

Forensic Autopsy on a Corpse with Injury Due to Sharp Trauma: A Case Report

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ABSTRACT--Sharp violence is a form of violence using sharp weapons. Sharp violence often leads to death. Crimes against someone lives in Indonesia are still a thousand cases per year. One of this murder that occurred due to sharp violence. a 49-year-old man stabbed with a knife in the left waist. The body arrived at the Forensic Medicine Installation on December 16, 2019, at 2 pm with SPVR Police Number: B / 39 / XII / 2019. On external examination, the right and left eyelid mucous membranes, lips, mucous membranes of the lips, gums, fingertips and nails look pale. An oval-shaped open wound with flat edges, sharp angles, visible membrane hanging intestine out of the wound was found in the left waist, measuring 6cm x 2.5cm which is an injuries from sharp objects. Internal examination in the mesentery, gastric, liver, intestine, heart, lungs and brain appear pale. Penetrating wounds found between the ribs 9, spleen, kidneys, pancreatic arteries and pancreatic head and rib fractures 9. Cause of death is stab wounds on the left waist that penetrate the abdominal cavity, to the spleen, left kidney, pancreatic head, and pancreatic arteries.

Keywords: autopsy, corpse, forensic pathology, sharp trauma

I. INTRODUCTION

The crime of murder has increased significantly in terms of quality and quantity. This can be known from the many reports through mass media and electronic media such as television and radio. Besides that, there are still many other murder cases which are not contained through the media but occur in social life.

Murder is the deprivation of the right to life by someone else, not by himself (suicide) or by animals. The nature of his actions that are contrary to justice, then the person who committed the murder would be held accountable for his actions legally. (1).

The formulation of the act in the law as stipulated in Article 338 of the Criminal Code, is as follows: "Anyone who deliberately takes the life of another person, is threatened, because of murder, with a maximum imprisonment of fifteen years".(2).

Article 340 of the Criminal Code states as follows: "Anyone who intentionally and with prior plan seizes the

lives of others, is threatened, because of murder by plan (moord), with capital punishment or life imprisonment or for a specified period of time, a maximum of twenty years".(2).

On the basis of the intention to violate the law, the act must be legally accounted for. It is very necessary to have sufficient evidence that has the objective to seek and bring closer to the truth of the material truth that is as complete as possible from a criminal case so that a criminal act can be revealed and the culprit is given the fairest possible decision. (3).

The discovery of material truth is inseparable from the problem of proof. Proof in a criminal case in Article 184 of the Criminal Procedure Code requires the existence of valid evidence, including: witness statements, expert statements, letters, instructions, and statements of the defendant. (3).

What is meant by an expert based on the sounding of Article 1 point 28 of the Criminal Procedure Code is a person who has special expertise regarding matters needed to make light of a criminal case for the purpose of examination. (3). In this case the investigator needs help from experts in the field of Forensic Medicine to deal with problems regarding crimes against the human body. Forensic Medicine is a specialized branch of medicine that utilizes medical science for law enforcement purposes. (4).

The process of law enforcement and justice is a scientific endeavor, and not just a common sense, mere nonscientific. Thus, in upholding justice concerning the body, health and human lives, the assistance of doctors with the knowledge of Forensic Medicine and Medicolegal which they have is very much needed. (4).

In this paper, the role of forensic doctors will be explained in the handling of murder victims with sharp violence.

II. CASE REPORT

A 49-year-old man stabbed with a knife in the left waist, was taken to the emergency room at Bhayangkara Porong Hospital but was not helped.

The body arrived at the Forensic Medicine Installation on December 16, 2019 at 2 pm with Request examination letter from the Gempol Police Station with Police Number: B / 39 / XII / 2019 dated December 16, 2019 which was received at 3 pm.

External Examination:

- corpse of an old man between 45-55 years, 80 kg in weight, 169 cm in height, brown skin color.
- rigor mortis not fixed found on the neck, back and buttocks.
- Rigor mortis well marked over whole body.
- No any sign of decomposition.
- Looks pale on the mucous membranes of the right and left eyelids.
- Looks pale on the lips, mucous membranes of the lips and gums.
- Looks pale on the tips of fingers and nails.
- An oval-shaped open wound with flat edges, sharp angles, visible membrane hanging intestine out of the wound was found in the left waist, measuring 6cm x 2.5cm which is an injuries from sharp objects.

Internal Examination:

- Appear pale in the mesentery, gastric, liver, intestine, heart and lungs.
- Appear pale in the brain.
- Blood in the abdominal cavity amounted 4000ml.
- Penetrating injury between ribs 9 and broken ribs 9.
- Penetrating wounds found in the spleen 6 cm, kidney 2 cm, arteri pankreatika dan caput pancreas.
- Wound ducts: stab wounds to the waist that penetrate the skin, fat tissue, muscles, diaphragm, penetrate the peritonium cavity, pancreatic head, pancreatic arteries, spleen and left kidney.

