

Hubungan antara temuan luka penetrasi pada pemeriksaan luar akibat kekerasan tajam di abdomen dengan kerusakan organ dalam = The correlation between penetrating wound in abdomen from external examination and internal organ damage

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Abstrak

[Pendahuluan: Luka penetrasi akibat kekerasan tajam merupakan temuan yang umum dalam pemeriksaan luar tindakan autopsi. Namun, sebagian besar mayat korban kekerasan tidak menjalani pemeriksaan dalam karena beragam alasan. Dengan demikian, temuan luka luar dapat berperan sebagai salah satu pertimbangan ahli forensik dalam memperkirakan kerusakan organ dalam walau tidak memiliki kekuatan secara hukum. Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk menghasilkan bukti empiris terkait kerusakan organ dalam yang ditimbulkan kekerasan tajam. Metode: Peneliti mengambil sampel 5 luka penetrasi ke rongga peritoneal pada masing-masing area abdomen dari 36 subjek penelitian yang diotopsi di Departemen Forensik dan Medikolegal FKUI-RSCM, kemudian mencari tahu organ yang terlibat melalui data pemeriksaan baku emas. Hasil: Melalui uji hipotesis menggunakan uji Fisher, didapatkan nilai yang bermakna ($p < 0,05$) pada beberapa korelasi terkait temuan luka dan kerusakan organ dalam, yakni pada luka penetrasi di epigastrik dengan kerusakan hati ($p = 0,01$), luka penetrasi di hipokondriak kanan dengan kerusakan hati ($p = 0,01$), luka penetrasi di hipokondriak kiri dengan kerusakan lambung ($p = 0,002$), luka penetrasi di umbilikal dengan kerusakan pembuluh darah abdomen mayor ($p = 0,004$), serta luka penetrasi di iliaka kiri dan kerusakan pankreas ($p = 0,01$). Pembahasan: Korelasi yang bermakna pada temuan luka luar dan kerusakan organ dalam terkait regio anatomi dan arah luka. Besaran gaya yang diberikan turut mempengaruhi organ-organ yang terlibat; Introduction: Penetrating wounds from sharp force injuries are common findings in external examination of autopsy. Unfortunately, the majority of the victims do not undergo the internal examination part due to various reasons. Even though the forensic doctors do not perform the autopsy completely, the external findings can prove to be useful to predict the resulted organ damages. Therefore, they would still be able to release their expertise opinions based on evidence based medicine. The aim of this study is to produce the empirical evidence related to penetrating wound and organ damage. Method: Five penetrating wounds into peritoneal cavity for each abdominal region from 36 corpses, that had already been autopsied in Forensic and Medicolegal Department FKUI-RSCM, was analyzed to identify organ damage by using gold standard examination (e.g. internal examination in forensic practice), and then to find the correlation between them. Result: The results from hypothesis testing Fisher shows that the $p < 0,05$ appeared in some correlation findings between variables (penetration wound in epigastric and right hypochondriac and liver damage ($p = 0,01$), penetration wound in left hypochondriac and stomach damage ($p = 0,002$), penetration wound in umbilical and major abdomen blood vessel ($p = 0,004$), and penetration wound in left iliaca and pancreas damage ($p = 0,01$), thus made them statistically significant. Discussion: The significant results strongly associated with anatomical region and the direction of the wound. The amount of force applied to each wound affected the outcome of the damaged organs, Introduction: Penetrating wounds from sharp force injuries are common findings in external examination of autopsy. Unfortunately, the majority of the victims do not undergo the internal examination part due to various reasons. Even though the forensic doctors do not

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