

Characteristic Of Wound In Physical Violence In Children Based On Visum ET Repertum In Porsea General Hospital In Year 2020-2021

Zulfia Retnanti Marissa, Adriansyah Lubis, Panusunan Simatupang

Departement of Forensic and Medicolegal, Faculty of medicine, University of North Sumatera

DOI: 10.29322/IJSRP.12.08.2022.p12825

<http://dx.doi.org/10.29322/IJSRP.12.08.2022.p12825>

Paper Received Date: 13th July 2022

Paper Acceptance Date: 29th July 2022

Paper Publication Date: 6th August 2022

Abstract- Violence in children is an act persecution or mistreatment to children in the forms of hurting physically, emotionally, sexually and neglecting parenting. Violence in children is not easily recognized because children is not able to tell their condition to the doctor, in prior to a violence they experienced. The rate of violence in children in North Sumatera, especially in Toba District is increasing every year, but there has not been any study about the type of violence, the location of the violence in the patient's body, and the qualification of the wound degree. This is an observational study with descriptive design using a retrospective approach. This study was conducted in Porsea general hospital, samples were obtained from *Visum et Repertum* of patients under 18 years old who had experienced physical violence from 2020 to 2021. Violence in children is dominated in children from age 12 - < 18 years old (70%) in which mostly was male (67%). The violence in children were mostly in the findings of more than one wound (52%). Most of the wound was in the children's head (45%). The most type of violence were trauma caused by blunt trauma (100%) which is an abrasion (47%). Mild degree wound was higher in a small amount than moderate degree, while there was no severe degree wound found (non-lethal). This descriptive study concluded that based on the *Visum et Repertum* in Porsea General Hospital from 2020-2021 was characterized with blunt trauma, multiple wounds, mostly were in the children's head and non-lethal.

Index Terms- Characteristic of wound, Violence on Children, Porsea,

that contain physical violence either physical or non-physical, environmental permission, friends, or culture in the education or in the residential area. Factors from school environment and residential area is very susceptible, with an increasing number of bullying from seniors, friends, etc. Children who were physically weak and with less social awareness, are more susceptible to violence.^{2,3}

Violence in children is not easily recognized because children has not been able to inform the violence he/she experienced to the examiner. Doctor's sensitivity is crucial because during childhood, children is susceptible to wound and abrasion which happened accidentally during the children's activity. In this condition, clinical forensic aspects are very important. Doctor must be able to understand children's physical and psychological condition and must be able to determine if a wound is due to the children's activity or because of a violence.^{4,5}

The rate of violence in children in North Sumatera is also increasing. In January 2021, there were 1,547 children who were a victim of violence in North Sumatera. The types of violence documented were; 454 cases of physical violence, 352 cases of psychological violence, 605 cases of sexual violence, 158 cases of neglecting parenting and 5 cases of human trafficking. For Toba district in North Sumatera, according to the data from National Committee of Child Protection, in 2021 there were 52 cases of violence in children and women.⁶ However there has not been any study about the type of violence, location of the violence in the patient's body, and the qualification of the wound degree. This is the background for the author to conduct this study.^{6,7}

I. INTRODUCTION

Violence is both a problem of public health and law and social law. The problem of violence in children is not the sole problem, but it was affected by several contributing factors. Violence in children, also known as child maltreatment, is an act, which was done purposely by a parent or friends. The type of violence in children are physical violence, sexual violence, emotional violence and neglecting parenting.¹

There are several factors that contributes to violence that involves children, which is parenting method, TV show or games

II. METHOD

This was an observational study with descriptive design using retrospective design based on the data collected from *Visum et Repertum*. The study was conducted in March 2021 to April 2021 in Forensic department in Porsea General Hospital.

Samples in this study were the result of forensic examination (total sampling) in the form of *Visum et Repertum* for the victim of children violence in Porsea General Hospital in 2020 to 2021 using criteria of inclusion and exclusion. The criteria of inclusion in this study is all *Visum et Repertum* report of live

patients, children either male or female under 18 years old. The criteria of exclusion in this study were: Visum et Repertum of traffic accident and Visum et Repertum of sexual violence. The data collected from the Visum et Repertum were then categorized based on its variable and then analyzed using SPSS program. The data will be analyzed using univariate analysis to see the distribution of frequency and variables. The data will then be shown in the form of table and graphic based on its category.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The total number of Visum et Repertum for violence in Children in Porsea general hospital in year 2020 to 2021 were 75 reports, however only 40 were eligible to the criteria of inclusion. Thirty-five of the reports were not eligible because they had shown sign of violence (11 reports) and sexual violence (24 reports).

The characteristic of the samples in this study was shown based on the distribution of age and sex, as shown in **Table 1**.

