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Introduction

Based on a survey by the Central Bureau of Statistics (BPS) 2020, there were 36,672 cases of physical persecution. It includes cases of minor persecution, serious persecution, and domestic violence.¹ According to KHUP chapter 351 clause 4, persecution is an act carried out intentionally to damage health.² The increase in acts of persecution from time to time can be influenced by certain factors which are inseparable from uncontrolled societal behavior, both in terms of education and bad social interactions.³

Even though the number of persecution is high, in 2020 only 52.43% of victims of violence in the last 12 months reported it to the police (44.58% of women and 58.67% of men).¹ Losses due to unreported crimes can have many impacts both on victims and society as a whole. In this case, the decision of the victim or witness to report their victimization to the police is critical.² The role of a doctor in dealing with this act of persecution is to be able to make medical records based on the results of the examination contained in the Visum et Repertum.⁴ Visum et Repertum (VeR) is a medical report written by a doctor in his expert capacity, in response to an officially demand from an authorized law officer describing what was observed and determined on the examination object while keeping in mind the doctor's oath. Visum et Repertum (VeR) is valid evidence in court as stated in KUHAP chapter 184.⁵

Research by Mbewu, I., et al (2021), revealed that the main factors that inhibit reporting crimes to the police are a lack of loyalty to citizens, a lack of support for victims, and a lack of follow-up on reported cases.⁶ Mubarok MF, et al (2023) also stated that the condition and motivation of the victim to process, lack of community knowledge, and minimal role of the community as social control are factors that influence the implementation of restorative justice for criminal acts of persecution at the investigation level at the Pekalongan Police.⁷

Previous research only discussed reporting cases to the police but did not discuss the continuation of persecution cases to the trial level. Therefore, researchers want to know more about the relationship between factors that influence the continuation of persecution cases to trial based on Visum et Repertum.

Methods

This analytical observational research using a cross-sectional method was carried out using secondary data in the form of medical records of examination results of victims of persecution at RSUP Dr. Kariadi from 2018-2022, using the consecutive sampling method. The data used as a sample is the Visum et Repertum of living victims who experienced persecution at RSUP Dr. Kariadi Semarang in 2018-2022 for which there is a visum request letter from the police. Incomplete data, injuries caused by domestic violence, crimes of morality, traffic accidents, and psychological violence were not included in the research sample.

² The independent variables in this study were the characteristics of the victim's wounds, including wound qualifications, number of wounds, location of wounds, size of wounds, and medical procedures carried out. The continuation of the Visum et Repertum in a court of persecution cases will be the dependent variable in this research.

Data was processed using SPSS ver. 26 software. Qualitative data results are presented in the form of frequencies and percentages. The contingency coefficient test is carried out to determine the relationship between the two variables. The results will be a significant association if the p-value <0.05. Then, to find out the most related characteristics, a multivariate analysis was carried out using logistic regression.

¹ This research process has received permission from the Health Research Ethics Commission (KEPK) Faculty of Medicine, Diponegoro University Semarang, and Dr Kariadi Hospital Semarang with letter number 071/EC/KEPK/FK-UNDIP/II/2024.

Results

A total sample of 67 victims of persecution cases was obtained from January 2018 to December 2022 at Dr. Kariadi General Hospital. The majority of the sample were male victims (80%) aged between 12-25 years (53.8%). Among the victims, the most common type of injury was caused by blunt force (67.7%), predominantly resulting in minor injuries (58.5%), with the majority of injuries numbering ≤ 5 (70.8%). The primary locations of wounds were in head (41.5%), followed by trunk (29.2%) and extremities (26.2%). Out of the 67 cases, 11 victims continued to court (16.9%), while 54 cases did not (83.1%). (Table 1).

Table 1. Data Characteristics

Variable	Frequency (n%)
Age	
< 5 years old	0 (0%)
5 – 11 years old	2 (3,1%)
12 – 25 years old	35 (53,8%)
26 – 45 years old	19 (29,2%)
46 – 65 years old	9 (13,8%)
> 65 years old	0 (0%)
Gender	
Male	52 (80%)
Female	13 (20%)
Jenis Luka	
Blunt	44 (67,7%)
Sharp	21 (32,3%)
Severity of wounds	
Minor	38 (58,5%)
Moderate	20 (30,8%)
Severe	7 (10,8%)
Number of wounds	
>5	19 (29,2%)
≤ 5	46 (70,8%)

Location of wound	
Head	27 (41,5%)
Neck	2 (3,1%)
Truncus	19 (29,2%)
Extremities	17 (26,2%)
Size of the wounds	
>5 cm	22 (33.8%)
≤5 cm	43 (66.2%)
Medical intervention	
Operation	10 (15,4%)
Wound care	55 (84,6%)
Relationship of the perpetrator	
Family	12 (18,5%)
Friend	1 (1,5%)
Boss	2 (3,1%)
Staff	6 (9,2%)
Neighbor	36 (55,4%)
Unknown	
Continuation Case	
Continue	11 (16,9%)
Not Continue	54 (83,1%)

