

## **WOUND PATTERNS OF GENITAL INJURY IN FEMALE SEXUAL ASSAULT VICTIMS IN RS BHAYANGKARA TK II MEDAN 2018 – 2019**

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### **ABSTRACT**

Cases of sexual assault victims, namely rape, is still happening. We can see this with information from various print media, electronic media, and mass media. Rape cases often cause deep trauma or scars on the victim's body which can be used as evidence. To determine the pattern of genital wounds of women victims of rape in hospital. Bhayangkara TK II Medan from 2018-2019. This study used a descriptive method with a retrospective approach based on the results of secondary data from post mortem et repertum in cases of rape at the Hospital of Bhayangkara TK.II Medan which was taken by total sampling. It was found that the victims with the most data were aged 12-16 years, as many as 96 victims (46.2%) who had torn wounds and were located in Hymen as many as 201 victims (91.4%), with the direction of hymen tears at 6 o'clock as many as 152 victims (11.6%). Teenagers with tearing wounds in the hymen position at 6 o'clock are most victims of rape.

**Keyword : Sexual assault victims, assault, wound patterns**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

Rape cases are part of sexual violence. At the present time, cases of rape still often occur where these acts of violence often result in a situation that is quite concerning for the victim.<sup>1</sup> We can see this with the information spread in various print media, electronic media, and mass media broadcasting about the case. Where rape cases still involve the term gender equality, that is women have a greater risk of the occurrence of the act.<sup>2</sup>

This problem is in accordance with data reported by the World Population Review, it is estimated that about 35% of women worldwide have experienced sexual harassment in their lifetime. In some countries where data on reported cases of rape <40% of women who have experienced sexual violence seek help and <10% report it to the authorities.<sup>3</sup> In Indonesia, the incidence of sexual violence against women has continued to increase over the past 12 years. From the data published by KOMNAS Perempuan, there were 431,471 cases of violence against women, of which 1,277 cases of gender-based violence reported to Komnas Perempuan. Sexual violence cases often occurred in children with a total of 2,341 cases where the most cases were incest cases and 571 cases of sexual violence.<sup>4</sup> Based on additional data from KOMNAS Perempuan, it was recorded that from January-June 2020 there were 329 cases of violence against adult women and 1,849 cases of sexual violence against girls and boys. In North Sumatra alone, there are 563 cases of violence against women where the most cases are incest and rape cases.<sup>4</sup> From this data, it is illustrated that the incidence of sexual violence is still quite high in the scope of our lives, including victims of rape, even the perpetrators are often the closest people.<sup>5</sup>

Rape cases that are rife in the community often cause injuries where the degree of injury depends on the severity, shape, location and extent of the wound. This can be checked through a wound pattern analysis which includes recognition, maintenance and documentation. So that it can be seen that this wound was caused by a sharp object or blunt object.<sup>6,7</sup>

The injuries suffered by victims of rape or other acts of sexual violence can vary depending on the type of action and the place of research. According to research conducted by Raja Al Fath et al regarding the pattern of injury to children and women, the results of the pattern of injuries to violence were found, most often in the form of abrasions and bruises, multiple and located on the face caused by blunt violence.<sup>8</sup> Meanwhile, according to Mohammad Tegar's research, results were obtained in the form of a description of the condition of the hymen in live victims in cases of sexual violence, the highest was the old tearing in as many as 82 (68.33%) victims while the lowest was the number of victims with intact hymen conditions and could not be determined there 3 (3.33%) victims.<sup>9</sup>

Wounds that appear on the victim can be used as evidence of rape. Therefore, it is necessary to have a visum et repertum for every victim who has experienced rape to facilitate the follow-up of the case. In this case the aim of the study was to determine the pattern of genital wounds of women victims of rape at the Bhayangkara Hospital TK II Medan.

## **2. METHOD**

The design of this study used a descriptive method with a retrospective approach based on the results of secondary data from post mortem et repertum in cases of rape in hospital. Bhayangkara TK II Medan period January 2018 -December 2019. Description of ethical approval with number 449/KEPK/FKUMSU/2020. The sample used in the study was taken by total sampling where the inclusion criteria used the VeR of women victims of rape, penetration of penis into the vagina, there is physical violence against woman. and the exclusion criteria were VeR of female victims of death, no penetration from the penis into the vagina, no physical violence, legal husband and wife without coercion, wounds that occur outside of rape cases. The results of the visum et repertum collected at Bhayangkara TK II Hospital obtain 278 cases which included in

this study were 208 cases and excluded 70 cases. The variables of this study consisted of age of the victim, occupation of the victim, type of injury and location of the wound. Data will be analyzed using SPSS univariate analysis and presented in the form of a frequency table.

