

DEATH FROM BLUNT TRAUMA TO THE HEAD

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Abstract

In the services of doctors, the most frequently encountered in visum et repertum are victims who have experienced trauma (injury), whether they are still alive or dead. Clarity is needed regarding the type of trauma, the tools used, the causal relationship, the age of the wound, the degree of qualification of the wound, and in the dead, plus determining the cause, and manner mechanism of death. In this case report, a male corpse was identified from the statement of the investigator that the victim initially argued with a perpetrator who then threw bricks at the victim's head. The results of external examination found the tips of the fingers and toes looked pale. There were bruises on the chest, abrasions on the right forehead and right cheek, open wounds on the right eyebrow and left forehead and the results of the internal examination found blood absorption in the inner scalp, thick lining of the brain, bleeding spots in the brainstem, and fracture at the base of the skull.

.Keywords: Abrasions, Bruises, Hemorrhagic.

INTRODUCTION

In the services of doctors, the most frequently encountered in visum et repertum are victims who have experienced trauma (injury), whether they are still alive or dead. Clarity is needed regarding the type of trauma, the tools used, the causal relationship, the age of the wound, and the degree of qualification of the wound, and in the dead, plus determining the cause, method, and mechanism of death. (Affaline)

Traumatology is a branch of medical science that studies trauma or injuries, injuries and their relationship to various forms of violence (involuntary) where abnormalities occur in the body due to tissue discontinuity due to violence that causes traces. The types of trauma based on the etiology are divided into: (Windi)

1. Mechanical Trauma

- Blunt trauma
- Contusions (bruise, contusion)
- Blisters (abrasions)
- Torn Wounds (lacerations)
- Fractures, displacement of joints (fracture, dislocation)
- Sharp Trauma
- Incised wounds (incise wounds)
- Stab/stab wounds (punctured wound)
- Chopped wounds (chopped wounds)
- Gunshot wounds

2. Physical Trauma

- Temperature high or low temperature
- As a result of auditory violence
- As a result of violence by electric current/ lightning
- Violent consequences of radiation

3. Chemical Trauma

- Strong acids
- Substance-strong base
- Intoxication

4. Trauma of a combination of mechanical and physical objects

In determining the severity of the injuries suffered by the victim and assisting in judex factii (in upholding justice), a distinction is made: minor, moderate, or severe injuries. Minor injuries: injuries that do not interfere with carrying out / do not interfere with livelihoods / daily activities. By following the Criminal Code article 352.

Moderate injuries: between minor and serious injuries. By following the Criminal Code article 353, 351 paragraph

1. Serious injury: By following the Criminal Code article 90, stated, serious injury means: (Hamza)
- Get sick or get an injury that gives no hope of recovery at all or that poses a mortal danger
 - Not able to continuously carry out job duties or work for a living
 - Losing one of the five senses
 - Got a severe disability
 - Suffering from paralysis
 - Disruption of thinking power for more than four weeks.

This serious injury is also contained in the Criminal Code article 351 paragraph 2, 354 paragraph 1, 355 paragraph 1.

The provision of qualifications for this wound, and is a bridge to convey from a medical point of view to law enforcement. The degree of this qualification will also relate to the suspect's sentence.

Investigators as assigned by the State for the sake of justice, are responsible for gathering evidence that supports the clarity of a criminal case. If the evidence concerns the human body, the investigator may request assistance from a doctor whose examination results are reported in the form of a post mortem et repertum. (Idries)

For the assistance provided by a doctor to have legal value, the doctor should know the correct procedure for assisting assistance. Because the legal requirements for an item of evidence to become evidence must meet material requirements, namely that what is written in the visum et repertum must be by following per under the actual situation and does not conflict with medical theory that has been proven true and the formal requirement that the procedure for obtaining said evidence must be by following per under the applicable law, for example making a visa et repertum, must be based on a request for a visa from the investigator (SPV). (Afflaine)

In the case of living victims, it must be viewed from two sides, namely the medical side and the legal side. On the medical side, a victim is a patient who must receive medical assistance, from a legal point of view, a victim is evidence that can be used as evidence in court if the handling follows legal procedures. Appropriate treatment will help victims recover and obtain justice. (Utah)

CASE REPORTS

On Monday, December 19th, 2022 at approximately 17.00 WIB the victim was arguing with the perpetrator on Jl. According to the witness, in the East Bantan urban village, the perpetrator threw a brick at the victim with a brick that hit the victim's head. The argument started because the perpetrator's wife, who was the victim's colleague at the bakery, felt insulted by the victim by calling her a woman of the night. At the time of the incident, after the throwing, the victim immediately sat down limp and fainted. Residents evacuated the victim to Dr. Pirngadi Medan, which is not far from the scene of the incident, and informed the family of what happened. The victim was treated at the Igd. Seeing the condition of the victim, the family decided to make a report to the Percut Sei Tuan Police. The police followed up on the family report by conducting a TKP examination and examining 2 witnesses who were at the TKP.

