

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Bunuh diri merupakan masalah sosial yang masih sering terjadi dimasyarakat tapi belum bisa diketahui penyebabnya secara spesifik. Pada beberapa penelitian disebutkan bahwa motivasi bunuh diri dapat dipengaruhi oleh usia, jenis kelamin, penghasilan, status pernikahan, tempat tinggal, status pendidikan, status pekerjaan, dan berbagai masalah kehidupan lainnya. Di Indonesia umumnya kejadian bunuh diri masih cukup tinggi, dan di Yogyakarta khususnya kejadian bunuh diri tertinggi terjadi di Gunung kidul. Dikarenakan beberapa fakta diatas, penelitian dimaksudkan untuk menemukan hubungan karakteristik demografis dan motivasi untuk bunuh diri di Instalasi Kedokteran Forensik, Medikolegal, dan Rohani RSUP Dr. Sardjito pada tahun 2005-2010.

Tujuan : Untuk mengetahui hubungan karakteristik demografis dengan terjadinya kasus bunuh diri dan bukan bunuh diri di Rumah Sakit Sardjito pada tahun 2005-2010.

Metode : Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian analitik cross-sectional. Sampel penelitian ini adalah seluruh jenazah yang ditangani di Instalasi Kedokteran Forensik, Medikolegal, dan Rohani RSUP Dr. Sardjito pada tahun 2005-2010 yang memenuhi kriteria inklusi dan eksklusi. Data akan dikumpulkan dan diolah berdasarkan kategori faktor demografis. Data akan dianalisis univariat dan bivariat menggunakan *software* statistic dengan uji chi-square p-value < 0,05.

Kata Kunci : Bunuh Diri, Karakteristik Demografis, Analitik, Kedokteran Forensik

ABSTRACT

Background : Suicide is a social problem that still often occurs in the community but the cause of it cannot be known specifically. In some studies it is stated that suicide motivation can be influenced by age, gender, income, marital status, place of residence, educational status, employment status, and various other life problems. In Indonesia, in general, the incidence of suicide is still quite high, and in Yogyakarta in particular, the highest suicide rate occurs in Gunung Kidul. Due to some of the facts above, this study was intended to find a relationship between demographic characteristics and motivation to commit suicide in the Forensic, Medicolegal, and Spiritual Medicine Installation of Dr. RSUP. Sardjito in 2005-2010.

Objective : To determine the relationship between demographic characteristics and the occurrence of suicide and non-suicide cases at Sardjito Hospital in 2005-2010.

Method : This study is a cross-sectional analytic study. The samples of this study were all corpses that were handled at the Forensic, Medicolegal, and Spiritual Medicine Installation at Dr. RSUP. Sardjito in 2005-2010 who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. Data will be collected and processed based on categories of demographic factors. Data will be analyzed univariate and bivariate using statistical software with chi-square test p-value <0.05 .

Result : The results of the analysis in general are the characteristics of 176 subjects, dominated by teenagers, male, with the status of not working, on average graduated from secondary education, not married, lives in rural areas, and the most common case is an accident. The majority of demographic factors have a significant relationship with the incidence of suicide and non-suicide.

Conclusion : The number of incidents of suicide and non-suicide is motivated by different demographic factors.

Keywords: Suicide, Demographic Characteristics, Analytical, Forensic Medicine