### 3. RESULTS

VeR of rape victims examined at the hospital. Bhayangkara TK II Medan from 2018- 2019 totaled 208 victims.



Figure 4.1 Number of VeR of Rape from 2018-2019

Based on the results of table 1 it can be seen that the age of the victims who experienced the most rape were 96 victims (46.2%) and aged 17-25 years as many as 83 victims (39.9%). While the age category with few victims aged 5- 11 years, there were 15 victims (7.2%), 8 victims aged 0-5 years (3.8%), aged 26-35 years there were 5 victims (2.4%). ) and aged 36-45 years there is 1 victim (0.5%)

Table 1: Distribution of frequency characteristics of the age of victims

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
0-5 years	8	3,8
5-11 years	15	7,2
12-16 years	96	46,2
17-25 years	83	39,9
26-35 years	5	2,4
36-45 years	1	0,5
<b>Total</b>	<b>208</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the results of table 2 it is known that the highest number of torn wound victims was 201 victims (91.4%), while the lowest was bruises as many as 14 victims (6.4%) and abrasions as many as 5 victims (2.3%).

Table 2: Distribution of frequency characteristics of wound types

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Abraded	201	91,4
Contusion	14	6,4
Abrasion	5	2,3
<b>Total</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>100</b>

Based on the results of table 3, it was found that the most wound locations suffered by victims were in hymen as many as 201 victims (91.4%), while the least was in the vagina of 14 victims (6.4%) and the perineum there were 5 victims (2.3%).

**Table 3: Distribution of frequency characteristics of genital anatomical wound locations**

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Hymen	201	91,4
Vagina	14	6,4
Perineum	5	2,3
Total	220	100

Based on the results of table 4 it was found that the wound that was most frequently torn according to the clockwise direction was the wound at 6 o'clock, 152 victims (11.6%) continued at 3 o'clock, 147 victims (11.2%), 9 o'clock direction 144 victims (10.9%), at 1 o'clock as many as 133 victims (10.1%), at 7 o'clock as many as 113 victims (8.6%), at 12 o'clock as many as 109 victims (8.3%), at 11 o'clock as many as 102 victims (7.8%), at 5 o'clock as many as 97 victims (7.4%), at 4 o'clock as many as 91 victims (6.9%), at 8 o'clock as many as 76 victims (5.8%). a little at 10 o'clock as many as 70 victims (5.3%).

**Tabel 4 Distribution of frequency hymen tear location**

Characteristics	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1 o'clock	133	10,1
2 o'clock	82	6,2
3 o'clock	147	11,2
4 o'clock	91	6,9
5 o'clock	97	7,4
6 o'clock	152	11,6
7 o'clock	113	8,6
8 o'clock	76	5,8
9 o'clock	144	10,9
10 o'clock	70	5,3
11 o'clock	102	7,8
12 o'clock	109	8,3
Total	1316	100,0

#### 4. Discussions

Cases of sexual violence where one of them is about rape can be verified through an examination conducted by an expert doctor and the results written on a visum et repertum. A good visum et repertum must be able to make clear a criminal case that occurs by involving sufficient forensic evidence. In making a visum et repertum, there must be a letter of request from the police investigator. Where the role of visum et repertum in proving a crime can experience obstacles if the making of visum et repertum is sometimes incomplete and not done as soon as possible, including delayed reporting, which has an impact on the integrity of evidence, limited examination facilities, and unsecured financing.<sup>10</sup>

This research was conducted by collecting data on the results of visum et repertum of rape victims who were examined at the Bhayangkara Hospital TK II Medan from January 1, 2018 - December 31, 2019. Where there were 208 rape victims whose VeR results were written by an expert doctor.