After receiving care and treatment at the emergency room of RSUD Dr. Pirngadi MEDAN the victim's condition deteriorated so the victim was transferred to the ICU room, but the victim's condition continued to deteriorate, and finally died in the ICU hospital. RSUD DR. Pirngadi MEDAN. The family again informed the state of the deceased victim of the Percut Sei Tuan sector police. The police followed up on the report by issuing a letter requesting an external and internal post-mortem examination with No. VER/519/B/XII/2022/PERCUT, dated December 20th, 2022.

On December 20th, 2022, at around 22.00 WIB, an examination was carried out on the body in the autopsy room of the Hospital Mortuary Installation. Bhayangkara TK II Medan according to a written request from the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia for the Sunggal Sector, with No. VER/519/B/XII/2022/PERCUT, dated December 20th, 2022 signed on behalf of the Head of the Percut Sector Police sei Tuan, K.Dabunke, An, Head of the Percut Sei Tuan Sector Police as an investigator, with the rank of AIPTU, NRP 66070263, with the identity according to the request for a post-mortem.

Results of examination of the body

The body was examined based on the request of the investigator from the Percut Sei Tuan Sector Police No. VER/519/B/XII/2022/PERCUT which was signed on behalf of the Percut Sei Tuan Sector Police Chief, K.

Dabunke, An, Head of the Percut Sei Sector Police Tuan as an investigator, with the rank of AIPTU, NRP 66070263, December 20th, 2022, then on December 20th, 2022 at 22.00 WIB an autopsy was carried out. From the examination, the following results were obtained:

FACTS RELATED TO BODY IDENTITY

General Identity of the Corpse

Examined a known female corpse, body length 163 cm, medium stature, brown skin, short hair, black color mixed with curly gray hair. Front length 8 cm, sides 1 cm.



Fig. 1. Body length 163 cm

Clothing for the corpse: A short-sleeved shirt found in pink mixed with black, trousers made of blue jeans, navy blue triangular trousers.



Fig. 4,5,6 Clothing Corpse

SPECIAL SIGNS

There is a tattoo on the back with a wing pattern with a length of forty centimeters and a width of eighteen centimeters, the distance from the top of the right shoulder is five centimeters, from the left shoulder is five centimeters. There is a tattoo on the lower right arm with a star motif with a length of nine centimeters and a width of six centimeters. the distance from the bend of the elbow is six centimeters.

Physical examination facts:

- Forehead :

- On the left forehead, three point five centimeters from the body's midline, a distance of three centimeters from the inner corner of the left eye, there is a wound that has been sewn up.



Fig. 7.8 Special Signs

FACTS RELATED TO THE TIME OF DEATH

Corpse bruises: Found bruises on the neck, back and waist and legs, do not go away with pressure,

Stiffness of the corpse: Stiffness of the jaw, neck, elbows and knees is found which is difficult to resist.

Decay: not found.



Fig. 9. Signs of Death

FACTS FROM THE EXAMINATION:

Forehead: There was an abrasion on the right forehead 6 cm from the midline of the body, 2 cm from the outer corner of the right eye with a length of 6 cm and a width of 3 cm.

Right on the right eyebrow there is an open wound at the base of the bone, a network bridge is found, both angles are obtuse, the edges are uneven with a length of 1.2 cm and a width of 0.4 cm

Found an open wound on the left forehead, bone base, found a network bridge, both angles obtuse, uneven edges, 2 cm from the midline of the body, 3 cm from the inner corner of the left eye, with a length of 2 cm, width of 0.6 cm.



Fig. 10 Blisters and open sores on the forehead

Cheek: Found an abrasion on the right cheek, 5 cm from the midline of the body, 2 cm from the outer corner of the right eye, with a length of 3 cm, a width of 2 cm.



Fig. 11. Bruised wound on the right cheek

Shoulder: There was an abrasion on the right shoulder, 10 cm from the midline of the body with a length of 2 cm and a width of 1 cm.