Supplementary histopathology examination

- Spleen: Shows pieces of splenic tissue, consisting of areas of red pulp and white pulp, separated by blood vessels (sinusoids) containing erythrocytes. The red pulp, consisting of cord of billroth, contains erythrocyte cells, histiocytes, and plasma cells. The area of bleeding is congestion. White pulp, consisting of lymphoid follicles containing lymphoid cells.
- Kidney: Shows pieces of kidney tissue composed of normal glomerulus. The interstitial tubules consist of normal kidney tubules with a slight inflammation of the lymphocytes on the interstitial.
- Left abdominal muscles: Showing pieces of tissue coated with skin epidermis, subcutaneous fat tissue, with dilated blood vessels and bleeding areas.

III. DISCUSSION

In this case, the victim's body found a stab wound on the left waist that has the characteristics of a flat edge and acute angle that is very likely due to a sharp violence. Wounds can be defined as 'damage to a part of the body due to exposure to mechanical force'. Some jurisdictions have a legal definition of injury, which usually has a characteristic discontinuity on the surface of the body, so the definition of the wound is not due to its physical nature, but by the perceived risk to the life or health of the victim. (5).

On the victim's body, injuries caused by sharp objects in the form of stab wounds. In the victim's chest and abdomen several stab wounds were found. Stab wounds are wounds produced by objects / tools that have sharp edges and sharp eyes, characterized by flat wound edges, sharp angles and have a wound depth that is longer than the length of the wound. Tools that are often used for example: knives, bayonets, bayonets, or swords. Most stab wounds in killing take the form of deep wounds in vital areas such as the chest and abdomen. There were no probationary or hesitant injuries. The target is usually the area of the body that is unprotected, and the chest is often the target because it is close to the attacker, and knows many vital organs there. Most perpetrators use the right hand (right-handed) so that injuries are often found on the left side of the victim and most attack from the front. (5,6).

The victim experienced sharp violence. Here law enforcement authorities will ask for forensic doctors' help in examining the cause and effect of the wound, because the cause and effect of the injury must be determined by the doctor, including the source of the trauma that caused the injury and how much effect the wound has on the condition of the cob. Determination of the magnitude of the effect of injury to the victim, related to criminal sanctions that will be imposed on the perpetrators of criminal acts. Injuries can occur as a result of violence perpetrated by a criminal. Because as stated in Article 338 of the Criminal Code, it is as follows: "Whoever intentionally takes another person's life, is threatened, for murder, with a maximum imprisonment of fifteen years" (2).

In handling the case, the investigator can ask for doctor's assistance in accordance with article 133 paragraph (1) of the Criminal Procedure Code. In examinations by experts, in the case of doctors, whether forensic forensic doctors, general practitioners or other expert doctors, are carried out keeping in mind the oath of office which requires it to carry out such examinations to the authorities at the investigation level and at the trial level, the assistance contains the correct information actually according to the best of knowledge.

The manner of death (manner of death) is to explain how the cause of death occurs. Ways of death are generally

divided into several categories, namely natural death or natural death, for example due to illness, unnatural death or unnatural death, for example as a result of murder, suicide, and accident, and death that cannot be determined or undetermined if the evidence available is not clearly shows one of the ways of death. Based on the results of examinations on the corpse, it is suspected that the manner of death of the person is unnatural ie due to murder.

According to DiMaio the manner of death was determined by forensic pathology based on facts known at the crime scene (TKP) and combined with findings at autopsy and laboratory results. Conclusions about the way this death can change if there are new facts that change the facts that existed before. The forensic expert's conclusions about the manner of death of the body may conflict with the opinion of the police or his family. Menurut WHO, sebab kematian (cause of death) adalah semua penyakit, kondisi atau penyebab cedera yang menyebabkan atau berperan terhadap terjadinya Dead. Meanwhile, according to DiMaio, it is mentioned that the cause of death is injury, injury, or disease resulting in the body's physiological sequence that ends in death. In this case, the cause of death is a stab wound to the left waist that penetrates the abdominal cavity, spleen, pancreatic head, pancreatic artery and left kidney which causes bleeding.

The mechanism of death is a state of physiological and biochemical disorders caused by the cause of death that causes death of a person. In this case the mechanism of death is bleeding from a left stab wound that penetrates the abdominal cavity, spleen, pancreatic head, pancreatic artery and left kidney.

Bleeding in the stomach (internal bleeding) to lack of blood (hypovolemic shock) will make the body in a state of lack of oxygen because hemoglobin that binds oxygen in the blood decreases due to reduced blood volume. The mechanism of cell damage that occurs Hypoxia is a condition of lack of oxygen, resulting in cell damage or injury through reducing aerobic oxidative respiration. Hypoxia is a cause of cell injury or cell death. (10). Terjadinya hipoksia antara lain akibat penurunan aliran darah (iskemia), oksigenasi tidak adekuat karena kegagalan kardiorespirasi, dan penurunan kadar haemoglobin yaitu pengikat oksigen dalam darah, seperti pada keadaan kehilangan darah (hipovolemik) yang banyak. (10).

IV. CONCLUSION

In this case, the person died unnaturally due to murder. The cause of death is an abdominal stab wound that penetrates the abdominal cavity, spleen, pancreatic head, arterial artery, and left kidney. The mechanism of death is bleeding.

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