Comparison of the Level of Knowledge of General Practitioners in Tanah Karo Regency and Labuhanbatu Regency Regarding Making Visum Et Repertum for Living Victims Injury Cases Before and After Training in 2023

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Abstract

Visum et Repertum (VeR) is legal evidence according to Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code which reveals the results of medical examinations in criminal cases, replacing evidence with a doctor's opinion in conclusions, which is important in proving human health and soul. Doctors are required to make good VeR for legal and judicial purposes. The preparation of the Visum et Repertum must be very clear so that it can be used as evidence in the process of proving criminal acts and assisting the court in enforcing the law. This research is a comparative analytical study with a cross-sectional design by comparing the level of knowledge before and after (before-and-after test) training in making Visum et Repertum (VeR) for live victims of injury cases. The aim of this research is to determine the comparison of the level of knowledge of General Practitioners in Tanah Karo Regency and Labuhanbatu Regency regarding the preparation of Visum et Repertum (VeR) for live victims of injury cases in 2023. The location of this research was carried out in Tanah Karo Regency and Labuhanbatu Regency. This research was conducted from August 2023 to January 2024. The population in this study were General Practitioners in Tanah Karo Regency and Labuhanbatu Regency. The sample in this study was 30 General Practitioners in Tanah Karo Regency and Labuhanbatu Regency who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. There is a significant difference between the level of knowledge of General Practitioners in Tanah Karo Regency before and after training in making a Visum et Repertum with a value of $p = 0.003$. There is a significant difference between the level of knowledge of General Practitioners in Labuhanbatu Regency before and after training in making a Visum et Repertum with a p value <0.001.

Keywords: General practitioners; Knowledge level; Labuhanbatu; Tanah Karo; Visum et Repertum

1. Introduction

Visum et Repertum(VeR) has the status of valid evidence based on what is stated in article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code. VeR has a role in proving a criminal case regarding human health and life by disclosing the results of medical examinations in the reporting section as a substitute for evidence and containing the doctor's opinion in the conclusion section. So a doctor is required to be able to make a good Visum et Repertum because it is made for legal and judicial purposes. Regionally, at the North Sumatra Province level, according to data from the Central Statistics Agency during 2018, the North Sumatra Regional Police recorded a total of 32,922 crimes, which shows that the North Sumatra Regional Police was in second place nationally after the Metro Jaya Regional Police. According to several research results, regarding the quality of Visum et Repertum in Indonesia, there are still many that are of poor quality. Based on the results of Herkutanto's research in Jakarta in 2004, it showed that 36.92% of those made by general practitioners in the emergency rooms of 19 DKI General Hospitals were of good quality, then after training it increased by 75.08%, which means good quality. 5 Research conducted conducted by Maulana, R at the Dumai Regional General Hospital regarding the quality of the Visum et Repertum for injured victims, the result was a score of 37.46%, which means the quality of the VeR is not good. Apart from that, in the Kuantansingingi, Bengkalis, Siapi-api, Pekanbaru and Indragiri Hulu areas, Visum et Repertum was also found to be of poor quality with scoring results of less than 50%. In the Meranti Islands, a score of 50% was obtained, namely medium quality, whereas research results in Mandau and Siak were also of medium quality, namely the scoring results in Mandau were 72.64% and in Siak 52.9%. There are also in the Sibolga area, North Sumatra, Tier Knowledge of General Practitioners at FL Tobing Sibolga Regional Hospital in Making Visum et Repertumby Tambunan, Roland Sanggam Parlindungan with a score of 71.77%, which means the VeR quality is medium.

2. Method

This research is a comparative analytical study with a cross-sectional design by comparing the level of knowledge before and after (before-and-after test) training in making Visum et Repertum (VeR) for live victims of injury cases. The aim of this research is to determine the comparison of the level of knowledge of General Practitioners in Tanah Karo Regency and Labuhanbatu Regency regarding the preparation of Visum et Repertum (VeR) for live victims of injury cases in 2023. The location of this research was carried out in Tanah Karo Regency and Labuhanbatu Regency. This research was conducted from August 2023 to January 2024. The population in this study were General Practitioners in Tanah Karo Regency and Labuhanbatu Regency. The sample in this study was 30 General Practitioners in Tanah Karo Regency and Labuhanbatu Regency who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The research sample was obtained using non-probability sampling, consecutive sampling type. The variables in this study are: The independent variable is the General Practitioner who works in Tanah Karo Regency and Labuhanbatu Regency and the dependent variable is Visum et Repertum (VeR)

