

ABSTRAK

Tujuan: Mengetahui gambaran kasus *infant death* di wilayah Yogyakarta yang diperiksa di Instalasi Kedokteran Forensik dan Medikolegal Rumah Sakit Bhayangkara POLDA DIY tahun 2018—2023.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif observasional dengan metode *consecutive sampling* dengan sampel berupa seluruh kasus kematian bayi di Instalasi Forensik RS Bhayangkara POLDA DIY tahun 2018—2023 yang didapatkan melalui lembar *Visum et Repertum*. Variabel penelitian berupa jenis kelamin, maturitas bayi, tanda perawatan, sebab kematian, lokasi trauma, mekanisme kematian, keberadaan pembusukan, lokasi penemuan jenazah, dan jenis pemeriksaan.

Hasil: Total sampel yang dikumpulkan sebanyak 38 kasus. Jenis kelamin jenazah bayi terbanyak adalah laki-laki (60,5%) dalam kondisi dilahirkan hidup (57,9%) dan kurang bulan (52,6%). Hampir seluruhnya tidak memiliki riwayat perawatan sehingga sebagian besar kasus diduga merupakan kasus *infanticide* (55,3%). Sebagian besar kematian bayi disebabkan oleh trauma tumpul (55,3%) di mana hampir seluruh trauma terjadi di area kepala-leher (90,5%) dan mekanisme kematiannya asfiksia (44,7%). Sebagian besar kasus sudah membusuk (52,6%), ditemukan di tempat terbuka (71,1%), dan semuanya sudah diautopsi (100%).

Kesimpulan: Dari total 38 kasus kematian bayi, didapatkan kriteria dominan berupa: jenis kelamin laki-laki, lahir hidup, kurang bulan, tidak ada riwayat perawatan, dugaan kasus *infanticide*, disebabkan oleh trauma tumpul dengan lokasi trauma di area kepala-leher, mekanisme kematian asfiksia, sudah membusuk, ditemukan di tempat terbuka, dan sudah diautopsi.

Kata kunci: Kematian bayi; *infanticide*; pemeriksaan mayat; *Visum et Repertum*

ABSTRACT

Objective: To determine the description of infant death cases in the Yogyakarta area examined at the Forensic Medicine and Medikolegal Installation of the Bhayangkara POLDA DIY Hospital in 2018-2023.

Methods: This study is a descriptive observational study with consecutive sampling method with samples in the form of all infant death cases at the Forensic Installation of Bhayangkara POLDA DIY Hospital in 2018-2023 obtained through the Visum et Repertum sheet. The research variables were gender, infant maturity, signs of care, cause of death, location of trauma, mechanism of death, presence of decomposition, location of body discovery, and type of examination.

Results: The total number of samples collected was 38 cases. The sex of infant remains was mostly male (60.5%), born alive (57.9%) and at term (52.6%). Almost all cases had no history of care, so most cases were suspected to be infanticide (55.3%). Most infant deaths were caused by blunt trauma (55.3%) with almost all trauma occurring in the head-neck area (90.5%) and the mechanism of death being asphyxia (44.7%). Most cases were decomposed (52.6%), found in the open area (71.1%), and all were autopsied (100%).

Conclusion: From a total of 38 infant death cases, the dominant criteria were: male, born alive, less than a month old, no history of care, suspected infanticide, caused by blunt trauma with trauma location in the area of the infant's body.

Keywords: Infant death; infanticide; corpse examination; Visum et Repertum