

INTISARI

Latar Belakang: Perlakuan kekerasan pada anak merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat, hak asasi manusia, dan masalah sosial, dengan konsekuensi yang berpotensi merugikan dan merugikan. Dampak destruktifnya merugikan anak-anak di setiap negara, berdampak pada keluarga, komunitas, dan negara, serta menjangkau lintas generasi. Menurut WHO 1 dari 2 anak di dunia mengalami kekerasan setiap tahunnya. Kekerasan diklasifikasikan menjadi kekerasan fisik, kekerasan psikis dan kekerasan seksual. Kekerasan pada anak dapat berdampak buruk pada anak, seperti luka, mortalitas dan bahkan gangguan kecemasan/mental dalam jangka panjang. Luka yang ditimbulkan memiliki ciri khas berdasarkan trauma yang ditumbalkan, yaitu berupa trauma oleh benda tajam maupun tumpul.

Tujuan: untuk mengetahui jumlah angka kejadian korban kekerasan pada anak di puskesmas kebayoran lama tahun 2018 - 2022 dan mengetahui gambaran serta distribusi berdasarkan tahun, umur, kelamin, lokasi, dan jenis kekerasan

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kuantitatif dengan metode deskriptif observasional dengan studi desain cross sectional. subjek penelitian adalah anak korban kekerasan yang diperiksa di puskesmas kebayoran lama pada tahun 2018 - 2022 yang datanya tersedia di catatan medik puskesmas kebayoran lama

Hasil: Hasil dari penelitian mendapatkan jumlah kekerasan pada anak dari tahun 2018 - 2022 sebanyak 116 kasus. kelompok umur terbanyak pada anak di rentang umur 10 - 18 tahun dengan jumlah kasus 44 (38%). Gender terbanyak merupakan laki laki. lokasi tempat terdapat luka terbanyak terdapat di bagian dada dan perut sebanyak 31 (25%). gambaran luka terbanyak terdapat di luka tumpul/memar sebanyak 79 kasus (66.38%)

Kesimpulan: Korban kekerasan terhadap anak pada penelitian ini ditemukan paling banyak pada umur 10 - 18 tahun atau pada golongan remaja dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki, kasus kekerasan benda tumpul dengan lokasi terbanyak terdapat di bagian dada dan perut

Kata Kunci: Kekerasan anak, gambaran luka, distribusi luka, jumlah kekerasan

ABSTRACT

Background: Child abuse is a public health, human rights, and social problem, with potentially devastating and detrimental consequences. Its destructive impact harms children in every country, impacts families, communities, and nations, and reaches across generations. According to WHO, 1 in 2 children in the world experience violence every year. Violence is classified into physical violence, psychological violence, and sexual violence. Violence against children can have negative impacts on children, such as injury, death, and even anxiety/mental disorders in the long term. The wounds caused have characteristics based on the trauma inflicted, namely trauma from sharp or blunt objects. Objective: to find out the number of incidents of victims of violence against children in the Kebayoran Lama Health Center in 2018 - 2022 and to find out the distribution based on year, age, gender, location, and type of violence

Methods: This research is quantitative research with a descriptive observational method with a cross sectional study design. The research subjects were child victims of violence who were examined at the Kebayoran Lama Health Center in 2018 - 2022 whose data was available in the Kebayoran Lama Health Center medical records.

Objective: to determine the number of incidents of victims of violence against children at the Kebayoran Lama Community Health Center in 2018 - 2022 and to understand the description and distribution based on year, age, gender, location and type of violence

Result:The results of the research found that the number of violence against children from 2018 - 2022 was 119 cases. The largest age group was children aged 11 - 18 years with a total of 44 cases (38%). The most common Gender was male. The most common locations for wounds were in the chest and abdomen, 31 (25%). The most common wound descriptions were blunt injuries/bruises, 79 cases (66.38%)

Conclusion: Victims of violence against children in this study were mostly found at the age of 11 - 18 years or in productive age/adolescence, cases of blunt force violence with the highest locations were in the chest and stomach.

Keywords: child violence, description of injuries, distribution of injuries, number of violence