The Relationship Of Anal Sodomy Sexual Violence With Sexually Transmitted Diseases In Cases Of Anal Sodomy And Non-Anal Sodomy In Dr.Pirngadi General Hospital In Medan In 2020-2023

Juliana Pasaribu, Doaris Ingrid Marbun, Dessy D. Harianja, Agustinus Sitepu, Adriansyah Lubis

julipasaribu85@gmail.com

Forensic and Medicolegal Study Program, Faculty of Medicine, University of North Sumatra, Dr. Mansyur Street No. 5 Medan 20155,Indonesia

Abstract

Background: Sexual violence is any act in the form of forced sexual relations, in an unnatural and unwelcome manner, force sexual relations with another person for commercial purposes and certain purposes. Sexually transmitted diseases are contagious diseases or infections that can be transmitted through sexual contact with a partner who is already infected. PMS has other names with "Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), and Venereal Diseases (VD). Methods: This research is a type of observational analytical research with a cross-sectional approach using secondary data, namely post-mortem data, which aims to determine the relationship between anal sodomy sex violence and sexually transmitted diseases in cases of anal sodomy and non-anal sodomy at Dr. Pirngadi Regional Hospital, Medan, 2020- 2023. Result: Obtain various distributions of cases of anal sodomy and non-anal sodomy in the form of tables and diagrams well as the relationship between anal sodomy sex violence with sexually transmitted diseases at Dr. Pirngadi Regional Hospital, Medan, 2020-2023. Conclusion: There were various distributions and associations between anal sodomy sex violence and sexually transmitted diseases.

Keywords: Infectious, Sexual, Violent.

1. Introduction

Sexual violence is any act in the form of forced sexual relations, in an unnatural and/or undesirable manner, forced sexual relations with another person for commercial purposes and/or certain purposes. Sexual violence can occur anywhere, across all ages and genders. Although the majority of victims of sexual violence are women, it can also occur in men and children (boys and girls). Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are infections that are transmitted through sexual contact with a partner who has an STD. PMS is also known as "Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI), or Venereal Disease (VD). According to the World Health Organization (WHO), every year 357 000,000 new STDs occur (Rowawi, 2018). PMS cases in Indonesia were found to be 20,262 cases of urethral discharge and 5,754 cases of genital ulcers from 2016 to December 2017. Then in 2020, according to the report from the Indonesian Ministry of Health for the third quarter, there were 19,659 cases of PMS (Ministry of Health, 2020). The North Sumatra Provincial Health Service reported that there were 1373 cases in 2018. Risk factors for STDs include having several sexual partners, commercial sex workers, homosexuality and unprotected sexual relations, and adolescence. Previous research stated a significant relationship between sexual orientation and the incidence of syphilis in HIV/AIDS patients at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek. Research in 2018 at Dr. General Hospital. H. Abdul Moeloek, Lampung Province, found that there was a relationship between the incidence of PMS and gender and occupation, but there was no relationship with age group, education, and place of residence. Failure to identify and treat STDs at an early stage can cause serious complications and some of the residual symptoms of PMS are known to also facilitate the transmission of HIV which then has the possibility of developing into AIDS with a high mortality rate. Another study at RSAM in 2020 said that there were several incidences of STDs in HIV sufferers. For the reasons above and several previous studies, this research was therefore conducted to determine the relationship between sodomy sexual violence, and sexually transmitted diseases in cases of anal sodomy and non-anal sodomy at Dr Pirngadi General Hospital, Medan City.

