

The wound is believed to have been caused by sharp force : A Case Report

Said Muzani, Adriansyah Lubis, Doaris Ingrid Marbun

Zali.doctor46@gmail.com

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

Abstract

Violence against victims of killings and abuse of living victims can occur in various forms of violence/trauma, it can be in the form of blunt violence, sharp violence or other forms of trauma, either jointly or separately. Victims of mechanical trauma are victims who are mostly served in clinical forensic medical services, in cases of mechanical trauma victims generally experience bruises, abrasions and lacerations. Knowledge related to injuries/trauma in forensic science is called Traumatology. According to data and information obtained from the Central Statistics Agency, 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 murder cases in Indonesia with 99 cases of murder, and The disclosure was 98 cases. Forensic Traumatology is a part of medical science, especially regarding physical trauma, which studies the degree of severity of the wound/injury, the relationship between the wound/injury and the violence that caused it and its relation to the law. Meanwhile, every form of violence that causes injury to someone from a medico-legal perspective is called injury. A condition where the continuity of body tissue is interrupted is also known as a wound. All injuries sustained as a result of physical violence to the body are mechanical trauma or mechanical injuries. There are usually two mechanisms encountered, namely collisions with moving objects and objects that barely move collide with victims who are actively moving. 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.

Keywords: Traumatology; Mechanical trauma; Sharp trauma

1. Introduction

In conducting an examination of someone who has suffered an injury due to violence, in essence, the doctor is required to be able to provide clarity on the type of injury that occurred, the type of violence that caused the injury, and the qualifications of the wound. Based on the nature or characteristics of the wound or negligence found on the victim's body, it can be determined the type of violence that caused the injury or the tool used by the perpetrator of the crime where this can be useful for the investigation process. Every year, 1.4 million people worldwide lose their lives as a result of violence.⁴ Violence is the fifth leading cause of death worldwide, and in people under 40 years of age, it is the leading cause of death.⁵ Victims who die as a result of violence, 56% die by their own hands, and 33% are self-inflicted. ⁴ More than 90% of violence-related deaths occur in low- and middle-income countries. From the results of Riskesdas data in Indonesia in 2018, the proportion of injuries nationally increased for 3 consecutive years. This can be seen that in 2007 the proportion of injuries was recorded at 7.5%, then increased to 8.2% in 2013, and increased again in 2018, namely 9.2%. The proportion of body parts affected by injury was highest in the lower limbs (67.9%), followed by the upper limbs (32.7%), head (11.9%), back (6.5%), chest (2.6%), and stomach (2.2%). Based on the type or type, the injuries that were often encountered were abrasions/bruises by 70.9%. Traumatology comes from the word traumatized and logos. Trauma means violence against living body tissues, while logos means knowledge. So traumatology is a science that studies all aspects related to violence against living human body tissues. All injuries sustained as a result of physical violence to the body are mechanical trauma or mechanical injuries. There are usually two mechanisms encountered, namely collisions with moving objects and objects that barely move collide with victims who are actively moving

2. Case Report

Examined by a man, Initial MSB, age 47 years, based on the theory, results of the examination and discussion above, it can be concluded that the victim suffered sharp force on the back of the right side of the head, the area of the right cheek to the back of the right neck. Here are the results of the forensic examination:



Fig. 1 . a wound that had been sewn on the back of the right side of the head



Fig. 2. a wound that had been sewn in the area of the right cheek to the back of the right neck

3. Discussion

On examination, the patient found a wound that had been sewn on the back of the right side of the head, on the right cheek up to the neck, as well as a scratch on the right earlobe. From the characteristics of these injuries, it was suspected that these injuries were caused by sharp violence, because it was found:

- a. regular wound
- b. Flat wound surface
- c. Sharp wound angle

The injuries in this case include unnatural injuries because the locations of the wounds are in random places and difficult for the patient to reach. In this case, injuries were found that could temporarily interfere with daily work, so the article that can threaten the perpetrator, namely Article 351 of the Criminal Code, is a moderate degree of injury where the penalty is with a maximum imprisonment of two years and eight months or a maximum fine of three hundred rupiahs.

4. Conclusion

Examined a known man, aged fifty-six years, the results of the examination found a wound that had been sewn on the back of the right side of the head and the area of the right cheek to the back of the right neck, a lacerated

wound was found on the right earlobe. from the results of the examination it can be concluded that these injuries could interfere with daily work for a while, and these injuries were suspected to have been caused by sharp objects.

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
- Gani, M. Husni, dr. DSF. Forensic Medicine Science. Faculty of Medicine Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia 2002
- Dahlan Sofwan, Forensic Medicine, Guidelines for Doctors and Law Enforcers, Publishing Agency, Diponegoro University, Semarang, 2000
- Wikipedia. Forensic identification. Available from: Google URL http://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Forensic_Identification
- Hamdani njuwito. Forensic Medicine. Second Edition, Jakarta, PT Gramedia Pustaka Utama, 1992
- Wahid Shahrom A, Forensic Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, National University of Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur 1993
- Dimairo Vincent J, Dimairo Dominick. Forensic Pathology. Second Edition. New York Woshington, DC, CRC Press LLC 2001
- Shkrum, MD Michael J, Ramsay, MB ChB David A, Forensic Pathology of Trauma. New Jersey, Humana Press, 2007
- Dix Jay. Color Atlas of Forensic Pathology. New York Washington, DC, CRC Press 2000
- Idris Abdul Munim, dr. SpF, Tjiptomartono Agung Legowo, dr. Application of Forensic Medicine in the Investigation Process, Jakarta 2008
- Criminal Code, Criminal Code, Criminal Procedure Code, Print I, Jakarta Pustaka Yustisia, 2008
- Robbins, et al. 2007. Textbook of Pathology. Jakarta: EGC
- Brunner & Suddarth. 2001. Textbook of Medical Surgical Nursing. Jakarta: EGC