

Hubungan antara temuan luka akibat kekerasan tumpul di abdomen pada pemeriksaan luar dengan kerusakan organ dalam = The correlation between external wound caused by blunt abdominal trauma from external examination and organ damage

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Abstrak

[Pendahuluan: Epidemiologi forensik merupakan disiplin ilmu yang dapat digunakan untuk menyelesaikan suatu investigasi kasus. Dengan pendekatan ini, dapat ditentukan adanya hubungan antara suatu paparan dengan cedera atau dampak yang terjadi. Salah satu paparan yang banyak ditemukan di Indonesia ialah kekerasan fisik, termasuk kekerasan tumpul. Kekerasan tumpul menempati 70,9% proporsi jenis cedera. Abdomen merupakan salah satu bagian tubuh yang rentan mengalami kerusakan akibat kekerasan fisik dikarenakan strukturnya yang lemah dan kendur karena tidak dilindungi oleh tulang, melainkan hanya tersusun atas kulit, fascia, dan otot yang membentuk dinding rongga abdomen. Kerusakan organ dalam di daerah abdomen sulit diidentifikasi karena umumnya tidak ditemukan adanya bentuk luka khas pada pemeriksaan fisik luar. Oleh sebab itu, pada penelitian ini akan dianalisis hubungan antara temuan luka pada kekerasan tumpul di abdomen dengan kerusakan organ dalamnya.

Metode: Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan desain cross-sectional berdasarkan data sekunder berupa laporan visum dan rekam medis Rumah Sakit Cipto Mangunkusumo tahun 2003-2013 dengan metode consecutive sampling.

Hasil: Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat hubungan bermakna antara temuan luka lecet atau memar di beberapa regio abdomen dengan kerusakan organ tertentu. Penelitian ini dilakukan dengan subjek laki-laki sebanyak 25 orang (69,44%) dan perempuan sebanyak 11 orang (30,56%) dengan kelompok usia terbanyak pada 21-40 tahun sejumlah 14 kasus (28,89%). Dari uji hipotesis Fisher diperoleh hubungan yang bermakna secara statistik antara temuan luka kekerasan tumpul (lecet dan memar) di epigastrium dengan kerusakan ginjal kiri ($p = 0,028$), temuan luka kekerasan tumpul di epigastrium dengan kerusakan lambung ($p = 0,042$), temuan luka kekerasan tumpul di umbilikus dengan kerusakan lambung ($p = 0,042$), temuan luka kekerasan tumpul di umbilikus dengan kerusakan pankreas ($p = 0,042$), temuan luka kekerasan tumpul di hipokondria kiri dengan kerusakan hati ($p = 0,006$), dan temuan luka kekerasan tumpul (lecet dan memar) di hipogastrium dengan kerusakan hati ($p = 0,023$).

Pembahasan: Adanya hubungan antara temuan luka luar di abdomen dengan kerusakan organ dalam dimungkinkan akibat keterkaitan secara anatomi, baik karena dampak tekanan secara langsung maupun tidak langsung yang dihantarkan oleh otot ataupun organ lainnya yang terletak berdekatan.;Introduction: Forensic epidemiology can be used to solve the criminal cases. This approach may determine the correlation between an exposure and the damages caused by the trauma. In Indonesia, blunt trauma account for 70,9% injury. Abdomen is part of the human body that vulnerable to damage caused by force injury as intra-abdominal organs consist of delicate and soft structure which aren't completely protected by bones. Damage to the intra-abdominal organs are difficult to recognize as it is uncommon to find the definite external wound. This study is conducted to analyze the association between external wound caused by blunt trauma and the damage to the intra-abdominal organs.

Method: This study is a cross-sectional study, using secondary data from forensic examination report and medical record of Cipto Mangunkusumo Hospital in 2003-2013 with consecutive sampling method.

Result: The result implicates there was association between scratch or bruise wound from external forensic examination in various abdomen regions and damage to intra-abdominal organs. The study involved 25 males (69,44%), 11 females (30,56%), and most of the subjects were aged 21-40 years in 14 cases (28,89%). By performing Fisher test: there was significant association between scratches or bruises in the epigastrium and damage to the left kidney ($p = 0,028$), significant association between scratches or bruises in the epigastrium and damage to the stomach ($p = 0,042$), significant association between scratches or bruises in the umbilicus and damage to the stomach ($p = 0,042$), significant association between scratches or bruises in the umbilicus and damage to the pancreas ($p = 0,042$), significant association between scratches or bruises in the left hypochondriac and damage to the liver ($p = 0,006$), and significant association between scratches or bruises in the hypogastrium and damage to the stomach ($p = 0,023$).

Discussion: The correlation between external wound in abdomen and the organ damages could be caused by anatomical association or indirect impact from the other adjacent organs; **Introduction:** Forensic epidemiology can be used to solve the criminal cases. This approach may determine the correlation between an exposure and the damages caused by the trauma. In Indonesia, blunt trauma account for 70,9% injury. Abdomen is part of the human body that vulnerable to damage caused by force injury as intra-abdominal organs consist of delicate and soft structure which aren't completely protected by bones. Damage to the intra-abdominal organs are difficult to recognize as it is uncommon to find the definite external wound. This study is conducted to analyze the association between external wound caused by blunt trauma and the damage to the intra-abdominal organs.

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