2.Method

This research is a type of observational analytical research with a cross-sectional approach using secondary data, namely post-mortem data, which aims to determine the relationship between anal sodomy sex violence and sexually transmitted diseases in cases of anal sodomy and non-anal sodomy at Dr. Pirngadi Regional Hospital, Medan, 2020- 2023. This research was carried out at the Dr. Regional General Hospital. Pirngadi Medan Year 2020-2023, Jalan Prof.H.M.Yamin, SH No.47 Medan Tel.(061) 4521223 Fax.(061) 4521223. This research was conducted between July and December 2023 and included submitting the title, literature study, reading the proposal, collecting data, processing the data, writing and presenting the research results. Population is the total number of variables observed regarding a research problem, consisting of samples or research objects that have certain characteristics and qualities determined by the researcher to be studied and then conclusions drawn (Notoadmodjo, 2010). The population used in this research was post-mortems of cases of anal sodomy sexual violence and non-anal sodomy sexual violence at Dr. Pirngadi Regional Hospital, Medan, 2020-2023. This research determines the sample size using the total sampling method, using all the samples obtained. Inclusion criteria are the criteria or characteristics that need to be met by each population that can be taken as a sample, namely: Visum of victims of anal sodomy sexual violence at the Dr. Exclusion Criteria: Unreadable data and Incomplete visa data. The research instrument is a measuring tool for collecting data to strengthen research results. The instrument used in this research was the post-mortem examination of victims of anal sodomy at RSUD Dr. Pirngadi Medan 2020-2023. The dependent variable in this study was the incidence of STDs consisting of syphilis, condyloma acuminata, gonorrhea, mole ulcers, and chlamydia infections. Meanwhile, the independent variable in this research is anal sodomy sexual violence and the external variable is non-anal sodomy sexual violence. An external variable is an external variable that is not examined which is only related to the independent variable or only to the dependent variable, or which is not related to either the independent or dependent variable. Univariate analysis is used to obtain an overview of the frequency distribution of the independent variables and the dependent variable. This analysis will provide the distribution of patients with sexual violence, anal sodomy, and sexually transmitted diseases. Bivariate analysis used to determine the relationship between the independent variable (anal sodomy sexual violence and the dependent variable (the incidence of STDs) using statistical tests. The statistical test used was the Chi-squared test.The significance level used is 95% use a significance or p value of 5%. Bivariate analysis carried out on variables that thought to be related or correlated. The rules that apply to the interpretation of the Chi-Square test in analysis using SPSS are as follows:If the cross table is other than 2x2 and there is no Expected Count < 5 or found but not more than 20% of the number of cells, then the hypothesis test used is the Chi-Square test. The results are read in the Pearson Chi-Square section. Chi-Square test results can be seen with the p-value. If the p-value <0.05 Ho is rejected, and Ha is accepted, which concludes that there is a relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable.

3. Result

The results of research conducted by the author regarding the relationship between anal sodomy sexual violence and sexually transmitted diseases examined at Dr. Distribution of Anal Sodomy and Non-Anal Sodomy Sexual Violence. Based on the results of the research conducted, it is known that there were 108 cases of anal sodomy sexual violence (15%) compared to 610 cases of non-anal sodomy sexual violence (85%). This is by data collected from the Komnas Perempuan service institute/data collection form of 8,234 cases of types of violence against women and is also by the results of research conducted by Dr. Eben Ezer Debora Aladin Mezbah Purba (2021) concluded that cases of sexual violence against women, the type of sexual harassment, was the highest, namely 22 victims (62.86%), followed by sexual violence, sexual abuse, with 10 victims (28.57%), and other types of sexual violence. The lowest level of sexual violence was the rape of 3 victims (8.57%) who were examined at the Langsa Regional General Hospital. Research and investigation by the West Java Priangan Foundation, the number of cases of homosexuality (anal sodomy) among students in Bandung in 2003 was quite high. It was found that 21% of junior high school students and 35% of high school students committed homosexual acts. In Indonesia itself, homosexual behavior (anal sodomy) has not yet received legality in society, the movement to propose the legality of homosexual behavior covers the political to theological domains. In the political field, efforts to legalize sexual orientation for people who have homosexual tendencies are realized by seeking the formation of laws that provide loopholes for same-sex people to marry, namely in the Draft Law on Gender Justice and Equality (RUU KKG) which was fought for in parliament until in 2014. Distribution of Anal Sodomy Sexual Violence with Infectious Diseases. Based on the results of research conducted, there were more post-mortems with cases of anal sodomy sexual violence with Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD), namely 85 people (79.7%) compared to 23 people who did not experience sexually transmitted diseases (21.3%). This is by Wahyu's research at Dr. H. Abdoel Moeloek, Lampung Province, which reported that homosexuals have a greater risk of contracting STDs compared to heterosexual men or women. Anal sex is the sexual intercourse technique that carries the greatest risk of transmitting HIV/AIDS and STDs. This is because the anus is easily injured,

