and more than two thirds are experienced by developing countries. In Indonesia, most injuries are caused by traffic accidents and domestic violence. The results of research conducted by the Health Research and Development Agency of the Indonesian Ministry of Health show that bruises are one of the largest proportions of injuries caused by traffic accidents that is equal to 49%. Meanwhile in domestic violence, according to the results of research conducted by the University of Riau in RS. Bayangkara, stated that type 2 of bruises was the most common type of wound found in domestic violence, namely 79.3%. According to data from Bhayangkara Hospital, Makassar, from 2009-2010: 55% and 2010-2011: In 60% of all forensic cases and injury incidents, the type of bruise ranks highest in the type of injury. Child abuse is any act of physical, sexual, emotional abuse, or neglect of a child. In the United States, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) defines child maltreatment as any act or series of acts of guardianship or negligence by a parent or other caregiver that results can be harmful, or has the potential to be harmful, or poses a serious threat to a child. Most violence against children occurs in the child's own home with a smaller number occurring at school, in the environment or organization where the child interacts. There are four main

categories of acts of violence against children: neglect, physical abuse, emotional/psychological abuse, and child sexual abuse.

2. Examination

A case was reported to the Department of Forensic Medicine and Medicolegal Science at the Dr.R.M.Djoelham Regional General Hospital, Binjai City, explaining that at a written request on behalf of the Head of the Binjai Resort Police, Head of Criminal Investigation Unit, an external inspection has been carried out based on the letter of request mentioned above with the identity as follows, Name: M.A, Gender: Male, Age: Thirteen Years, Occupation : Student, Address: Lubuk Pakam, Indonesia

The victim came conscious, the victim admitted that he had been beaten by his own father on November 28 2017 at 05.00 WIB, he was beaten on the head, face, body, arms, buttocks and legs, from the victim's confession he felt pain in his right arm hard to move. The patient's weight is 25 kg, with a height of 142 cm, pulse 100 x/minute, respiratory rate 28 times per minute, body temperature 36.50 degrees Celsius

During the examination of the victim, it was found:



Fig 1. wounds on the head and cheeks

Head:

- There was a bruise with a diameter of 5 cm on the back of the head, with a distance of 2 cm from the midline of the body and 6 cm from the corner of the right upper ear.

Forehead:

- Found abrasions on the face on the right with a length of 3 cm, with a distance of 6 cm from the midline of the body and 9 cm from the corner of the right upper ear

Cheek:

- Found a bruise on the right cheek with a diameter of 3 cm, a distance of 12 cm from the midline of the body and 4 cm from the corner of the right ear

- Found a bruise on the left cheek with a length of 4 cm, a distance of 8 cm from the midline of the body and 9 cm from the corner of the lower left ear

- Found a bruise on the left cheek with a length of 5 cm, a distance of 7 cm from the midline of the body and 10 cm from the corner of the lower left ear

- Found an abrasion on the right cheek with a length of 2 cm, a distance of 6 cm from the midline of the body and 11 cm from the corner of the right upper ear

- Found a laceration on the left cheek with a length of 1 cm, a distance of 7 cm from the midline of the body and 9 cm from the corner of the lower left ear

Nose:

- Found abrasions on the edge of the right nose with a length of 1 cm, a distance of 1.5 cm from the midline of the body

Eye:

- Found a lump accompanied by bruising at the bottom of the right eye with a diameter of 3 cm, a distance of 7 cm from the midline of the body and 8 cm from the corner of the right upper ear.

- Found abrasions on the right eyelid with a length of 3 cm, a distance of 7 cm from the midline of the body and 9 cm from the corner of the right upper ear



Fig 2. wounds on the face

Mouth:

- There was a bruise on the upper lip with a length of 2 cm, right on the midline of the body

- Found a torn wound on the lower lip with a length of 0.5 cm with a distance of 0.5 cm from the midline of the body and 2 cm from the corner of the right lower lip.