Characteristic	Note	N	%
Age	0-5	0	0
	6-11	12	30
	12-18	28	70
Sex	Male	27	67
	Female	13	33

Table 1. Characteristic of Samples

From distribution by age, it was shown that the younger distribution was 6 years old and the oldest was 17 years old. The highest number of age group that experienced violence was in the age group of 12-18 years old, followed by the group of 6-11 years old and the least number was in the group of 0-5 years old. From the data above, it was shown that as the children age, they become more susceptible to violence. Younger children spent most of the time in their house with their parents, however, as they grew older, the behavior of the children is more affected by the social media they saw and the environment in which they spend their time such as their friends in the neighborhood and school. In this study we found that most of the violence were conducted as an abuse by their friends or other people, in compared to their parents, even though most of the violence in children happened in household. This may be due to the children are not able to report their own parents and propose a Visum et Repertum to the police.

From distribution by sex it was shown that boys (67%) were experiencing more violence compared to girls (33%). This result was similar with prior study by Alit et al⁸, in which the prevalence of physical violence in male was 29% and in female was 11%. This condition may be caused due to the culture in which male is more open to talk about their experience in comparison to woman. This result was different from prior study conducted by Janise CL et al⁹ in Manado in 2013, in which girls has a higher percentage for experiencing physical violence compared to boys.

Study about the characteristic of wound is divided into 4 categories, which were the amount of wound, location of wound, type of violence and the degree of wound, which can be seen in Table 2.

The result of the study about the characteristic of wound based on the amount of wound showed that violence in children caused more than one wound (21 children) compared to only one wound (19 children). This result showed that violence in children is prone to happen multiple times. The data from the Ministry of Health¹⁰ also showed the same result, in which violence in children in Indonesia was 40% in the age group of 13-15 years old, had experienced physical violence at least once before.

Variable		N	%
Amount of wound	One	19	48%
	More than one	21	52%
Location of wound	One	29	73%
	More than one	11	27%
Type of wound	Mechanical	40	100%
	Physical	0	0%
	Chemical	0	0%
	Multiple	0	0%
Degree of wound	Mild	3	60%
	Moderate	2	40%
	Severe	0	0%

Table 2. Characteristic of Wound in Violence Cases in Children.

From the result of this study, we can see that the wound from violence cases in children often occur in more than one location. The wound was found in several parts of body such as head, neck, chest, abdomen, back, gluteal, upper extremity and lower extremity.

This study showed that the most common location for wound is head, which was 34 cases, followed by upper extremities and lower extremities. This result was similar with prior study conducted by Affiandi¹¹ which found that head was the most common site to experience violence. Head is the most common location for violence because it was easy to reach by the culprit, while extremities was also commonly found, probably because when the culprit is doing violence, the victim is using their extremities for defense.

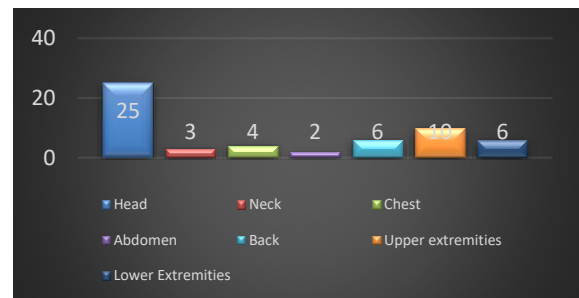


Image 1. Location of Wound in Violence Cases in Children.

In this study, the type of violence for all the cases were mechanical violence. Mechanical trauma was found 100% which were blunt trauma, there was no wound caused by sharp object or firearms.

The highest number of blunt traumas in this study was abrasion which were 24 cases, followed by bruises which were 23 cases and laceration which were 4 cases. These result was similar with prior study by Iswara et al in Semarang city which showed that wound in violence cases in children was mostly blunt trauma, compared to other types.



Image 2. The Type of Wound in Violence Cases in Children.

According to Indonesia' KUHP, degree of wound can be divided into 3 categories, which was mild, moderate, and severe degree. In this study, violence cases in children were dominated by mild and moderate degree while severe degree was not found in this study. There were 3 cases of mild degree wound, comparable to 2 cases with moderate degree wound. Most of the wound was non-lethal. This was similar with the previous reason that these wounds is non-lethal an only to give lesson to the victims.

IV. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Bases on the result of this study which was conducted in Porsea General Hospital about the characteristic of wound about violence cases in children, we can conclude that violence in children were dominated in male children in the age group of 12-18 years old, mostly were having more than one wound, and most of the wound were found in head with the type of wound were abrasion caused by blunt trauma, the degree of the wound in this study were comparable in mild degree and moderate degree (non-lethal).

There were 40 samples in this study in the period of 2 years. For the next study, the author hoped that a greater number of samples so that a better image of the real condition can be seen. Most of the visum in this study has not report the degree of the wound. As a recommendation so that the next visum can include the degree of the wound to give a clearer picture on the report.

AUTHORS

First Author – Zulfia Retnanti Marissa, Departement of Forensic and Medicolegal, Faculty of medicine, University of North Sumatera

Second Author – Adriansyah Lubis, Departement of Forensic and Medicolegal, Faculty of medicine, University of North Sumatera

Third Author – Panusunan Simatupang, Departement of Forensic and Medicolegal, Faculty of medicine, University of North Sumatera

Email: fia.marissa22@gmail.com