making it easier for STD pathogens to enter the body. In the rectal mucosa, there are also many lymphoid follicles which are HIV target cells. Homosexual people tend to have many sexual partners due to unclear relationships or ties and status between groups. Not using sexual protective equipment also increases the risk of STDs. Distribution of Age and Gender in Cases of Anal Sodomy Sexual Violence. Based on the results of the research conducted, it was found that of the 108 anal sodomy sexual violence post-mortems that experienced victims of anal sodomy sexual violence, they consisted of 3 categories, namely children aged 0-11 years, teenagers aged 12-25 years, and adults aged 0-11 years. 26-45 years old with a distribution of 0-11 years old as many as 75 people (69.4%), at 12-25 years old there were 32 people (29.6%), and at 26-45 years old there was 1 person (1%) and it is known that in cases of anal sodomy sexual violence based on gender, 6 people (5.6%) were women, and 102 people (94.4%) were men. This result is by the 2020 National Commission on Women and Children report, where children are also seen as weak. Children's vulnerability occurs due to adults' control over children, and children's dependence on adults for food, clothing, shelter, and emotional dependence. Children's physical, cognitive, emotional, social, and moral aspects are also underdeveloped so they cannot understand various issues and do not have the same bargaining position as adults. Certain social systems view children as investments/workers, coupled with beliefs regarding forms of discipline and cultural practices that are forms of violence, as well as society's lack of understanding regarding children's rights and the best interests of children results in children becoming victims of violence. Tension and various problems experienced by parents and/or other adults can hinder normal social functioning and lead to violence against children. Children as students are also in a more vulnerable position in the school system when dealing with school rules/systems, where teachers make decisions and evaluate children. Distribution of Age and Gender in Non-Anal Sodomy Sexual Violence Cases Based on the results of this research, 610 post-mortems of non-anal sodomy sexual violence were obtained, where all the victims were women. There were 91 people aged 0-11 years (14.9%), 508 people aged 12-25 years (83.3%), and 11 people aged 26-45 years (1.8%). These results are broadly in line with research conducted by Indrayana (2017), at a hospital in Dumai where of the 120 victims of sexual violence, 119 of them were women. Of the 119 victims, 114 people (95.8%) were women aged 0-18 years, followed by 4 people (3.4%) from the 19-24 year group and 1 person (0.8%) from the 25- 44 years old. These results are also in line with Catahu Komnas Perempuan (2019) who found that the majority of victims of sexual violence in the community were aged 13-18 years, followed by 25-40 years, 19-24 years, 6-12 years, > 40 years, and < 5 years. In this research, most of the victims of sexual violence were teenagers, because adolescence is the period of puberty, and this period is the golden age for a woman. According to research data from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), cases of sexual violence in the world occur more frequently among teenagers, reaching 120 million. Data results from the Online Information System for the Protection of Women and Children (Simfoni-PPA) show that the highest number of victims of sexual violence according to age group occurs at the age of 13-17 years, namely 60%. Research conducted in the United States resulted in 26.6% of cases of sexual violence against girls occurring at the age of 13-17 years. Distribution of Occupations on Anal Sodomy and Non-Anal Sodomy Sexual Violence Visums Data regarding the victim's occupation was obtained from post-mortems of anal sodomy and non-anal sodomy sexual violence examined at RSUD. Dr. Pirngadi Medan from 2020 to 2023 found that the majority were students, namely 434 people (71.1%) of the victims. non-anal sodomy sexual violence and 96 people (98.1%) in cases of anal sodomy sexual violence. This is in line with research conducted by the National Commission on Violence Against Women in the 2015-2020 period which shows that sexual violence occurs more frequently in educational environments among students, where violence occurs at all levels of education, from early childhood education to higher education. From the research results it was also found that the university level was in first place, namely 27%, and Islamic boarding school or Islamic-based education was in second place or 19%, 15% occurred at the high school/vocational school level, 7% occurred at the junior high school level, and 3% respectively at the Kindergarten, elementary school, special school, and Christian-based education. Of the various types of violence experienced by students, it was found that the highest form of violence was sexual violence, namely 88%, which consisted of rape, sexual abuse, and harassment, followed by psychological violence and discrimination. The Relationship between Anal Sodomy Sexual Violence and Sexually Transmitted Diseases

