

SEXUAL VIOLENCE IN UNDER CHILDREN CAUSES DEPRESSION

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ABSTRACT

Obscenity according to the KBBI is a process, method, obscene or obscene act. In general, obscenity can be interpreted as any type of act or action that violates decency and decency which is included in the scope of lust for kissing, touching, and so on without penetration. In Indonesia, in 2021 the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) recorded that there were 10,247 cases of violence against women of which 15.2% were sexual violence. While 45.1% of the 14,517 cases of violence against children were cases of sexual violence, this number is equivalent to 6,547 cases of sexual violence against children in 2021. This case report is intended as a discussion material to increase knowledge in cases of obscenity. In this report, the victim is a 13-year-old woman who claimed to have been raped by a known person 3 times at different times at the victim's house. The victim found slashes on the left forearm and sole and an old torn wound on the hymen. The victim said she felt scared and guilty. The results of the examination concluded that the victim was sexually abused and depressed.

Keywords: Depression, Obscenity, Sexually

1, INTRODUCTION

Cases of sexual violence have an iceberg phenomenon, where many victims do not report it because of fear, shame, or other reasons. In Indonesia, in 2021 the Ministry of Women's Empowerment and Child Protection (PPPA) recorded 10,247 cases of violence against women, of which 15.2% were sexual violence. Meanwhile, 45.1% of the 14,517 cases of violence against children were cases of sexual violence, this number is equivalent to 6,547 cases of sexual violence against children during 2021 and North Sumatra is in 3rd place with 66.9% of the total number of cases in North Sumatra¹.

Indonesia has laws that regulate obscene acts, such as Article 289 of the Criminal Code "Any person who, by force or threat of violence, forces someone to commit or permits the commission of an obscene act, shall be punished for committing an act which attacks decency with a maximum sentence of nine years". Obscene acts are regulated in article 289 - article 296 of the Criminal Code, article 290 of the Criminal Code states "Shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum period of seven years: 1. Whoever commits obscene acts with a person, knowing that the person is unconscious or helpless. 2. (Nirmalasari, N., 2020) Whoever commits obscene acts with a person, knowing or reasonably should presume that he is not yet fifteen years of age or, if his age is not clear, that he is not yet marriageable. 3. Any person who induces a person whom he knows or reasonably should presume that he has not yet reached the age of fifteen years or, if his age is not clear, that he is not yet marriageable, to commit or tolerate obscene acts or to have cohabitation outside marriage with another person." Article 281 paragraph 1 of the Criminal Code "Shall be punished by a maximum imprisonment of two years and eight months or a maximum fine of three hundred Rupiahs: 1. Any person who with deliberate intent and openly violates decency. 2. Any person who with deliberate intent and in front of other persons who are present against their will, violates decency." It can also be seen in Law No.23 of 2004 on the Elimination of Domestic Violence (PKDRT Law), Law No.23 of 2002 on Child Protection, Law No.35 of 2014 on the Amendment to Law No.23 of 2002, and most recently the House of Representatives has drafted a Bill on the Elimination of Sexual Violence (J.Gunadi, 2010).

Sexual violence can be either rape or molestation, with the difference being whether or not the male genital organ is partially or fully penetrated by the female genital organ, and whether or not sperm or semen is found in the case of rape. On examination, trauma will be found, which can be to the genitals as well as the body, generally in the form of blunt trauma. This case report aims to provide a discussion on rape and molestation cases, especially those involving minors.

2. CASE REPORT

A. Chronological

A conscious female accompanied by her parents came with a request for a Visum et Repertum. The 13-year-old victim admitted to being raped by a known man 3 times at the victim's house, the first time in

mid-February at around 04.00 WIB at the victim's house, the second time in mid-April at around 04.00 WIB at the victim's house, and the third time in mid-May at around 04.00 WIB at the victim's house by the same person, the victim admitted that she did not tell her parents because she was afraid. The victim's parents found out about this incident because the victim looked sad and aloof, then the parents invited the victim to talk and the victim told them what had happened to her. After that, the victim's parents reported the incident to the police, and the police made a request for a post-mortem, then the victim's parents took the victim for examination at the hospital on 17 June 2022. During the anamnesis, the victim said she felt afraid and ashamed, and she cut her left hand with a glass because she felt guilty and ashamed. The victim's first menstruation was at the age of 10 years, and currently, the victim is menstruating. (Idries, A. & Tjiptomartono, A, L., 2011)