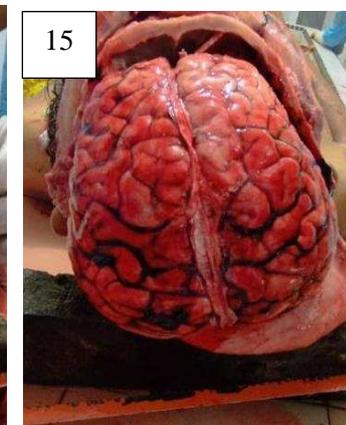
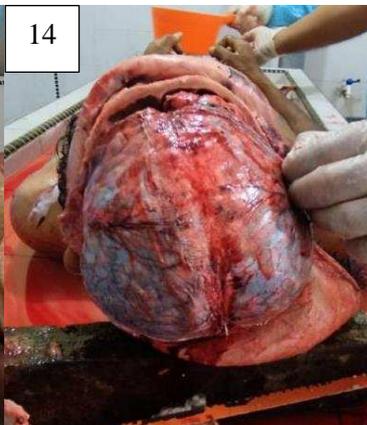
Fig. 12. Bruised wound on the shoulder

FACTS FROM THE INVESTIGATION:

Head: Found blood seepage on the right inner scalp, 4 centimeters from the midline of the body, 7 centimeters from the right ear canal, with a length of 4th centimeters and 2nd centimeters wides found blood absorption on the skin of the forehead, 7 centimeters from the right ear canal, 1 centimeter from the midline of the body, with a length of 3 centimeters, 2 centimeters wide.

On opening the skull bones, bleeding had found in the thick membranes of the brain on the left side. On opening the thick membranes of the brain, bleeding had found under the thick membranes of the brain.

The incision of the large brain found bleeding spots, on the incision of the brainstem found bleeding spot on the brainstem.



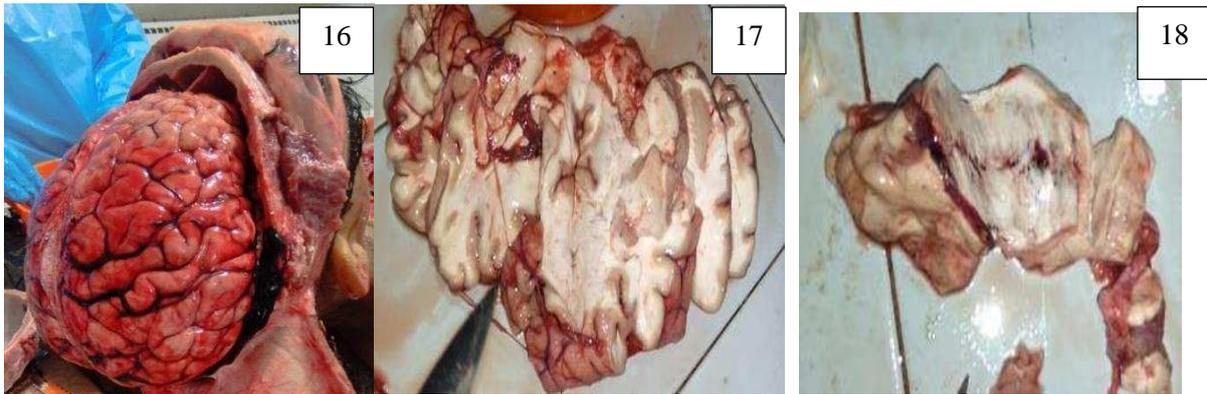


Fig. 13,14,15,16,17,18 Deep examination of the head

There was blood absorption at the front of the skull with a length of 5 cm and a width of 2.5 cm. There were fractured skulls at the front of the right side with a length of 6 cm and a width of 0.1 cm. There was blood absorption at the base of the skull in the middle of the right side with a size of 4th cm by 0.5th cm wides. There was blood absorption at the base of the skull in the middle of the left side with length of 3rd cm by 0.5th cm wides.