The results of bivariate analysis using the chi square test between anal sodomy sexual violence and sexually transmitted diseases showed a p-value (0.000) < a (0.05). These results indicate that there is a significant relationship between anal sodomy sexual violence and sexually transmitted diseases. The results of this research are in line with research at Dr. General Hospital. H. Abdul Moeloek Lampung Province in 2020 who found that there was a significant relationship between sexually transmitted diseases and gender and work. Sexually transmitted diseases are contagious diseases or infections that can be transmitted through sexual intercourse with a partner who is already infected. Failure to identify and treat STDs at an early stage can cause serious complications and several sequelae of PMS. It is also known to facilitate the transmission of HIV which then has the possibility of developing into AIDS with a high mortality rate. Sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) are infections that are transmitted through sexual contact with a partner who has an STD. PMS is also known as

"Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs), Sexually Transmitted Infections (STI) or Venereal Disease (VD).According to the World Health Organization (WHO), every year 357 000,000 new STDs occur (Rowawi, 2018). PMS cases in Indonesia were found to be 20,262 cases of urethral discharge and 5,754 cases of genital ulcers from 2016-December 2017. Then in 2020, according to the report from the Indonesian Ministry of Health for the third quarter, there were 19,659 cases of PMS (Ministry of Health, 2020). The North Sumatra Provincial Health Service reported that there were 1373 STD cases in 2018.

4. Conclusion

From the results of research and discussion regarding the relationship between anal sodomy sexual violence and infectious diseases in cases of anal sodomy and non-anal sodomy sexual violence examined at Dr. Pirngadi Medan in 2020-2023 can be drawn as follows: (1) Frequency distribution of sexual violence post-mortems examined at Dr. Pirngadi Medan in 2020-2023 had more post-mortems for non-anal sodomy sexual violence, namely 610 people (85%) compared to cases of anal sodomy sexual violence, namely 108 people (15%). (2) Frequency distribution of anal sodomy sexual violence post-mortems with sexually transmitted diseases compared to those without sexually transmitted diseases who were examined at RSUD Dr. Pirngadi Medan in 2020-2023 had the majority with sexually transmitted diseases (STDs) as many as 85 (79.7%) of the 108 victims. (3) Frequency distribution of non-anal sodomy sexual violence post-mortems at Dr. Pirngadi Medan in 2020-2023 based on age, the largest number was in the 12 – 25 year age group, as many as 508 people (83.3%). and the highest number of anal sodomy sexual violence in the 0-11 year age group was 75 people (69.4%). (4) The frequency distribution of non-anal sodomy sexual violence post-mortems at the Dr. Pirngadi Regional Hospital, Medan in 2020-2023 based on gender, is that all victims were female, namely 610 people (100%), while in anal sodomy sexual violence post-mortems the majority of victims were of the same sex. men, namely 102 people (94.4%) of the 108 victims. (5) Frequency distribution of non-anal sodomy sexual violence and anal sodomy sexual violence examinations at Dr. Pirngadi Medan in 2020-2023 based on the highest number of jobs in the work category as students, there were 434 people (71.1%) out of 610 victims in non-anal sodomy sexual violence post-mortems and 106 people (98.1%) out of 108 victims in violence post-mortems anal sodomy sexual. (6) The relationship between anal sodomy sexual violence and sexually transmitted diseases at Dr. Pirngadi Medan in 2020-2023 with bivariate analysis using the chi-square test, the p-value = 0.000, meaning the p value>a (0.05), so that Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted, which means that there is a relationship between anal sodomy sexual violence and sexually transmitted diseases.

