

The Prevalence and Characteristic of Dead Victim in Dr. Pirngadi General Hospital In Medan City In 2019-2021

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Abstract: Murder victim or domestic violence victim can be found in many forms, either blunt trauma, sharp object trauma, etc, either multiple wounds or single wound. Many dead victims were treated in the forensic department, the victims usually had a contusion, abrasion or lacerated wound, stab wound, or gunshot wound. This was a descriptive study using the cross-sectional retrospective design, in which the author only record the samples once using the secondary data based on the *Visum et repertum* record of the forensic department in Dr. Pirngadi General Hospital in Medan. Based on the result of this study, from 88 samples, we found that the most common group of age for dead victim was in between 41-50 years old which were 19 victims (21.6%), 71 of the samples were male (80.7%), 63 of them were occupied (71.6%), the highest prevalence of the dead victims was an unnatural death, which were 83 victims (94.3%), the most common crime scene found was in Medan Labuhan sector which were 56 victims (63.6%), from 83 samples that had a mechanical trauma, 80 of them had a blunt trauma (94.3%).

Keywords: Forensic, Dead Victims, Study

INTRODUCTION

Murder victim or domestic violence victim can be found in many forms, it could be a blunt trauma, sharp object trauma etc, either multiple wounds or single wound. Dead victims were often treated in the Medical Forensic department, at these cases the victims often experienced a contusion wound, abrasion wound, incised wound stab wound, gunshot wound, etc.¹

In performing an examination to a dead victim, it is crucial for the doctor to be able to clarify the questions about death.¹

Either government or private hospital, or public health center, every month there were hundreds of examinations that doctor had to perform to create a visum required by law enforcement, the most common cases were wound from a fight, violence, traffic accident, followed by visum for sexual

violence or rape, and then visum for dead victims. Other visum such as psychiatric, visum for intoxicated victims, or determining the biological father of a child, even though there weren't many, could also be performed by a doctor.²

Every year, 1.4 million people worldwide lost their life due to violence. violence is the 5th most common cause of death in the world, and in the people under 40 years old, this is the most common cause of death. From all dead victims caused by violence, 56% were suicide and 33% were murder. More than 90% of death related to violence occurred in middle to low-income countries.³

Based on the data from the *Badan Pusat Statistik* (BPS), from 2015-2018 the number of physical violence in Indonesia was fluctuant with the trend of decreasing. In 2015, there were 27,128 records of incidents (the highest from the last

four years). This number decreased in 2016 to 46,701 incidents, and 42,683 incidents in 2017, and decreased again to 39,567 in 2018. The police department (Polda) that recorded the highest incidents of physical trauma in 2018 is the North Sumatera Police Department (5,240 incidents). The police department that recorded the lowest incidence was in North Kalimantan and Bangka Belitung Archipelago with the number of incidents were 39 and 96 each respectively (BPS, 2019).⁴

Based on the *Riskesdas* in Indonesia in 2013, the prevalence of injury nationally was 8.2%. The proportion of the type of injuries in Indonesia were dominated by contusion wound 1 which was 70.9%. The second highest type of wound was sprain, with the mean amount was 27.5%. Lacerated wound was the third highest type of injury. The proportion of the type of injury in Lampung province that had a contusion wound was 76.3%. And the proportion for the crime scene was mostly in home which was 44%, on the road which was 33.4%. The prevalence of injuries from sharp/blunt object were 7.9%, burnt wound 0.4%, fall 43%, and crushed 2%.⁵

Based on the data and information obtained from the North Sumatera Police Department (Polda), the highest number of criminal cases during the Covid-19 pandemic were fraud, thievery and violence, and vehicle stealing and drug abuse. Prior to this, law enforcers always strive to eradicate this criminality through strategies and policies that had been formulated (*Direktorat Reseres dan Kriminal Umum*, 2021).⁶

Based on the result of a study and data analysis about the prevalence of mechanical trauma and the characteristic of death victim with wound in Dr Pirngadi General hospital in Medan city in 2019-2021, the most common cause of death were traffic accidents which was 84.2% in Medan city, and 15.8% outside of Medan city.⁷

This violence is enticing for the author to study about the characteristic of dead bodies in Medan city and its surrounding. Based on this, the author wanted to study about the characteristic of dead victims in Dr. Pirngadi General Hospital in Medan city from 2019-2021.