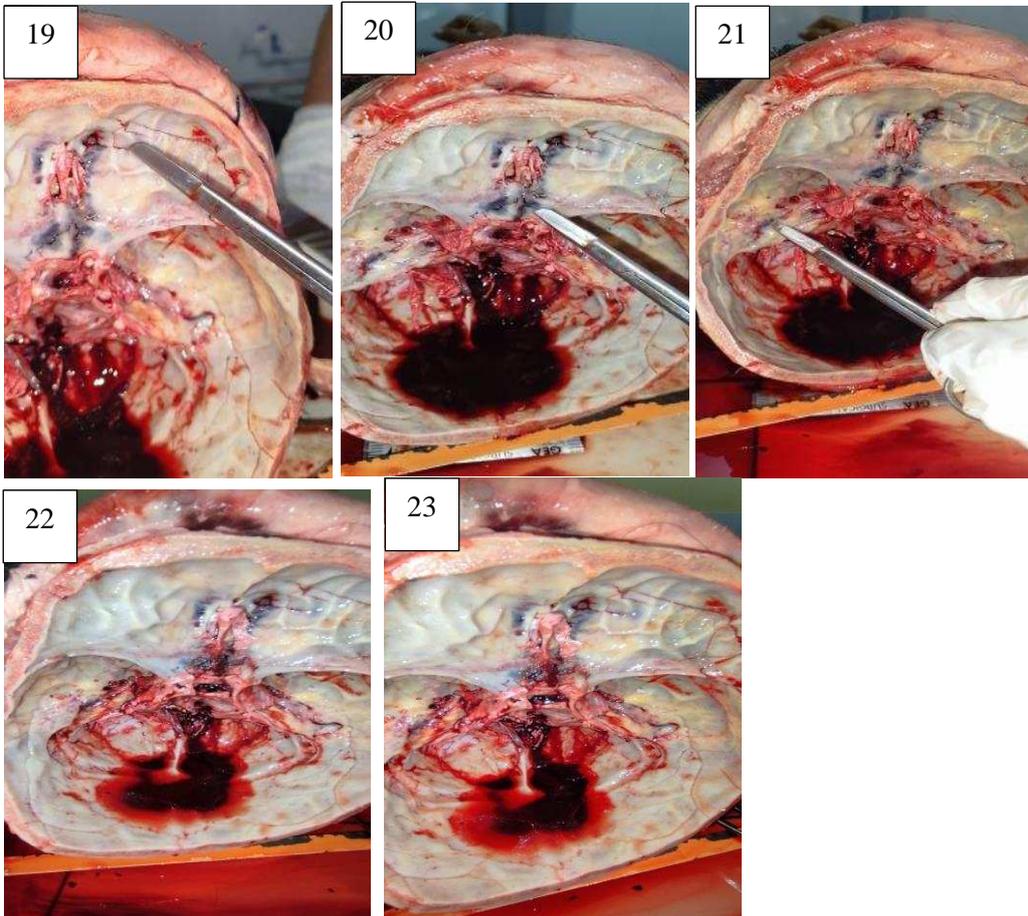


Fig. 19,20,21,22,23 Examination of the base of the skull

Inner neck:

- a. Inner neck skin: no abnormalities
- b. Tongue: no abnormalities.
- c. Esophagus: no abnormalities.
- d. Throat: no abnormalities.
- e. Thyroid glands: no abnormalities.

- f. Spine; no abnormalities
- g. Bone base of the tongue: there is no abnormality.
- h. Goiter cartilage: no abnormalities.

Chest Cavity:

- a. Inner skin: no abnormalities
- b. Sternum: no abnormalities

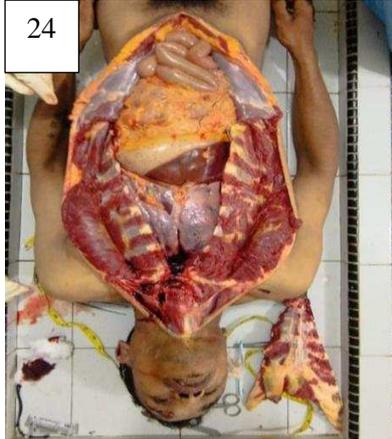


Fig. 24. Examination of the chest cavity

- c. The heart bladder is visible three fingers between the two lungs. In the heart bladder there is a clear yellow liquid as much as ten milliliters.

d. Heart:

The heart has no abnormalities, measures eleven point five centimeters long, ten point five centimeters wide, four point five centimeters high, weighs three hundred grams, the right atrium valve has three valves, valve circumference is fourteen centimeters. The pulmonary artery valves are three valves, the valve circumference is five point five centimeters. The right heart muscle is one centimeter thick. There are two valves in the left atrium, with a valve circumference of thirteen centimeters. The main vascular valves are three valves, the valve circumference is six centimeters. The thickness of the muscle wall of the left ventricle is one point five centimeters.