Anknowledgements

Thank you to the Head of the Forensic and Medicolegal Installation at RSUD Dr. Pirngadi Medan and the Head of the Forensic Medicine and Medicolegal Study Program, FK USU.

References

1. Indonesian Ministry of Health. Decree of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Number 1226/Menkes/SK/XII/2009 concerning guidelines for managing integrated services for victims of violence against women and children in hospitals. Jakarta: Indonesian Ministry of Health.

2 Noviana I. Sexual violence against children: impacts and treatment. Socio Informa. 2015; 01(01):13-28.

3. Indonesian Ministry of Health. 2010. Sexually Transmitted Infections and HIV. Jakarta: Indonesian Ministry of Health.

4. North Sumatra Provincial Health Service. 2018. Health Profile of North Sumatra Province. North Sumatra Provincial Health Service.

5. Daili, SF. Nilasari, H. 2016. Gonorrhea in Skin and Venereal Diseases. Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia.

6. Liazmi, M. 2020. The relationship between sexual orientation and injection drug use and the incidence of syphilis in human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)/acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) patients at RSUD Dr. H. Abdul Moeloek Lampung Province 2017-2019. [Thesis]. Lampung: Faculty of Medicine, University of Lampung.

7. Tuntun, M. 2018. Risk factors for sexually transmitted infections (STIs). Journal of Health, 9(3), 419. [Online journal] Available from: https://doi.org/10.26630/jk.v9i3.1109.

8. Windari, M. 2015. Prevention of transmission of sexually transmitted infections and human immunodeficiency virus [Thesis]. Denpasar. Udayana University Faculty of Medicine.

9. Wahyu, F. 2020. Incidence of Sexually Transmitted Infections in HIV sufferers at Dr. Regional General Hospital. H. Abdul Moeloek Lampung Province 2017-2019. [Thesis]. Lampung: Faculty of Medicine, University of Lampung

10. Rowawi, R. 2018. Sexually Transmitted Infections: conditions and challenges that need to be faced. Indonesian Dermato-Venerologica Media Journal, vol. 45(2).

11. Wilsom, C.N. Sathiyasusuman, A. 2015. Associated risk factors of STIs and multiple sexual relationships among youth in Malawi. [Online journal] Available from: https://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371.

12. McKinzie, J. 2018. Sexually transmitted disease In: Rosen's Emergency Medicine: Concepts and Clinical Practice.

13. Daili, SF. Nilasari, H. 2016. Gonorrhea in Skin and Venereal Diseases. Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia

14. Euerle. 2012. Syphilis pathophysiology. Medscape [Online Journal] Available from: http://emedicine.medscape.com/article/229461-overview.

15. Djuanda. 2007. Syphilis. In Skin and Venereal Diseases, 3rd edition. Jakarta: Faculty of Medicine, University of Indonesia.

16. Danti AR. 2019. Differences in the incidence of condyloma acuminata in HIV patients based on the clinical stage of HIV infection at DR.H.Abdul Moeloek Regional Hospital, Lampung Province, 2017-2019. [Thesis]. Lampung: Faculty of Medicine, University of Lampung.

17. Yanofsky VR. Patel RV. 2012. Genital warts: a comprehensive review. Pubmed [Online Journal] Available from: https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/22768354/

18. Androphy K. 2012. HPV infection. McGraw-Hill Companies.

19. James, WD et al., 2016. Viral diseases‟ in Andrew's Disease of the Skin. [Online journal] Available from: https://www.worldcat.org

20. Handsfield. 2011. Color Atlas and Synopsis of Sexually Transmitted Diseases. 2nd ed. New York. McGraw-Hill Companies.

21. Reza, NR. 2015. Laboratory Examination of Chlamydia trachomatis Infection in the Genital Tract. Periodicals of Dermatology and Venereology, 27, 144–149.

22. Sinyo. 2014. My Child Asks About LGBT, Complete Guide for Muslim Parents About the LGBT World. Jakarta: PT. Elex Media Komputindo Gramedia Group.

23. Yurni. 2016. Overview of Sexual Behavior and Sexual Orientation of Students in Jambi City. Batanghari. Batang Hari University [Online journal] Available from: http://dikdaya.unbari.ac.id/index.php/dikdaya/article/view/10.