Fig 3. Found bruises and abrasions on the lips

Chest:

- Found a laceration on the left rib with a length of 6 cm

Back:

- Found a bruise on the right shoulder with a length of 12 cm measured, a distance of 6 cm from the right armpit and 9 cm from the midline of the body

- There was a bruise on the left shoulder with a length of 4 cm, a distance of 8 cm and 4 cm from the left armpit

- Found a laceration on the right waist with a length of 3 cm, a distance of 6 cm from the midline of the body and 14 cm from the right armpit

Stomach:

- Found a laceration on the left side of the abdomen with a length of 0.5 cm

Upper Extremity:



Fig 4. There were bruises and lacerations on the upper extremities

- There was a bruise on the right elbow with a length of 1 cm
- There was a bruise on the right hand with a length of 2 cm, a distance of 4 cm from the right wrist and 13 cm from the right elbow
- Found a bruise on the upper left hand with a length of 6 cm, a distance of 3 cm from the upper left shoulder and 13 cm from the left elbow
- Found a bruise on the left elbow with a length of 4 cm
- Found a bruise on the lower left hand with a length of 2 cm with a distance of 7 cm from the left elbow and 13 cm from the left wrist
- Found a laceration on the left wrist with a length of 0.5 cm, a distance of 4 cm from the upper left shoulder and 9 cm from the left elbow
- Found a scratch on the lower left hand with a length of 4 cm, a distance of 8 cm from the left elbow and 10 cm from the left wrist

Lower Extremities:

- There was a bruise on the right knee with a length of 3 cm
- Found a bruise under the right knee with a length of 1 cm
- Found a bruise under the left knee with a length of 2.5 cm, a distance of 6 cm from the left knee and 22 cm
- There was a bruise on the left lower leg with a length of 2 cm, a distance of 7 cm and 20 cm
- Found a torn wound on the left knee with a length of 2 cm

3. Discussion

The victim came conscious, the victim admitted that he had been beaten by his own father on November 28 2017 at 05.00 WIB. Based on the theory above, this shows that in this case, the child's father is in conflict

with Law Number 23 of 2004 concerning the Elimination of Domestic Violence. In accordance with article 1 paragraph 1: Domestic Violence is any act against a person, especially women, which results in physical, sexual, psychological misery or suffering, and/or neglect of the household including threats to commit acts, coercion, or deprivation of liberty. against the law within the household sphere. And children are included in one of the household scopes (according to Article 2 paragraph 1a).

In this case the child received physical violence as well as psychological violence from his own father. As stated in Article 6 and Article 7.

Article 6: Physical violence as referred to in Article 5 letter a is an act that results in pain, falling ill, or serious injury.

Article 7: Psychological violence as referred to in Article 5 letter b is an act that results in fear, loss of self-confidence, loss of ability to act, feeling of helplessness, and/or severe psychological suffering to a person.

And the father gets sanctions in accordance with Article 44 paragraphs 1 and 2, Article 45 paragraph 1

Article 44

1. Everyone who commits acts of physical violence within the scope of the household as referred to in Article 5 letter a shall be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 5 (five) years or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 15,000,000.00 (fifteen million rupiahs)

2. In the event that the act referred to in paragraph (1) causes the victim to fall ill or be seriously injured, the penalty is imprisonment for a maximum of 10 (ten) years or a fine of up to Rp. 30,000,000.00 (thirty million rupiah).

Article 45

1. Everyone who commits acts of psychological violence within the scope of the household as referred to in Article 5 letter b shall be subject to imprisonment for a maximum of 3 (three) years or a fine of a maximum of Rp. 9,000,000.00 (nine million rupiahs).

2. Found bruises on the head, cheeks, eyes, upper lip, shoulders, upper and lower limbs. There were abrasions on the forehead, cheeks, nose, eyelids. There were lacerations on the cheeks, chest, abdomen, upper limbs. There were lacerations on the lower lip and lower limbs. Based on the theories above, this shows that there is blunt trauma. And qualified as minor injuries (Wounds that do not cause disease, or obstacles to carrying out occupational work or livelihood work)

The legal formulation of light maltreatment as stipulated in article 352 (1) of the Criminal Code states that "torture which does not cause illness or an obstacle to carrying out work, position or search, is threatened as light maltreatment". cause disease or complications, then the wound is put into this category.

4. Conclusion

A thirteen year old boy was examined, the results of the examination found a lump on the back of the head, a lump under the right eye, a lump on the left cheek, bruises on the upper lip and a torn wound on the lower lip caused by a blunt object, the injuries sustained did not hinder the child's work as a student.

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