

ABSTRACT

Background : *The visum et repertum defined as a doctor's written statement, provided upon formal request by authorized investigators, concerning the medical examination findings of a person, alive or deceased, based on their professional knowledge and sworn testimony, for legal purposes. The injuries sustained by victims of violence in each case of sharp trauma have different characteristics. The characteristics of sharp trauma wounds include injuries caused by sharp objects such as incisions, stabs, and slashes, as well as the number and location of these wounds.*

Objective : *Understanding the patterns and characteristics of injuries on victims of sharp object trauma based on the Visum et Repertum reports of living victims at Bhayangkara Hospital, Jambi.*

Method : *The research was conducted using a descriptive method, where the researcher describes or illustrates the collected data. The population of this study consists of Visum et Repertum reports of living victims of sharp object violence from the years 2021-2022, totaling 19 reports. The sampling technique used is Total Sampling.*

Result : *A total of 19 cases of violence caused by sharp objects were found, with the following criteria: the majority were male (89.5%); the most common age group was ≤ 30 years old (73.7%); the most frequent type of injury was slash wounds (47.1%); the most common location was the upper extremities (23.5%); most wounds were regular in shape (94.1%); all cases included quantitative descriptions of wound size (100%); the edges of the wounds were even (67.6%); the corners of the wounds were sharp (52.9%); tissue bridges were either not described or not present (70.6%); bruising was either not described or not present (76.5%); abrasions were present (52.9%); and more than one wound was present (52.6%).*

Conclusion : *The most common gender among victims is male. The majority of victims are aged ≤ 30 years. The most frequent type of wound is a slash wound. The most common location of the wounds is the upper extremities. Most wounds have a regular shape. All cases include quantitative descriptions of wound size. The characteristics of the wound patterns found include: even wound edges, sharp wound corners, no tissue bridges described or present, no bruising described or present, and the presence of abrasions. Most victims have more than one wound.*

Keywords : *Sharp object trauma, Visum et Repertum, living victims, Bhayangkara Hospital Jambi.*

ABSTRAK

Latar Belakang : Visum et Repertum memiliki definisi keterangan tertulis yang dibuat oleh seorang dokter atas permintaan tertulis (resmi) penyidik yang berwenang mengenai hasil pemeriksaan medis terhadap manusia, baik hidup atau mati, berdasarkan keilmuannya dan dibawah sumpah, untuk kepentingan peradilan. Luka yang diterima oleh korban kekerasan pada setiap kasus trauma tajam mempunyai karakteristik yang berbeda-beda. Karakteristik luka trauma tajam mencakup luka karena benda tajam seperti luka iris, tusuk, dan bacok, serta jumlah dan lokasi luka tersebut.

Tujuan : Mengetahui pola luka dan karakteristik pada korban akibat trauma benda tajam berdasarkan hasil Visum et Repertum korban hidup pada Rumah Sakit Bhayangkara Jambi.

Metode : Penelitian dilakukan dengan metode deskriptif, dimana peneliti mendeskripsikan atau menggambarkan data yang dikumpulkan. Populasi penelitian ini yakni Visum et Repertum korban hidup akibat kekerasan benda tajam pada tahun 2021-2022 sebanyak 19 Visum et Repertum. Teknik pengambilan sampel memanfaatkan Teknik *Total Sampling*.

Hasil : Ditemukan sebanyak 19 kasus kekerasan akibat benda tajam dengan kriteria: jenis kelamin paling banyak adalah laki – laki 89,5%; usia paling banyak adalah ≤ 30 tahun 73,7%; jenis luka terbanyak luka bacok 47,1%; lokasi tersering yaitu ekstremitas atas 23,5%; bentuk luka beraturan 94,1%; mencantumkan ukuran luka secara kuantitatif 100%; tepi luka rata 67,6%; sudut luka tajam 52,9%; tidak dideskripsikan atau tidak ada jembatan jaringan 70,6%; tidak dideskripsikan atau tidak ada memar 76,5%; terdapat lecet 52,9%; memiliki lebih dari satu luka 52,6%.

Kesimpulan: Jenis kelamin paling banyak yaitu laki – laki. Usia korban paling banyak yaitu ≤ 30 tahun. Jenis luka terbanyak luka bacok. Lokasi luka tersering yaitu ekstremitas atas. Mayoritas memiliki bentuk luka beraturan. Seluruhnya mencantumkan ukuran luka secara kuantitatif. Karakteristik pola luka yang ditemukan: tepi luka rata, sudut luka tajam, tidak dideskripsikan atau tidak ada jembatan jaringan, tidak dideskripsikan atau tidak ada memar, terdapat lecet. Mayoritas korban memiliki lebih dari satu luka.

Kata Kunci: Trauma benda tajam, *Visum et Repertum*, korban hidup, Rumah Sakit Bhayangkara Jambi