Based on the results of research conducted, the age of victims who often experienced cases of rape, namely at the age of 12-16 years were 96 victims (46.2%) and aged 17-25 years as many as 83 victims (39.9%), which means that from 208 victims grouped in some ages found in early adolescence to late adolescence cases of rape occur most often. This is the same as

research conducted by Nurul, where the largest age group who experienced victims of sexual violence, namely between the ages of 13-18 years, namely the early adolescent group.<sup>11</sup> Another study conducted by Irianti found that the most frequent age of rape victims was at the age of 15 as many as 16 people (16%), 15 people aged 16 years (15%), 17 years old there were 13 people (13%).<sup>12</sup>

In cases of rape, there are several groups of individuals who are more vulnerable to sexual violence, such as unaccompanied women, children, adolescents and young adults, female family heads, children in care, women with physical and mental disabilities. Besides that, one picture that occurs is related to how easy it is for children to be influenced by other people and the environment and the way they dress and their behavior are often at risk of a high incidence of rape.<sup>13,14</sup>

However, based on Prashansa's research that in the condition of a person who does not have a job, there is a negative relationship between not working and the incidence of rape known as the "opportunity perspective" which means that the less social interaction, the less likely the incidence of rape will be found.<sup>5</sup>

When viewed from the results of the type of wound in this study, it was found that there was blunt violence in the genital area where from the most data there were tearing wounds on the hymen as many as 201 victims (91.4%), the least was bruising on the vagina of 14 victims (6.4%) and abrasions on the perineum of 5 victims (2.3%), which means that almost all of the rape victims had torn wounds on the hymen. This is the same as the study by Moehammad Tegar where 71.8% of the hymen's tearing wound was found, the abrasions were found on the labium and vagina in 21 cases (32.8%) and 18 cases (28.1%) respectively.<sup>9</sup> Taufik's research showed different results where the data from the external genitalia examination found that the most data found no injuries on the external genitalia of the victim (70.7%), while a small proportion of victims found wounds in the form of redness (15%), abrasions (9.3%) or wounds torn (5%).<sup>16</sup>

In hymen, the highest direction of injury was found clockwise, namely the wound at 6 o'clock, 152 victims (11.6%) followed by 3 o'clock, 147 victims (11.2%), 9 o'clock direction 144 victims (10.9%) which means that injuries at 6 o'clock in the direction of the posterior fourchette and injuries above 9 and 3 o'clock and below 9 and 3 o'clock are known as lateral positions. According to an article written by Carolina that the position of the wound at 6 o'clock was associated with the alleged act of rape where the intercourse condition was or not.<sup>17</sup> Meanwhile, according to Adam Joyce A, regarding the interpretation of medical findings on children suspected of being victims of sexual violence, the tearing injuries that occurred below 9 and 3 o'clock were the result of trauma and sexual activity experienced by the victim. To illustrate the direction of hymen injuries, the least number of which was found at 10 o'clock was 70 victims (5.3%). According to Adam Joyce A, the characteristics of the hymen which have a cut or tear in the position above 9 and 3 o'clock with whatever is inside are considered normal.<sup>18</sup> Based on the case report by Ji Eun Kim, it was found that the results were similar to that of studies conducted wherein most of the rape cases found the injury rate was found in 80% of the posterior fourchette area or between the 3 and 9 o'clock positions.<sup>19</sup>

However, the condition of the absence of tears in the hymen can also occur in accordance with the results of the study found as many as 7 victims (3.4%). This is due to the fact that during puberty the hymen in women can change in shape and elasticity where the changes that occur in this structure can be caused by the hormone estrogen so there is a possibility that the hymen will not tear forever when having sexual intercourse.<sup>20</sup>

Examination of victims of rape is not only proven by examining the wounds but must be supported by other examinations. This is related to examinations at the scene of the case, anamnesis of the history of the incident and the patient's condition, as well as laboratory examinations in the form of sperm fluid analysis, pregnancy tests, and blood tests.<sup>13,21</sup> According

to Mishori et al, changes in the shape of the hymen without a clear history of events cannot enforce rape.<sup>22</sup> Where to prove whether or not there is a criminal act of rape based on the evidence that has been regulated in Article 184 of the Criminal Code, namely: a) Witness testimony; b) Expert statement; c) Letter evidence; d) Proof of evidence, and d) Statement of the defendant.<sup>23</sup>

If an analysis of the five factors is carried out in proving the crime of rape, a law enforcer can carry out his duties in providing appropriate sanctions for the perpetrator of the crime.

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