24. Padang, J. T. 2012. Perceptions of homosexuals regarding sexual activities that pose a risk of HIV-AIDS [Master's Thesis]. Depok: University of Indonesia.

25. https://kbbi.web.id/sodomi.

26. yuridis.id/pasal-289-kuhp-kitab-angkat-legal-pidana/

27. Eda ND. 2012. Overview of HIV/AIDS and Sexually Transmitted Infections in Adolescents [thesis]. Jakarta. University of Indonesia.

28. Soebagio R. 2014. LGBT and the KKG Bill. Accessed from: http://www. republica.co.id/berita/koran/islamia/14/09/18/nc2z89-lgbt-dan-ruu-kkg.

29. Ramitha. Vina. 2011. The new victory of American homosexuals. Retrieved from: http : // www / empirestatephtc.org / resource / res / curr / LGBT / GLB-adolescents.

30. Charles S. 2011. Representation of homosexuality in Jamaica. Social and economic studies vol. 60(1).

31. Asteria. 2008. Threats of Homosexual Behavior. [On line]. Available from: http://www.inilah.com/read/detail/15225/ancaman-perilaku-homosexual.

32. Colin S. 2011. History of Homosexuality from ancient times to the present. (Ninik RS: Translation). Bantul: Discourse Creations.

33. Aini. Nur. 2004. It's up to people what they say, but God sees the eyes of our hearts. Justisia Journal edition 25.

34. Alhamdu, A. 2015. Sexual Orientation; Factors, Health Views and Religion. Raden Fatah Journal [Online journal] T.

35.Sigelman CK. Rider EA. 2009. Life-span human development. Wadsworth Editions: Cengage Learning.

36. Davis JL. Petretic J. 2000. The impact of child sexual abuse on adult interpersonal functioning: A review and synthesis of the empirical literature. Journal of Aggression and Violent Behavior 5(3), 291-328.

37. Corliss HL et al., 2002. Report of parental maltreatment during childhood in a United States population-based survey of homosexual, bisexual, and heterosexual adults. Child Abuse and Neglect 26 (11), 1165-1178.

38. Eccles, T. A., et al . (2004). More Normal Than Not: A Qualitative Assessment of the Developmental Experience of Gay Male Youth. Journal of Adolescence Health, (35), 11-18.

39. Mayer KH, 2008. Homosexual and bisexual behavior in men in relation to STDs and HIV infection. In: Holmes KK, Sparling PF, Stamm WE, Piot P, Wasserheit JN, Corey L, et Al. Sexually Transmitted Diseases.

40. Paradise IS SAH. 2013. Risk factors for HIV incidence in the MSM community of Mitra Lantera Foundation, Minangkabau, West Sumatra. Journal of Community Health.

41. Halkitis, PN et al. 2004. Beliefs about HIV noninfection and risky sexual behavior among MSM. AIDS Education and Prevention [Online journal] Available from: https://psycnet.apa.org.

42. Dodge, B et al. 2008. Beyond the down low: Sexual risk, protection, and disclosure among at-risk Black men who have sex with both men and women (MSMW). Archives of Sexual Behavior, 683-696.

43. SAFAIDS. 2015. Multiple and Concurrent Partnerships: Driving Southern And, Africa's HIV Epidemic. Southern Africa HIV and AIDS Information.

44. Paul EL, McManus B. 2000. Hookups: Characteristics and correlates of college students spontaneous and anonymous sexual experiences. The Journal of Sex Research [Online journal] Available from: https://www.tandfoline.com/

45. Ashenhurst JR et al. 2017. Number of Sexual Partners and Relationship Status Are Associated With Unprotected Sex Across Emerging Adulthood. Archives of Sexual Behavior.46(2), 419–432.

46. https://www.rsudpirngadi.pemkomedan.go.id.

47. Purba, Eben Ezer Debora Aladin Mezbah; Profile of Sexual Violence Cases against Women examined at Langsa Hospital in 2019-2020, Medan, 2021