

Hubungan antara temuan luka korban akibat kekerasan tajam di dada dan punggung dengan kerusakan organ dalamnya = Correlation between sharp force trauma in the chest and the back area with visceral organ damages

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Abstrak

[Latar Belakang: Di Amerika Serikat, terdapat 16.000 kematian setiap tahunnya karena trauma pada dada, berkontribusi pada 75% kematian akibat trauma. Di RSCM Jakarta, tercatat setidaknya ada 1200 mayat yang masuk dengan hanya 33,3% mayat diautopsi sehingga dapat diketahui kerusakan organ dalamnya. Pemanfaatan epidemiologi forensik untuk menentukan hubungan kemaknaan antara temuan luka luar dengan kerusakan organ dalamnya dapat menunjang opini ahli dokter forensik pada kasus yang tidak diautopsi.

Metode: Subjek penelitian ini adalah 128 mayat yang diautopsi di Departemen Ilmu Kedokteran Forensik dan Medikolegal FKUI/RSCM Jakarta Tahun 2010-2013, dengan temuan luka luar akibat kekerasan tajam pada dada dan punggung. Dari rekam medis korban yang sesuai dengan kriteria inklusi kriteria dan eksklusi diinput ke dalam program SPSS, dan selanjutnya dianalisis hubungan antara kedua variabel.

Hasil: Berdasarkan Uji Chi Square ataupun Uji Fischer, ditemukan hubungan bermakna ($p < 0,05$) antara (i) luka tusuk dada kanan dengan iga kanan, paru kanan, dan hati; (ii) luka tusuk dada kiri dengan iga kanan, iga kiri, jantung, paru kanan, dan paru kiri; (iii) luka tusuk dada tengah dengan sternum; (iv) luka tusuk punggung kanan dengan iga kanan, jantung, dan paru kanan; (v) luka tusuk punggung kiri dengan kerusakan iga kanan, jantung, paru kanan, paru kiri, hati, dan ginjal kiri; serta (vi) luka bacok dada kiri dengan paru kiri.

Pembahasan: Terdapat variasi kemaknaan pada setiap hubungan antara kedua variabel. Hal ini terutama dipengaruhi oleh hubungan secara letak anatomi, yang selanjutnya dipengaruhi oleh jenis luka, alat tajam yang digunakan dalam kekerasan tersebut beserta arah penetrasinya, besar gaya untuk menentukan sedalam apa luka yang dihasilkan, dan densitas jaringan organ dalam.;Introduction: In the United States, there are 16,000 deaths each year from chest injury, giving 75% death caused by trauma. At Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital Jakarta, there are at least 1,200 corpses registered with only 33.3% of the corpse's visceral organ injury could be discovered. Utilization of forensic epidemiology to determine the relation between findings of external injuries and damages to visceral organ could support the opinion of the expert forensic doctor in a case of non-autopsy.

Method: The subjects of this research are 128 corpses, which were autopsied

from 2010 until 2013 in the Forensic Medicine and Medicolegal Department of FKUI/RSCM Jakarta, exclusively corpses with sharp force trauma in the chest and the back area. The medical records of these corpses, which met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were inputted to SPSS program and analyzed the relationship between them.

Result: Based on both Chi Square Test and Fischer Test, significant results ($p < 0,05$) were found between (i) sharp force injury on the right chest area with damages in the right rib, right lung, and liver; (ii) sharp force injury of the left chest area with damages in the right rib, left rib, heart, right lung, and left lung; (iii) sharp force injury of the middle chest area with damages in the sternum; (iv) sharp force injury of the right chest area with damages in the right rib, heart and right lung; (v) sharp force injury of left chest area with damages in the right rib, heart, right lung, left lung, liver, and left kidney; and (vi) gash wound on the left chest area with damages in the left lung.

Discussion: There is variation of significance on every relationship between those two variables. It is mainly caused by the anatomical reason, then followed by the type of injury, weapon used with its penetrating direction, amount of force to determine how deep the injury is, and tissue density of the visceral organs, Introduction: In the United States, there are 16,000 deaths each year from chest injury, giving 75% death caused by trauma. At Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital Jakarta, there are at least 1,200 corpses registered with only 33.3% of the corpse's visceral organ injury could be discovered. Utilization of forensic epidemiology to determine the relation between findings of external injuries and damages to visceral organ could support the opinion of the expert forensic doctor in a case of non-autopsy.

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