

INTISARI

Latar Belakang : Forensik klinis merupakan ilmu yang bersinggungan dengan penyelidikan pada orang hidup. Salah satunya adalah kasus kekerasan seksual, yaitu suatu bentuk pemaksaan hubungan seksual dengan cara yang tidak wajar atau tidak disukai dengan tujuan tertentu. Di Indonesia, berdasarkan data KPPPA pada tahun 2016 terdapat 3.842 (44,25%) kasus kekerasan seksual dan meningkat hingga tahun 2021 menjadi 10.328 (40,97%) kasus yang menunjukkan peningkatan kasus kekerasan seksual secara nasional. Di Yogyakarta, juga terdapat tren peningkatan, terutama di wilayah Sleman. Kekerasan seksual memiliki dampak negatif terutama sebagai *stressor* secara fisik dan mental dalam kehidupan sehari-hari korban. Oleh karena itu, diharapkan informasi profil korban dan pola kasus kekerasan seksual dapat membantu proses penanganan kasus kekerasan seksual yang ada di Indonesia.

Tujuan : Mengetahui profil korban kasus kekerasan seksual dan menentukan pola kekerasan seksual di RS Akademik UGM Yogyakarta Tahun 2019–2021

Metode : Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah desain penelitian *cross-sectional*, menggunakan data sekunder dari rekam medis RS Akademik UGM Yogyakarta dalam kurun waktu Januari 2019 sampai Desember 2021.

Hasil : Ditemukan 8 korban kekerasan seksual keseluruhan adalah perempuan (100%) dengan usia mayoritas dari kalangan remaja dan dewasa muda sebanyak 5 kasus (62,5%). Pekerjaan korban mayoritas pelajar dan mahasiswa/i sebanyak 3 kasus (37,5%) dan pembiayaan didominasi pribadi (87,5%). Pengantar korban sebagian besar dikenal sebanyak 4 kasus (50%). Pelaku mayoritas berjenis kelamin laki-laki sebanyak 6 kasus (75%) dan hubungan pelaku dengan korban umumnya dikenal sebanyak 5 kasus (62,5%). Pola perlukaan korban mayoritas luka robek sejumlah 5 kasus (62,5%), jumlah luka multipel sebanyak 5 kasus (62,5%), dan distribusi luka masing-masing genital dan non-genital saja 3 kasus (37,5%). Bentuk kekerasan seksual mayoritas pemerkosaan sebanyak 4 kasus (50%) dan lingkup kekerasan banyak di rumah sejumlah 4 kasus (50%). Korban umumnya mendapat bantuan farmakologis 3 kasus (37,5%), tidak mendapatkan pendampingan psikologi 7 kasus (87,5%), dan dilanjutkan ke ranah hukum 7 kasus (87,5%).

Kesimpulan : Korban kekerasan seksual mayoritas perempuan dengan usia remaja dan dewasa muda sebagai pelajar atau mahasiswa/i. Pengantar korban ke rumah sakit umumnya dikenal dan menggunakan pembiayaan pribadi. Pelaku kekerasan seksual umumnya laki-laki dengan hubungan pelaku dan korban saling mengenal. Perlukaan korban mayoritas luka robek, multipel, tersebar merata di area genital atau non-genital. Banyak terjadi di lingkup rumah dengan bentuk pemerkosaan. Jenis bantuan yang diberikan umumnya farmakologis, tidak mendapatkan pendampingan psikologi, serta umumnya dilanjutkan ke ranah hukum.

Kata kunci : Forensik klinis, Kekerasan Seksual, Karakteristik, Pola, Profil Korban.

ABSTRACT

Background: *Clinical forensics is a science that deals with investigations of living people. One of them is a case of sexual violence, which is a form of forced sexual intercourse in an unnatural or undesirable way for a specific purpose. In Indonesia, based on KPPPA data in 2016 there were 3,842 (44.25%) cases of sexual violence and this increased until 2021 to 10,328 (40.97%) cases, which shows an increase in cases of sexual violence nationally. In Yogyakarta, there is also an increasing trend, especially in the Sleman area. Sexual violence has a negative impact, especially as a physical and mental stressor in the victim's daily life. Therefore, it is hoped that information on victim profiles and patterns of sexual violence cases can help the process of handling sexual violence cases in Indonesia.*

Objective: *To find out the profile of victims of sexual violence cases and determine the pattern of sexual violence at the UGM Yogyakarta Academic Hospital in 2019–2021*

Method: *The research method used is a cross-sectional research design, using secondary data from medical records of the UGM Yogyakarta Academic Hospital for the period January 2019 to December 2021.*

Results: *It was found that 8 victims of sexual violence in total were women (100%) with the majority being teenagers and young adults in 5 cases (62.5%). The majority of victims' occupations were students and university students in 3 cases (37.5%) and the financing was predominantly private (87.5%). Most of the victims' introductions were known in 4 cases (50%). The majority of perpetrators were male in 6 cases (75%) and the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim was generally known in 5 cases (62.5%). The majority of the victims' injury patterns were lacerations, 5 cases (62.5%), the number of multiple injuries was 5 cases (62.5%), and the distribution of each wound was genital and non-genital, only 3 cases (37.5%). The majority of forms of sexual violence were rape, 4 cases (50%) and the scope of violence was mostly at home, 4 cases (50%). Victims generally received pharmacological assistance in 3 cases (37.5%), did not receive psychological assistance in 7 cases (87.5%), and proceeded to the legal realm in 7 cases (87.5%).*

Conclusion: *The majority of victims of sexual violence are women, teenagers and young adults who are students or university students. Transporting victims to hospitals is generally known and uses private financing. Perpetrators of sexual violence are generally men and the perpetrator and victim know each other. The majority of the victim's injuries were torn, multiple, evenly distributed in the genital or non-genital areas. Many cases occur in the home environment in the form of rape. The type of assistance provided is generally pharmacological, does not receive psychological assistance, and generally proceeds to the legal realm.*

Keywords: *Clinical forensics, sexual violence, characteristics, patterns, victim profiles.*