METHOD

This is a descriptive study using a cross-sectional retrospective design, in which the sample data was only taken once from the secondary data obtained from the *visum et repertum* from the forensic department of Dr. Pirngadi general hospital in Medan. This study was conducted from Februari 2022 to September 2022. The samples were obtained using the total sampling method from the population obtained from the secondary data which were the VeR of the dead victims from 1st of January 2019 – 31st of December 2021. Data was collected from a secondary data using all the VeR document of a dead victims from the *Visum et Repertum* record in Dr. Pirngadi General Hospital in Medan from the 1st of January 2019 – 31st of December 2021. In the VeR record, there were several variables that will be studied in prior to the specific aim of this study. The VeR documents were collected and documented and tabulated depending on each respective variables studied.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study was conducted on 88 samples from Dr. Pirngadi General Hospital in Medan from year 2019 – 2021, the title of this study is the prevalence and characteristics of dead victims in Dr. Pirngadi General Hospital in Medan from 2019 – 2021. The characteristic in this study were age, sex, and occupation, which can be seen in **table 1**.

Table 1. The Distribution Of Age, Sex And Occupation Of The Samples.

No.	Characteristic	Frequency	Percent age
1	Age (Years)		
	< 10 y.o.	2	2.3
	11-20 y.o.	13	14.8
	21-30 y.o.	15	17.0
	31-40 y.o.	16	18.2
	41-50 y.o.	19	21.6
	51-60 y.o.	15	17.0
	60 y.o.	8	9.1
2	Sex		
	Male	17	19.3
	Female	71	80.7
3	Occupation		
	Unoccupied	25	28.4
	Occupied	63	71.6

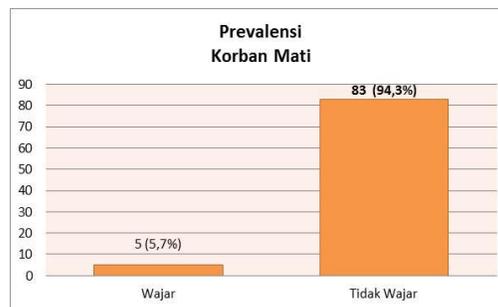
	Total	88	100.0
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The result of descriptive analytic showed that most of the samples in this study were victims from 41-50 years old group which was 21.6%, and the lowest incidents was in the group age < 10 years old which was 2.3%. High mortality rate in a productive age group resulted in a disadvantage to the economic system. Prior to this, a good prevention strategy specifically designed to this productive age group is crucial. On the other hand, the lowest incidents were in the group age < 10 years old which was 2.3%. This was because in the group age < 10 years old, the mobilization is low.

The result of descriptive analytic showed that most of the samples in this study were male, which was 80.7%. While female victim was 19.3%. this result was similar with prior study from Ulin in Medan city (2013) which found that the proportion of dead victims from traffic accidents were mostly male which was 82.4%, while female victims were 17.6%. Male plays an important role as the backbone of the family, which is why they are most likely to have an activity outside of their house. Also, male is more prone to take risk in driving compared to female.