3. Result

The results of this study show variations in the age and length of work of general practitioners in Tanah Karo Regency and Labuhanbatu Regency, where the youngest in this study was 31 years old and the oldest was 56 years old. The shortest length of work is 4 years and the longest is 29 years. This shows variations in age and length of work in Tanah Karo Regency and Labuhanbatu Regency. Based on data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) of North Sumatra Province, the number of doctors in Tanah Karo Regency is 171 doctors and Labuhanbatu Regency has 248 doctors. In 2021.35 Doctors, apart from examining and treating patients, can also be asked to make medical statements for victims of criminal acts. This statement is called Visum et Repertum and can help law enforcers to prove the criminal act. 36 Visum et Repertum (VER) is a certificate made by a doctor at the request of an investigator, based on an agreement between the Indonesian Legal Experts Association (IKAHI) and the Indonesian Doctors Association (IDI) in 1986 in Jakarta. Visum et Repertum is valid evidence in court. Based on Article 133 and Article 179 of the Criminal Procedure Code, the court has the right to request expert information in criminal law proceedings, where expert information is one of the legal pieces of evidence in the justice system. Expert information can be provided by people who have special expertise, such as doctors. Doctors whose assistance is requested in their capacity as experts can provide expert testimony. Expert information can be in the form of opinions, explanations or conclusions provided by doctors based on their expertise. Requests for assistance from doctors in their capacity as experts by investigators are contained in Article 120 of the Criminal Procedure Code paragraph (1). The results of this research, when general practitioners before receiving training, showed that 6 (40%) people had a poor level of knowledge and 9 (60%) people had moderate knowledge in Tanah Karo Regency, while in Labuhanbatu Regency the level of knowledge was found to be 10 (66.7%) people had poor knowledge and 5 (33.3%) people had moderate knowledge. These results show that there is still a lack of understanding in making a Visum et Repertum in injury cases. This research is in line with R Joy's research in Pekanbaru in 2008 which said that this research was carried out on 102 samples of Visum et Repertum injuries made by doctors in Pekanbaru. The results of the study showed that the preliminary part of the Visum et Repertum had moderate quality injuries, namely 70%. However, the reporting section on the Visum et Repertum on injuries was of poor quality, namely 29.9%, and the conclusion section on the Visum et Repertum on injuries was of poor quality, namely 37.5%. Thus, the overall quality of the Visum et Repertum for injuries in Pekanbaru is not good, namely 37.11%. The results of this research show the importance of applying the Visum et Repertum results in disclosing a case at the investigation stage. Visum et Repertum is a valid piece of evidence in the justice system, so cooperation is needed between investigators, doctors and forensic experts to improve the quality of Visum Et Repertum. There are several factors that influence the level of knowledge about Visum et Repertum, namely length of practice, experience in making post mortems, formation of self-made post mortems, and lack of forensic experts in the area where you work. Examination of trauma or injury incidents has 2 objectives based on medicolegal and clinical. The medicolegal objective for a victim is to enforce the law regarding criminal incidents experienced by the victim through the preparation of a good Visum et Repertum. The aim of a clinical examination in the event of trauma or injury is to restore the patient's health through examination, treatment and other medical procedures.If a doctor assigned to carry out a medicolegal examination uses a clinical examination orientation and paradigm,then the preparation of the Visum et Repertum may not achieve the target as it should. This is because the doctor will focus more on the medical aspects of the examination, and pay less attention to the legal aspects. As a result, the Visum et Repertum compiled may not be accurate and relevant for law enforcement purposes. To avoid this, doctors assigned to carry out medicolegal examinations must understand the differences between medicolegal and clinical objectives. The doctor must be able to be objective and independent, and oriented to the legal aspects in carrying out the examination. Visum et Repertum

