

INTISARI

Latar belakang: Penggunaan senjata tajam yang tidak asing di masyarakat banyak ditemukan baik pada kasus pembunuhan maupun bunuh diri. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, kekerasan dengan senjata tajam tampak semakin marak di Indonesia.

Tujuan: Penelitian ini dilakukan untuk mendapatkan gambaran kasus kematian dengan kekerasan tajam yang ditangani di Instalasi Kedokteran Forensik RSUP Dr. Sardjito pada tahun 2010 hingga 2012.

Metode: Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian deskriptif observasional dengan rancangan cross sectional/potong lintang.

Hasil: 2010: 62% laki-laki, 31% umur 17-25 tahun dan 31% umur 46-55 tahun, 38% tempat kejadian perkara (TKP) Sleman, 54% cara kematian pembunuhan, 54% jenis pemeriksaan luar, 61.5% jenis luka iris, 38% letak luka kepala. 2011: 80% laki-laki, 33% umur 26-35 tahun, 87% TKP Sleman, 53% cara kematian pembunuhan, 60% jenis pemeriksaan luar, 40% jenis luka iris, 27% letak luka kepala dan 27% lebih dari satu letak luka. 2012: 54% perempuan, 38.5% umur 17-25 tahun dan 38.5% umur \geq 55 tahun, 38% TKP Sleman, 69% cara kematian kecelakaan, 69% jenis pemeriksaan luar, 77% jenis luka iris, 31% letak luka kepala dan 31% lebih dari satu letak luka.

Kesimpulan: Dominasi korban dengan jenis kelamin laki-laki (2010,2011) dan perempuan (2012), usia remaja hingga dewasa muda, cara kematian pembunuhan (2010,2011) dan kecelakaan (2012), TKP Sleman, jenis pemeriksaan luar saja, jenis luka iris, letak luka kepala (2010) serta kepala dan lebih dari satu letak luka (2011,2012).

Kata kunci: Senjata tajam, kekerasan tajam, cara kematian.

ABSTRACT

Background: Sharp weapons, that are commonly used among people, are involved in many cases of homicide and suicide. Meanwhile, the number of violence using sharp weapons seems keep increasing in Indonesia.

Objectives: To get a picture of cases of people dying with sharp force injuries in Department of Forensic RSUP Dr. Sardjito from 2010 to 2012.

Method: This is an observasional descriptive study with cross-sectional study design.

Results: 2010: 62% men, 31% aged between 17-25 years old and 31% aged between 46-55 years old, 38% found in Sleman, 54% homicide, 54% outer body parts examination, 61.5% incised wounds, 38% wounds found on head. 2011: 80% men, 33% aged between 26-35 tahun, 87% found in Sleman, 53% homicide, 60% outer body parts examination, 40% incised wounds, 27% wounds found on head and 27% on more than one part of the bodies. 2012: 54% women, 38.5% aged between 17-25 years old and 38.5% aged ≥ 55 years old, 38% found in Sleman, 69% accident, 69% outer body parts examination, 77% incised wounds, 31% wouns found on head and 31% on more than one part of the bodies.

Conclusion: Majority of victims found are men (2010,2011) and women (2012), aged adolescence to young adults, dead by homicide (2010,2011) and accident (2012), found in Sleman, being examined of the outer body parts, with incised wounds, then wounds found on head (2010) and head and on more than one part of the bodies (2011,2012).

Keyword: Sharp weapon, sharp force, manner of death.