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Description of Wound Patterns of Abuse Victims in the Hospital Bhayangkara Sartika Asih Bandung in 2022

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Track Record Article Accepted: Published:	Abstract <i>Traumatology is the study of injuries, injuries and their relationship with various violence, trauma can occur in acts of persecution that will have an impact on the body. The purpose of this study was conducted to determine the characteristics of victims due to persecution based on age, gender and description of wound patterns at Bhayangkara Sartika Asih Bandung Hospital in 2022. This type of research is retrospective descriptive by looking at the visum et repertum (VeR) files of living victims. There were 150 VeR of persecution in 2022. There were 143 male victims (95.3%), the highest age group was 17-25 years old with 55 cases (36.67%), the most common type of injury was bruising with 87 cases of injury (34.52%). Based on gender, 83 bruises (32.93%) were found in males and 5 abrasions (1.98%) in females. The body region with the most frequent single and multiple wounds was the head with 30 single wounds (20%) and 89 multiple wounds (59.3%). In this study, the most common age group was 17-25 years old, which could be related to emotional instability, males being the most common cases and could be related to the emphasis from society's view to be a dominant and competitive role that is stereotypical. Contusions are the most common injury in violence, with the reason being that sometimes the perpetrator just wants to injure without the intention of taking life. The head is the most commonly injured body region because the head is the center of consciousness and can immobilize the opponent.</i> Keyword: Persecution, Trauma, Wound Pattern
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INTRODUCTION

Traumatology (derived from the Greek “*tráuma*” which means wound) is the study of trauma or wounding, injury and its relationship to various forms of violence in the form of torture, and oppression (Daring, n.d.; Surya & Priyanto, 2019). Based on the 2020 Criminal Statistics Data, in 2021 the number of crimes in Indonesia was 239,481 cases. West Java ranked ninth with 7,502 crimes and ranked second in violence in Indonesia in 2021 and ranked third in violence in 2022 with 2,001 cases of violence (Badan Pusat Statistik, 2023).

According to the World Health Organization (WHO) physical violence is a social problem that has become a global concern where one of the most commonly reported causes of violence is maltreatment (World Health Organization, 2024). Maltreatment can cause

various degrees of injury, ranging from minor injuries (Article 351 of the Criminal Code) that can heal on their own to life-threatening injuries that can even lead to death (Article 90 of the Criminal Code) (Surya & Priyanto, 2019).

The high incidence of maltreatment in Indonesia and limited information on wound patterns in victims of maltreatment are issues that often concern the public, both in terms of health and social and legal aspects. Thus, this review aims to describe the wound patterns in living victims of maltreatment at Bhayangkara Sartika Asih Bandung Hospital in 2022 including wound distribution and wound types.

METHODS

The research method used in this study is retrospective descriptive method. The research was conducted at Bhayangkara Sartika Asih Bandung Hospital with the subject used was the Visum et Repertum data of patients who were victims of maltreatment at Bhayangkara Sartika Asih Bandung Hospital in 2022 who had met the research criteria. The number of samples in this study were 150 people taken using purposive sampling method. The data taken is secondary data analyzed using univariate analysis. Before conducting the research, the researcher has conducted an ethical permit letter with letter number 055/UMI.10/2023.

RESULTS

This study was conducted at Bhayangkara Sartika Asih Bandung Hospital with a total sample size of 150 who met the research criteria. Sample characteristics are listed in Table 1.

Table 1. Case Characteristics by Age

Age	Frequent (n)	Percentage (%)
0-5	0	0
5-11	0	0
12-16	1	0,67
17-25	55	36.67
26-35	50	33,33
36-45	30	20
46-55	7	4,67
56-65	6	4
>65	1	0,67
Total	150	100%

Table 1 shows the characteristics of cases based on the age of the victim. The highest number of living victims of maltreatment were aged 17-25 years (55 victims), while the fewest living victims of maltreatment were aged 12-16 years and >65 years (1 victim each), and there

were no cases aged <5 years. Previous research conducted at Prof. Dr. R. D. Kandou Hospital during the 2020-2021 period has similarities with the results of existing data at Bhayangkara Sartika Asih Bandung Hospital in 2022, namely the most incidence is aged 17-25 years, namely 30 victims and the least incidence is aged 5-11 years and >65 years and there are no cases at the age of <5 years (Marissha & Ismurrizal, 2022). This is in accordance with the theory that discusses the age range (17-25 years), that at that age there is no emotional stability and maturity of thinking along with the presence of stressors originating from the environment that can trigger emotional instability so that it can lead to aggressive tendencies and difficulties in prosocial behavior (Karwur, Kristanto, & Tomuka, 2023; Saukko & Knight, 2012).

Table 2. Case Characteristics by Gender

Gender	n	%
Male	143	95,3 %
Female	7	4,7
Total	150	100%

Table 2 shows the characteristics of cases based on gender, the most maltreatment cases were experienced by men as many as 143 cases (95.3%) and women as many as 7 cases (4.7%). This is relevant to previous research conducted also at the General Hospital. Prof. Dr. R. D. Kandou during the 2020-2021 period also obtained results with men as the most victims with 64 cases (91.4%) (Marissha & Ismurrizal, 2022). Men are more likely to be physically aggressive due to the existence of a stesor from society's view to be a dominant and competitive role that is stereotypical. Whereas in women it leads to socialization into a more submissive and gentle role. Thus, men are more likely to commit aggressive acts that can cause injury to their opponents to vent their anger (Carlo et al., 2012). In addition, there are also differences in the coping strategies of men and women (Wiraagni & Widihartono, 2016).

