

Death From Sharp Trauma; A Case Report

Yocky Andre Siahaan, Doaris Ingrid Marbun, Dessy Darmayanti Harianja

yocky090917@gmail.com

Forensic and Medicolegal Study Program, Faculty of Medicine Universitas Sumatera Utara, dr. Mansyur Street No. 5 Medan 20155, Indonesia

Abstract

Violence that occurs in society is mostly triggered by disputes that lead to crimes against the body and even life. The perpetrators of violence use various weapons to injure their victims. 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. Sharp trauma is a wound caused by contact with a sharp object. A case was reported to the Department of Forensic Medicine and Medicolegal FK. USU from one of the hospitals in Medan. A known male corpse was found, uncircumcised, body length 174 cm, medium stature, tan skin color, black hair mixed with gray hair, and straight. From the theory, the results of external and internal examinations as well as the discussion, it is concluded: the estimated time of death for the victim at the time of examination was 12 to 24 hours, the victim suffered an unnatural death, from the results of external and internal examinations, the cause of death of the victim was profuse bleeding due to sharp trauma.

Keywords: Crimes; Death; Sharp Trauma

1. Introduction

Violence that occurs in society is mostly triggered by disputes that lead to crimes against the body and even life. The perpetrators of violence use various weapons to injure their victims. Traumatology is a science that studies wounds and injuries and their relationship to various forms of violence (forced ruda). 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. 1 Wounds that can be categorized as blunt wounds include bruises (contusions, hematomas), abrasions (abrasions, excoriations), open / torn wounds (lacerations). Sharp trauma is a wound caused by contact with a sharp object. Sharp trauma can be divided into three groups, namely: incised wounds, stab wounds and stab wounds. A chop wound is a wound with a wound depth of approximately the same as the length of the wound due to violence that is tilted towards the skin. A chop wound is a wound caused by a heavy tool with sharp or slightly blunt edges, resulting from a swing accompanied by great force. Examples of tools used for chop wounds include swords, sickles, axes, sickles, ship propellers, and others.

There is 6 characteristics of chop wounds, namely:

1. The size of the chop wound is usually large.
2. The edges of the chop wound depend on the blade.
3. The angle of the chop wound depends on the blade of the weapon.
4. Almost always results in damage to the bone.
5. Sometimes severing the part of the body that is stabbed.
6. Around the wound we can find contusions or abrasions or abrasions.

There are 5 causes of death in cases of chop wounds, namely:

1. Bleeding.
2. Damage to vital organs.
3. Air embolism.
4. Infection and sepsis.
5. Vagal reflex in the chop wound in the neck area.

2. Case Report

Examined a known male corpse was found, uncircumcised, body length 174 cm, medium stature, tan skin color, black hair mixed with gray hair, and straight. From forensic examination we found in the figure below.



Fig. 1. Found pale inner eyelid membrane, no signs of violence



Fig. 2. Found pale lips



Fig. 3. There was an open wound on the left chest to the left back



Fig. 4. Found both fingertips are pale.



Fig. 5. Two open wounds were found on the left forearm



Fig. 6. Found a rupture of the artery (left radial artery) in the lower left arm.



Fig. 7. A sample of the ulna (ulna) was found in the left arm.



Fig. 8. Found both pale fingertips.



Fig. 9. Found an open wound on the left chest cavity partition (diaphragm)



Fig. 10. Found broken ribs 6 to 12 ribs



Fig. 11. Found lungs pale, felt like a sponge.



Fig. 12. An open wound was found in the lower left lung

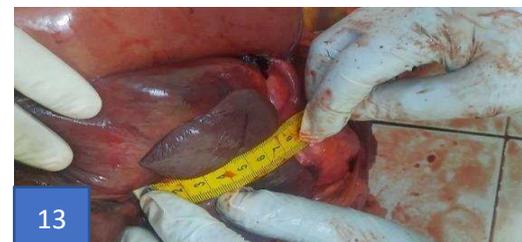


Fig. 13. An open wound was found on the spleen

3. Discussion

From the examination of the corpse, there were bruises on the neck, shoulders, back, waist and lower extremities that did not go away with pressure, found stiff bodies in the jaws, upper limbs, lower limbs that were difficult to resist, and

signs of decomposition were not found, so it is estimated time of death is 12-24 hours. On external examination found the inside of the eyelids, lips, tips of the fingers and toes to be pale in color which is a sign of profuse bleeding. On external examination the patient found an open wound on the left chest to the left back, an open wound on the lower left arm; found the ulna (ulna) in the left arm; these injuries were caused by sharp violence, because it was found:

- a. regular wound
- b. flat wound surface
- c. sharp wound angle
- d. network bridge does not exist
- e. On internal examination the patient found blood absorption in the opening of the left chest skin to the left back about an open wound on the chest, based on the theory above indicating that the wound occurred in the antemortem phase (the victim was still alive).
- f. On internal examination, there was an open wound in the lower left lung, left thoracic cavity (diaphragm), spleen; found a break in ribs 6 to ribs 12; the wounds were caused by sharp violence.

On internal examination, pale lungs were found, felt like a sponge, which is a sign of profuse bleeding. The injuries in this case include unnatural injuries because the locations of the injuries are in random places and it is difficult for the victim to reach them, the locations of injuries are also not commonly found in suicide cases.

4. Conclusion

A known male corpse has been examined, uncircumcised, body length 174 cm, medium stature, tan skin color, black hair mixed with gray hair, and straight. From the theory, the results of external and internal examinations as well as the discussion, it is concluded: the estimated time of death for the victim at the time of examination was 12 to 24 hours, the victim suffered an unnatural death, from the results of external and internal examinations, the cause of death of the victim was profuse bleeding due to sharp trauma.

Acknowledgements

Thank you to the head of the study program and secretary of the forensic and medicolegal study program, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sumatera Utara.

References

- Alpatih Muhammad II. Iris Wounds, Incised Wounds. Available from: Google URL <http://www.klinikindonesia.com/forensik-lukairis-incised-wound.php>
- Alpatih Muhammad II. Stab Wound (Stab Wound). Available from: Google URL <http://www.klinikindonesia.com/forensic-stab-wound.php>
- Amri Amir Prof dr. Forensic Medicine Series. Edition II, Medan, Ramadhan, 2006
- Budianto A, Widiatmika W, Sudiono S, Winardi T. Forensic Medicine. FK-UI, Jakarta
- Criminal Code, Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Print I, Jakarta Pustaka Yustisia, 2008
- Dahlan Sofwan, Forensic Medicine, Guidelines for Doctors and Law Enforcers, Publishing Agency, Diponegoro University, Semarang, 2000
- Dimaio Vincent J, Dimaio Dominick. Forensic Pathology. Second Edition. New York Woshington, DC, CRC Press LLC 2001
- Dix Jay. Color Atlas of Forensic Pathology. New York Washington, DC, CRC Press 2000
- Gani, M. Husni, dr. DSF. Forensic Medicine Science. Faculty of Medicine Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia 2002
- Hamdani njuwito. Forensic Medicine. Second Edition, Jakarta, PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1992
- Idris Abdul Munim, dr. SpF, Tjiptomartono Agung Legowo, dr. Application of Forensic Medicine in the Investigation Process, Jakarta 2008
- Shkrum, MD Michael J, Ramsay, MB ChB David A, Forensic Pathology of Trauma. New Jersey, Humana Press, 2007
- Wahid Shahrom A, Forensic Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, National University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur 1993
- Wikipedia. Forensic identification. Available from: Google URL http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forensic_Identification