

Intisari

Latar Belakang: Di Indonesia menurut laporan hak asasi manusia triwulan ke 2 tahun 1998 yang dikeluarkan oleh ELSAM (Lembaga Studi dan Advokasi Masyarakat) tercatat 102 warga negara yang menjadi korban senjata api. Dengan meningkatnya jumlah penduduk di Indonesia meningkat pula tindak kejahatan. Dalam tindak kejahatan kasus luka tembak yang tidak sedikit menyebabkan kematian, maka diperlukan data penelitian yang dapat memberikan informasi gambaran kasus kematian akibat luka tembak yang terjadi. Data statistik frekuensi, distribusi variasi kasus di Kedokteran forensik Indonesia masih sangat sedikit jumlahnya. Pendeskripsian luka tembak dilakukan demi kepentingan medikolegal.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui karakteristik kematian akibat luka tembak yang diotopsi di Instalasi Kedokteran Forensik RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta tahun 1993-2013.

Metode: Metode penelitian ini adalah penelitian deskriptif observasional. Variabel yang diteliti adalah jenis kelamin, umur, tempat kejadian perkara, tempat ditemukan korban, jumlah luka tembak, lokasi luka tembak, bentuk luka tembak, jenis kaliber yang digunakan dan jarak luka tembak.

Hasil: Dari hasil penelitian didapatkan karakteristik kematian akibat luka tembak yang diotopsi di Instalasi Kedokteran Forensik RSUP Dr. Sardjito Yogyakarta dari 1993-2013 adalah 17 kasus. Semua korban berjenis kelamin laki-laki dengan kelompok umur 20-40 tahun berjumlah 17 orang (100%). Berdasarkan tempat kejadian perkara wilayah Kabupaten Sleman 29%, Bantul 18%, Kulon progo 12%, Kota 23%, luar Yogyakarta 18%. Berdasarkan tempat ditemukan korban sebanyak 35 % ada di dalam rumah dan di jalan, di gereja 6%, di lembaga pemasyarakatan 24%. Berdasarkan jumlah luka tembak >1 (53%) dan luka tembak 1 (47%). Lokasi luka tembak di kepala 9 kasus, di punggung 4 kasus, dada 3 kasus, perut 5 kasus dan kaki 2 kasus. Berdasarkan bentuk luka tembak oval 53% dan bulat 47 %. Kaliber senjata .22 sebanyak 6 kasus, kaliber .30 dan kaliber .38 ada 4 kasus, kaliber .45 sebanyak 3 kasus. Berdasarkan jarak tembak yaitu luka tembak tempel 6%, jarak dekat 53% dan jarak jauh 41%.

Kesimpulan: Semua korban berjenis kelamin laki-laki dengan kelompok umur 20-40 tahun berjumlah 17 orang (100%). Tempat kejadian perkara kasus kematian akibat luka tembak terbanyak terdapat pada wilayah Sleman yaitu 5 kasus atau 29%. Tempat ditemukan korban terbanyak ada di dalam rumah dan di jalan. Jumlah luka tembak terbanyak yaitu >1 ditubuh korban sebanyak 9 kasus atau 53 %. Lokasi luka tembak paling banyak adalah kepala yaitu 9 kasus. Bentuk luka tembak oval merupakan bentuk luka tembak terbanyak yaitu 9 kasus atau 53%. Untuk kaliber senjata yang paling sering digunakan adalah .22 yaitu sebanyak 6 kasus. Berdasarkan jarak tembak terbanyak adalah luka tembak jarak dekat yaitu 9 kasus atau 53%.

Kata Kunci: forensik, luka tembak, tipe, lokasi, bentuk, kaliber, jumlah.

Abstract

Background: In Indonesia according to human right reports to the second quarter of 1998 by ELSAM (public agencies and advocacy study) recorded 102 citizens who were victim firearms. Increasing of Indonesian population also increasing of criminals among citizen. Crime gunshot wounds often lead to death. Report death by gunshot wound is needed to give information description death by gunshot wound. Frequency statistics, the distribution of variation in the case of Medical Forensic Indonesia is very limited data. Description of a gunshot wound was made in the interest of medicolegal.

Objective: To reveal the characteristics of deaths from gunshot wounds which are examined in Installation Forensic Medicine RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta in 1993-2013.

Method: This research was conducted in observational descriptive study method. Variables which researched are gender, age, the crime scene, place founded the victim, number of gunshot wounds, shot location, the form of gunshot wounds, types of caliber are used and shooting range.

Result: Characteristics of deaths by gunshot wounds which are examined in Installation Forensic Medicine of RSUP Dr. Sardjito, Yogyakarta in 1993-2013 was 17 cases. All the victims were male sex age group 20-40 years. Based on scene Sleman 29%, Bantul 18%, Kulon progo 12%, Kota 23%, outside Yogyakarta 18%. Based on place founded the victim in home and on the road 35%, church 6%, prison 24%. Based on number of gunshot wounds 1 is 47% and > 1 are 53 %. Categories shot location in head 9 cases, back 4 cases, chest 3 cases, stomach 5 cases, foot 2 cases. Based form of gunshot wounds round 47% and oval 53%. Based types of caliber are used .22 is 6 cases, .30 and .38 is 4 cases, .45 is 3 cases. Based on shooting range contact is 6%, near 53% and distant 41%.

Conclusions: All the victims were male sex age group 20-40 years. Based on the scene, Sleman District contained the highest incidence gunshot wounds was 5 cases (29%). Based on place founded the victim in home and on the road are dominant. Based on the highest number of gunshot wounds is >1 which is 9 cases (53%). Locations gunshot wounds most common cause of death is

head of the 9 cases. Based on a gunshot wound is the most common form of an oval that is 9 cases (53%). Caliber weapon used was a .22 is 6 cases. Based on the shooting range is the most common gunshot wounds at close range, amount 10 cases (59%).

Key words: forensics, gunshot wounds, type, location, form, caliber, number.