Table 3. Distribution based on wound type

Persecution wound pattern	Frequent (n)	Percentage(%)
Abrasion	84	33.33
Bruise	87	34,52
Laceration	53	21,03
Fracture	4	1,58
Incision	20	7,93
Chop	3	1,19
Stab	0	0
Gunshoot	1	0,39
Burn	0	0
Electrical	0	0

Persecution wound pattern	Frequent (n)	Percentage(%)
Acid	0	0
Alkali	0	0
Total	252	100%

Table 3. The most common type of wound was bruises as many as 87 wounds (34.52%). This study is in line with research at PKU Muhammdiyah Yokyakarta Hospital in 2019 that bruises were the most common wound found, namely 23 cases (38.3%) (Ritonga, 2019). Bruises can be the most common injury for the reason that sometimes the perpetrator just wants to injure without the intention of eliminating the life of his opponent, so the perpetrator more often uses his hands to injure the victim which often causes bruises (Merdekasari & Chaer, 2017).

Table 4. Distribution of wound types by gender

Wound Pattern	Frequent (n)	Percentage (%)
Abrasion	84	33,33
Male	79	31,35
Female	5	1,98
Bruise	87	34,52
Male	83	32,93
Female	4	1,59
Laceration	53	21,03
Male	51	20,23
Female	2	0,80
Fracture	4	1,58
Male	3	1,18
Female	1	0,40
Incision	20	7,93
Male	20	7,93
Female	0	0
Chop	3	1,19
Male	3	1,19
Female	0	0
Stab	0	0
Male	0	0
Female	0	0
Gunshot	1	0,39
Male	1	0,39
Female	0	0
Burn	0	0
Male	0	0
Female	0	0
Electrical	0	0
Male	0	0
Female	0	0
Acid	0	0
Male	0	0
Female	0	0

Wound Pattern	Frequent (n)	Percentage (%)
Alkali	0	0
Male	0	0
Female	0	0
Total	252	100%

In Table 4, the most common injury for males was contusions with 83 injuries (32.93%) and the most common injury for females was abrasions with 5 injuries (1.98%). The least common injury for male victims was gunshot wounds with 1 wound, while the least common injury for females was fractures with 1 wound (0.40%). From the VeRs sampled, some of the backgrounds of the cases were due to attacks by individuals and unknown groups. This can be related to the theory that explains that men are often involved in individual or group fights, these events are often the perpetrators carry sharp weapons as a tool that they bring into their fights (Nivette, Sutherland, Eisner, & Murray, 2019).

Table 5. Distribution of the number of wounds by body region

Wound Distribution	n	%
Head		
None	31	20,7
Single	30	20
Multiple	89	59,3
Neck		
None	133	88,7
Single	11	7,3
Multiple	6	4
Thorax		
None	143	95,3
Single	7	4,7
Multiple	0	0
Abdomen		
None	143	95,3
Single	5	3,3
Multiple	2	1,3
Back		
None	135	90
Single	10	6,7
Multiple	5	3,3
Waist		
None	146	97,3
Single	4	2,7
Multiple	0	0
Buttocks		
None	150	100
Single	0	0
Multiple	0	0
Genital		
None	150	100

Wound Distribution	n	%
Single	0	0
Multiple	0	0
Anus		
None	150	100
Single	0	0
Multiple	0	0
Upper extremity		
None	88	58,7
Single	30	20
Multiple	32	21,3
Lower extremity		
None	122	81,3
Single	16	8
Multiple	12	10,7
Total	150	100%

Table 5 shows that the head was the most common body region to receive wounds, both single wounds with 30 cases and multiple wounds with 89 cases. While the waist is the least common region to receive single wounds with a total of 4 cases and the abdomen is the lowest region to receive multiple wounds with a total of 2 cases. The results obtained are in line with the results of research conducted at Bhayangkara Medan Hospital in 2021, namely the body region that received the most wounds was the head with 43 wounds (58.90%) (Asfiah Udu, M, & Widya Iswara, 2020).

DISCUSSION

The results showing that the head is the most commonly injured body region due to violence are in line with the theory that there are several reasons why the head is the most commonly injured body region due to violence. first, the head is the target of choice in most attacks. Secondly, when a victim is pushed or falls, they often hit their head. The last reason, according to Adelson, is that the head as a brain protector is vulnerable to trauma and is the main point of attack for serious trauma. This theory can be the reason why the head is the most frequently targeted region, because the head protects a very important organ, namely the brain, where the brain regulates the function of consciousness. Therefore, it is natural that perpetrators of violence target the head as a target to paralyze their victims (Irmayani, 2018).

CONCLUSIONS

4 Most cases of living victims of maltreatment were in the age group of 17-25 years with a percentage of 36.67 and most were male with a percentage of (95.3%). The most common type of injury was bruising at 34.52%. Living victims of maltreatment with male gender had the most frequent type of injury as bruises as much as 32.93% and with female gender had the most frequent type of injury as abrasions as much as 1.98%. In addition, it was also found that the living victims of persecution at Bhayangkara Sartika Asih Bandung Hospital in 2022 had single and multiple wounds mostly on the head as much as 20% and multiple wounds as much as 59.3%.

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CONFLICT OF INTEREST

6 The authors have no conflict of interest with any party related to the content of this article.