Fig. 25 heart

e. Lungs:

- 1) Right: consists of three parts, red-black in color, rubbery to the touch, twenty-two centimeters long, sixteen point five centimeters wide, four centimeters high, weighs three hundred and fifty grams, bleeding spots found, no signs of violence found
- 2) Left: consists of two parts, red-black in color, rubbery to the touch, twenty-one centimeters long, fourteen centimeters wide, four centimeters high, and weighs three hundred grams. The bleeding spot was founded, and no signs of violence were founded.



Fig. 26 Lung

Abdominal cavity:

- a. Inner skin: no blood absorption.
- b. Abdominal cavity: no abnormalities
- c. Intestine: no abnormalities.
- d. Liver: red-brown color, smooth surface, sharp edges, chewy to the touch, twenty-four centimeters long, twenty-two point five centimeters wide, six centimeters high, weighs one thousand five hundred grams, there were no abnormalities in the incision.
- e. Gallbladder: no abnormalities.
- f. Spleen: red-brown color, smooth surface, not wrinkled, rubbery to the touch, fourteen point five centimeters long, nine point five centimeters wide, weighs one hundred and fifty grams, no abnormalities in slicing.
- g. Pancreas: no abnormalities.
- h. Stomach: liquid food residue found, odorless.



Fig. 27 gastric contents

- i. Right kidney: eleven point five centimeters long, six centimeters wide, weighs one hundred grams, the membrane covering the kidney was easily open, there is a stone, brown color, hard to touch, size three by two millimeters.
- j. Left kidney: the membrane covering the kidney was easily open, eleven centimeters long, five point five centimeters wide, and two point five centimeters high, with no abnormalities in the incision.

Anatomical Pathology Examination

Scalp Preparations: Microscopic, looks bleeding, hyperemic and swollen.

Impression: Intravita.

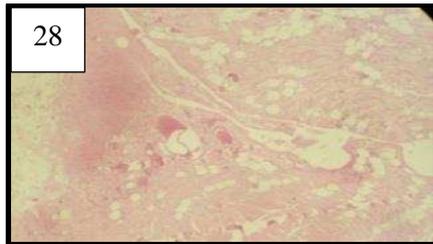


Fig. 28 scalp preparations

CONCLUSION

Based on the facts discovered from the examination of the body, I conclude that a known male body has examined, body length 163 cm, medium stature, tan skin, short hair, black color mixed with gray hair and curls. From the resulted of the external exam, bruises were founds on the chest, abrasions on the right forehead and right cheek, open wounds on the right eyebrow and left forehead, Brain, and a fracture at the base of the skull. From the results of external and internal examinations, that concluded that the cause of death of the victim was due to profuse bleeding in the head cavity accompanied by fractures of the skull and base of the skull due to blunt force.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Medicolegal Aspects of Autopsy

The origin of the words autopsy was autopsia which taken from the Greek. Autopsia made of the word Auto which means self, and oopsis it mean to see. Meanwhile, What were mean by an autopsy were an examination of a corpse, including examination of the outside and inside, with the aim of finding disease processes and/or injuries, interpreting these findings, explaining the causes and looking for relationships as a result between the abnormalities founded with the cause of death using methods that can be scientifically justified by competent experts. (Aflanier et al., 2017)

Based on the purpose of performing autopsies, autopsies divided into three types, its called the clinical autopsy, anatomical autopsies and medicolegal autopsies. Each types of autopsy had regulated by statutory regulations in its implementation.

Medicolegal autopsies or forensic autopsies were carried out on the body of a person who was suspected of having died from an unnatural cause such as in an accident, homicide or suicide. The legal basis for carrying out medicolegal autopsies in Indonesia is the Criminal Procedure Code articles 133rd and 134th; Article 222nd of the Criminal Code, and the Chief of Police Instruction number INS/E/20/IX/1975. The implementation of this medicolegal autopsy must be based on a written request from the investigator in accordance with what stated in Article 133rd paragraph 2nd of the Criminal Procedure Code. The aim is to help investigators find material truth so that investigators can determine the identity of the body, the exact cause of death, the mechanism of death, look for diseases that may contribute to death, estimate the time of death and collect and examine medical evidence to determine the identity of the causative agent and the perpetrators of the crime. In the case of consent from the family based on Article 134 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the family does not have the right to refuse but has the right to be notified. However, the law provides an opportunity for families to negotiate, there was no response after two days of notification, the investigator can order an autopsy as referred to in Article 133rd paragraph 3rd of the Criminal Procedure Code. (Hamzah, 2013)

Clinical autopsy and its implementation was based on Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia number 18 of 1981 concerning clinical autopsy and anatomical autopsy and organ or tissue transplantation of the human body and Law number 36 of 2009 concerning Health.