is legal evidence in criminal cases involving human health and soul. Visum et Repertum is made by an authorized doctor based on the results of a detailed examination. Conclusion Visum et Repertum is a link between medical science and law, so that it can be considered and applied according to legal norms. Visum et Repertum is different from medical records and other medical certificates because it is made according to the will of the law. Doctors cannot be sued for disclosing work secrets because the Visum et Repertum was created to be used in the judicial process.The results of this research after receiving training showed that there were 9 (60%) people with a moderate level of knowledge and 6 (40%) people with moderate knowledge in Tanah Karo Regency, while in Labuhanbatu Regency the good level of knowledge was found to be 15 (100%) people, and this research also found that there was a significant difference seen from the increase in the level of knowledge of general practitioners after being given training, where the level of knowledge of general practitioners in Tanah Karo Regency found a value of p= 0.003 and in Labuhan Batu Regency found a value of p= <0.001. There is an increase in the level of knowledge of general practitioners after receiving training. This shows an increase in understanding of Visum et Repertum in injuries. This research is in line with Herkukanto's research entitled "Improving the Quality of Making Visum et Repertum (Visum et Repertum) for Injuries in Hospitals Through Training of Emergency Unit (ER) Doctors" which was carried out at the Dr. National Central General Hospital. Cipto Mangunkusumo, they found that there was an increase in the level of knowledge of general practitioners after being given training in making Visum et Repertum, where they found that there was a relationship between an increase in the quality of writing medicolegal reports on victims of life to an acceptable standard which could be achieved with intervention in the form of guidelines and training on "The Writing of Medicolegal Reports with a Medicolegal Orientation". The main strategy of this research is to improve the quality of forensic medical examinations and Visum et Repertum carried out by doctors. One effort to improve the quality of forensic medical examinations and Visum et Repertum is to change the behavior of doctors. Doctors' behavior can be changed with an educational-persuasive approach, although this approach only results in improvements in the cognitive domain. Several research results show that using guidebooks and training can improve the quality of preparing the Visum et Repertum. This proves that using an effective intervention strategy improves a person's quality in writing a Visum et Repertum. This research adopts a training design approach based on real-life problem solving, with material delivered through demonstrations, case studies, guided teaching, group discussions, group deepening, reading assignments, and information retrieval. This training design aims to provide support to participants in overcoming real daily challenges. Participants can develop a good understanding by focusing on examples of cases commonly encountered in their daily routine, so that their application in the field becomes more relevant.Assessment of the level of knowledge that a health worker has achieved is an important component in a health service training program. This assessment aims to ensure that health workers have sufficient knowledge to provide quality health services. In this study, we also did not find a significant difference between the level of knowledge of general practitioners before training in Tanah Karo Regency and Labuhanbatu Regency, but we found a significant difference after training where general practitioners in Labuhanbatu Regency had a higher level of knowledge. There are several things that influence the level of knowledge, including: education, social and cultural environment, access to information sources, experience and practice, interests and motivation. In the field of Forensic Medicine, the term "Visum et Repertum" is usually referred to as "Visum." The origin of the word "visum" comes from Latin, with the singular form being "visa." If viewed from an etymological or grammatical perspective, the word "Visum" or "Visa" means a sign of seeing or observing which includes the signing of evidence related to everything found, approved and legalized. Meanwhile, the word "Repertum" means report, which indicates what the forensic doctor found during the examination of the victim. Etymologically, "Visum et Repertum" refers to what is seen and discovered during the forensic examination process.The Ministry of Health has set hospital service standards, including standards for medicolegal services. Therefore, the quality of Visum et Repertum services directly reflects the quality of medicolegal services provided by the hospital. This standard is considered very crucial because medicolegal services have a significant juridical impact and can determine the fate of the individual concerned. In general, there are two types of Visum et Repertum, namely post-mortems for living people (cases of injury, poisoning, rape, psychiatric, etc.) and post-mortems for corpses. Around 50-70% of cases that come to the hospital, especially in the emergency department, are cases of injury or trauma. These injuries can occur as a result of accidents, abuse, suicide, disasters, or terrorism. Based on this research, the importance of Visum et Repertum training for general practitioners is to assist investigators in legal matters in accordance with the provisions of the applicable law. With the training, it is hoped that general practitioners can provide better quality Visum et Repertum, especially injuries.

4. Conclusion

In this study, it can be concluded that the level of knowledge of General Practitioners in Tanah Karo Regency regarding the preparation of Visum et Repertum (VeR) for live victims of injury cases before being given the material found that the results of making a post mortem were poor as many as 6 people (40%) and as

many as 9 people (60%) were moderate. %), the level of knowledge of General Practitioners in Labuhanbatu Regency regarding the preparation of a Visum et Repertum (VeR) for live victims of injury cases before being given the material found that the results of making a post mortem were poor as many as 10 people (66.7%) and as many as 5 people (33.3%) were moderate. %), the level of knowledge of General Practitioners in Tanah Karo Regency regarding making a Visum et Repertum (VeR) for live victims of injury cases after being given the material found that the results of making a post mortem were fair for 9 people (60%) and good for 6 people (40%), level knowledge of General Practitioners in Labuhanbatu Regency regarding making Visum et Repertum (VeR) for live victims of injury cases after being given the material found good results of making post mortems as many as 15 people (100%), there was a significant difference between the level of knowledge of General Practitioners in Tanah Karo Regency before and after training in making a Visum et Repertum with a p value = 0.003, there is a significant difference between the level of knowledge of General Practitioners in Labuhanbatu Regency before and after training in making a Visum et Repertum with a p value < 0.001, there is no significant difference between the level of knowledge of General Practitioners in Tanah Karo Regency and Labuhanbatu Regency before training in making Visum et Repertum with a value of p= 0.272, there is a significant difference between the level of knowledge of General Practitioners in Tanah Karo Regency and Labuhanbatu Regency after training in making Visum et Repertum with value p= 0.001.

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