Figure 1. 13-year-old female victim

B. Physical Examination

General Situation:

- a. Level of consciousness: fully conscious, the victim appeared moody and scared
- b. Blood pressure: one hundred and twenty per seventy millimeters of mercury
- c. Pulse frequency: seventy-six beats per minute
- d. Breathing frequency: twenty times per minute
- e. Body temperature: thirty-six point seven degrees Celsius
- f. Body height: one hundred and forty centimeters
- g. Body weight: forty kilograms
- h. Secondary sexual growth in the form of breasts and hair around the genitals
- i. The first and second molar teeth were found to have erupted

INSPECTION RESULTS

Back side left forearm



Figure 2. Line-shaped scarring

On the left forearm on the back side, eight centimeters from the elbow of the left hand, six scars were found, the edges of the scars were red-brown, the color was white, the surface was uneven, there was scarring on the wounds, with one sharp corner of the scar and one blunt corner of the wound, with the size of the largest scar one point centimeter long by zero point two centimeters wide, and the smallest scar one centimeter long by zero point two centimeters wide.

Hymen



Figures 3 and 4: Hymen examination

In the hymen at three o'clock there was a laceration to the bottom, the color resembled the color of the skin around the letter "V", at four o'clock there was a laceration to the bottom, the color resembled the color of the skin around the letter "V", at five o'clock there was a laceration to the bottom, the color resembled the skin around the letter "V", at six o'clock, there was a laceration to the base, the color resembling the color of the skin around the letter "V"; at nine o'clock, there was a laceration not to the base, the color resembling the color of the skin around the letter "V"; at ten o'clock, there was a laceration not to the base, the color resembling the color of the skin around the letter "V".

a. Additional Inspection

The victim was referred to a psychiatric doctor

Consultation result: the victim was diagnosed with post-traumatic syndrome disorder and given treatment by a psychiatric doctor.

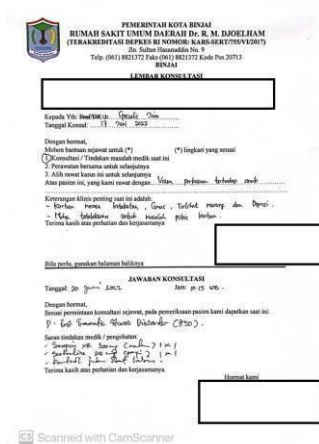


Figure 5 Victim consultation results

3. DISCUSSION

Based on the examination conducted and based on the theory:

Six scars were found on the left forearm on the back side, characterized by the presence of scars protruding from the skin surface, red-brown and white, with one corner of the scar pointed, uneven skin surface due to sharp violence. (Idries, A. & Tjiptomartono, A, L., 2011)

In this case, hypertrophic scarring is an excessive growth of scar tissue that does not cross the wound boundary. Scar tissue is formed due to the wound healing process, where the body creates new tissue made of collagen. (Margaret M. Stark., 2020.)

An old laceration was found, characterized by the color of the laceration being the color of the surrounding skin, with no signs of inflammation. This laceration was caused by blunt force, characterized by the blunt angle of the wound and the uneven edges.

No additional examination was conducted, namely a vaginal swab for spermatozoa examination, because the time of the incident had been about one month, and the victim was currently menstruating.

The victim was subjected to an act of sexual abuse, in this case, the medicolegal aspects that can be imposed are Article 287 of the Criminal Code, in its development the government also issued Law No. 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection, which then this year the government passed Law no.12 of 2022 concerning the Elimination of Sexual Violence. (Law on Sexual Violence Crimes in 2022)

4. CONCLUSIONS

From the literature review, examination results, and discussion above the victim suffered sexual abuse when the victim was a minor with severe depression.

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