DISCUSSION

Examination of living victims if victims of criminal acts of persecution or negligence cause other people to be injured, then the assistance of a doctor is needed to prove; whether there were injuries or not, the object that caused the wound, how the object caused the wound, and how the impact or effect of the wound had on the victim. The influence of wounds on the body can cause discomfort and impaired function, this condition is expressed as a disease.

The effect of the wound on the body is the basis for determining the severity of the wound which is legally

based on the effect of the wound on physical health, spiritual health, the survival of the fetus in the womb, physical aesthetics, occupational work or livelihood work and the function of the sensory organs. Determination of the severity of the wound is listed in the conclusion section of the post mortem et repertum.

In this case, the victim came alone to the hospital for treatment because she was abused, so it became a medical secret. After reporting to the Police and being given a request for a post-mortem examination, the status is no longer a patient but evidence, automatically the right to keep medical secrets is no longer valid. The victim was examined by a doctor based on Article 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code which reads:

(1). In the case of an investigator for the sake of justice regarding a victim, either injured, poisoned, or dead, presumably due to an event constituting a criminal act, he or she has the authority to submit a request for information from a medical expert of the judiciary or a doctor or other expert.

(2). The request for expert testimony as referred to in paragraph 1 shall be made in writing which in the letter expressly states to examine the wound or examine the corpse and or dissect the corpse.

Based on the report from the victim, investigators issued a letter requesting a post visa application letter (SPV) with letter number: VER/36//B/I/2023/PERCUT. The letter requesting a post-mortem came with the same date as the date the victim was examined at the hospital so that the results of the initial examination of the patient/victim can serve as the basis for making a post-mortem.

In this case, the doctor who made the visum et repertum was a doctor from the forensic department, even though it was the emergency room doctor who initially received it, because during the examination and it was suspected of a crime, the doctor from the forensic department was involved to be with the emergency room doctor to carry out the examination and treatment. This is by following the opinion of Sofwan Dahlan, Mun'im Idris, and Agus Purwadianto who said that VER was made based on what was seen and found during the examination so that VER became the personal responsibility of the doctor concerned. According to Sofwan Dahlan, the facts from the results of the forensic doctor's examination with other doctors or other experts can be considered as facts that the doctor who made the visum et repertum found himself and can be included in the news, but the facts from the results of the examination by doctors or other experts are not carried out with the doctor making the visum et repertum, cannot be included in the news.

From the results of the examination, it was found that there was a wound with stitches on the left forehead, redness of the left eyeball, bruises on the left cheek, and abrasions on the left neck and ring finger of the right hand. From the characteristics of the injuries it can be concluded that these injuries were caused by blunt force,

For this case, if it is proven that it is a general criminal case or abuse, then the perpetrator must be punished because of the persecution, referring to the Criminal Code article 352, then the persecution that does not cause illness or an obstacle to carrying out a job position or livelihood is threatened, as light abuse, with criminal imprisonment for a maximum of three months or a maximum fine of four thousand five hundred rupiahs. The penalty can be added one-third for the person who committed the crime against someone who works for him or is his subordinate.

Based on PP 58 of 2010, investigators must:

A wound that has been sewn is torn, this can be inferred from the uneven edges

On examination, the victim did not experience visual disturbances and daily work, so it was categorized as a minor injury.

CONCLUSION

1. Persecution is a criminal act, so it must be handled according to applicable legal procedures. As a human victim, doctors should be asked for their assistance to examine the victim and provide facts about the victim's condition which will become legal considerations in imposing sanctions.

2. Sanctions for perpetrators of minor maltreatment generally use the Criminal Code article 352.

3. The forensic doctor is responsible for making the VER, therefore it is hoped that there will be regular communication between the forensic doctor and other doctors in the service so that the responsibilities of each party arise in carrying out their duties.

4. If this case is accused of being a general crime, then according to the Criminal Code, this case is classified as light maltreatment because there was abuse, and it does not interfere with carrying out daily activities, so the sanctions are by following Article 352, the Criminal Code, with a maximum imprisonment of three months and a maximum fine of four thousand five hundred thousand rupiahs.

CLOSING

On this occasion, I as the author would like to thank my advisors and colleagues, all of whom have helped and provided support to me, so that I can complete this case report.

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