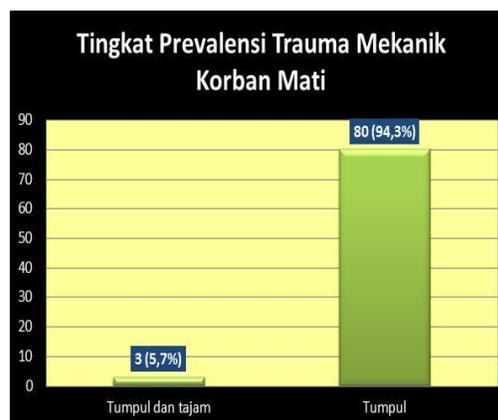
The result of descriptive analytic showed that most of the samples in this study were an occupied victim which was 71.6%. Only 28.4% of the samples were unoccupied. This was because most of the dead victims administered to Dr. Pirngadi General Hospital is in the region of Medan city which is an industrial region in Medan Labuhan district, with many of the residents work in a workers/private workers.

The prevalence of the dead victims treated in the Forensic department in Dr. Pirngadi General Hospital in Medan City is divided into 2 types, a natural and an unnatural death with the distribution frequency can be seen in **Graphic 1**.



Source: Study result 2022 (processed data)

The prevalence of mechanical trauma from the dead victims in the Forensic department in Dr. Pirngadi General Hospital in Medan City can be divided into 2, which were sharp object trauma and blunt trauma, with the distribution frequency can be seen in Graphic 2.



Source: Study result 2022 (processed data)

The result of descriptive analytic showed that most of the samples in this study were unnatural death which were 83 victims (94.5%) of traumatology. Dead victims from natural chronic disease were 5 victims (5.7%). This was because from 2017, most of the dead victims were administered to Bhayangkara Hospital Medan compared to Dr. Pirngadi general hospital so that the dead victims with unnatural death from non-mechanical trauma such as hanging, strangulation, drowning, smothering were not found in Pirngadi general hospital from 2019 – 2021. Trauma is the most common cause of death in productive age group, under 40 years old, and the 3rd highest cause of death in the world, after cardiovascular diseases and malignancy. Trauma that resulted in death was 26% and more

than half of this number were in their productive age, which will significantly result in economic condition.⁸

The result of descriptive analytic showed that most of crime scenes of the samples in this study were in the Medan Labuhan district which were 56 victims (63.6%) followed by Percut Sei Tuan district which were 16 victims (18.2%).

The result of this study was different from prior study by Silaban (2018) about the characteristic of dead victims caused by traffic accidents in the Forensic department in Dr. Pirngadi general hospital in Medan city from 2016 – 2017 which found that dead victims administered in the Forensic department in Dr. Pirngadi general hospital in Medan city from 2016 – 2017 from Medan city was 84.2% and from the other city was 15.80%.

The high rate of dead victims in Medan Labuhan district correlates with the wide region of the district and the high number of big transport vehicles in the traffic such as oil truck and other big truck which resulted in high criminal rate which threatened life.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESSTION

The highest prevalence of dead victims with wound in Dr. Pirngadi general hospital in Medan city from 2019-2021 was unnatural death, which was 94.3%. From their sex, it was found that from the 88 samples, 17 victims (19.3%) were female, and 71 victims (80.7%) were male. From their age group, the result of this study showed that from 88 samples, 2 victims (2.3%) were < 10 years old, 13 victims (14.8%) were people from 11-20 years old group, 15 victims (17.0%) were people from 21-30 years old group, 16 victims (18.2%) were people from 31-40 years old group, 19 victims (21.6%) were people from 41-50 years old group, 15 people (17.0%) were people from 51-60 years old group and 8 victims (9.1%) were people with > 60 years old. The result of this study showed that from 88 samples, 25 victims (28.4%) were unemployed, and 63 victims (71.6%) were employed. The crime scene with was in the Medan Labuhan district, which were 56 victims (63.6%) followed by Percut Sei Tuan district which were 16 victims (18.2%). The type of the traumatology in this study, from 83

samples were, 3 victims (5.7%) experienced blunt and sharp mechanical trauma and 80 victims (94.3%) experienced blunt mechanical trauma. The author concluded that most of the samples in this study had experienced blunt mechanical trauma, which was 80 victims (94.3%).