² The contingency coefficient analysis was conducted to explore the correlation between the characteristics of the victim's injuries and the continuation of the persecution case to the court. The findings revealed a significant association ($p<0.05$) between the severity of the injuries, the medical interventions to the victim the continuation of the persecution case to the court. Both the severity of the injuries ($r=0.557$) and the medical interventions ($r=0.440$) showed a moderate level of correlation. Conversely, variables such as age ($p=0.374$), gender ($p=0.869$), wound type ($p=0.084$), number of wounds ($p=0.194$), wound location ($p=0.612$), wound size ($p=0.111$), and the relationship between the perpetrator and the victim ($p=0.964$) did not yield statistically significant differences and a weak level of correlation with the case's continuation to trial. (Table 2)

Table 2. Bivariate Analysis of Factors on Case Sustainability

Variable	Continuation Case		r^{\dagger}	<i>p</i> -value
	Continue	Not Continue		
Age	5-11	0 (0,0%)	0,214	0,374
	12-25	4 (6,2%)		
	26-45	4 (6,2%)		
Gender	46-65	3 (4,6%)	0,021	0,869
	Male	9 (13,8%)		
	Female	2 (3,1%)		
Type of wounds	Blunt	5 (7,7%)	0,210	0,084
	Sharp	6 (9,2%)		
Severity of wounds	Minor	1 (1,5%)	0,557	<0,001*
	Moderate	4 (6,2%)		
	Severe	6 (9,2%)		

Number of wounds	>5	5 (7,7%)	14 (21,5%)	0,159	0,194
	≤5	6 (9,2%)	40 (61,5%)		
	Head	3 (4,6%)	24 (36,9%)		
Location of wounds	Neck	0 (0,0%)	2 (3,1%)	0,165	0,612
	Truncus	4 (6,2%)	19 (29,2%)		
	Extremities	4 (6,2%)	17 (26,2%)		
Size of wounds	>5 cm	6 (9,2%)	16 (24,6%)	0,194	0,111
	≤5 cm	5 (7,7%)	38 (58,5%)		
Medical intervention	Operation	6 (9,2%)	4 (6,2%)	0,440	<0,001*
	wound care	5 (7,7%)	50 (76,9%)		
	Family	2 (3,1%)	6 (9,2%)		
Relationship between perpetrator and victim	Friend	2 (3,1%)	10 (15,4%)		
	Boss	0 (0,0%)	1 (1,5%)	0,122	0,964
	Staff	0 (0,0%)	2 (3,1%)		
	Neighbor	1 (1,5%)	5 (7,7%)		
	Unknown	6 (9,2%)	30 (46,2%)		

† Contingency coefficient test

* Significant: p<0.05

Based on bivariate analysis, the variables that are eligible for inclusion in the logistic regression analysis on the continuation of persecution cases to trial are wound qualifications, wound type, number of wounds, wound size, and medical treatment. The statistical analysis revealed that serious injury qualification was the most significant factor influencing the continuation of persecution cases to trial (p<0.001; OR=222.0).

Table 3. Multivariate Analysis of Factors on Case Sustainability

Variable	Multivariate Analysis			
	<i>p</i> ^δ	OR	95% CI	
			Min	Max
Severity of wounds				
Minor				
Moderate	0,055	9,25	0,957	89,393
Severe	<0,001	222,00	12,179	4046,486

^δBinary Logistic test

OR = Odds Ratio

CI = Confidence Interval

Discussion

Persecution is a deliberate act intended to inflict pain or physical harm on another person's body. A physician provided a VER letter, as requested by investigators, to aid persecution victims in presenting evidence during in court.⁵ Despite receiving a VER letter, some persecution victims choose not to proceed with their cases to trial.

In this study, it was discovered that the majority of individuals who suffered persecution were teenage males (12-25 years old). This is attributed to the emotional immaturity and cognitive instability of teenagers, rendering them susceptible to

transgressing rules and engaging in abusive behaviors, as well as being at risk of becoming victims of persecution.⁸ Men are frequently associated with organized crime and other societal disturbances that heighten their propensity for violence. Gender and age did not significantly influence the continuation of cases to trial.⁹ Similar to Abdul and Muhammad Reza et al, involving 392 participants predominantly aged 18-35, revealed 159 cases (40.6%), with only 3 cases (0.8%) involving individuals over 65 years old.¹⁰

The majority of victims' injuries are minor and have a significant correlation to the continuation of the case to trial. The severity of the injuries can offer insights into the extent of the persecution and might impact the victim's choice to seek legal action. Severe injuries, as defined in KUHP chapter 90, which result in fatal outcomes, typically involve serious physical harm like fractures, deep lacerations, or burns. These acts of persecution are viewed subjectively as severe and can affect decisions regarding further legal proceedings, particularly at court.¹¹

The classification of a minor injury typically involves wound care as the primary medical intervention. This procedure is closely linked to the continuation of a case to trial. The association between medical interventions like surgery and wound care plays a crucial role in shaping the evidence presented to persecution victims and the court's decision to proceed with the trial. Extensive medical care or surgical procedures can highlight the extent of injuries from persecution, bolstering the plaintiff's case.¹¹ Therefore, interventions like wound care and surgery can greatly influence the advancement of persecution cases to trial.

The analysis revealed that the severity of the injury significantly impacted the continuation of persecution cases to trial. This factor plays a crucial role in writing the Visum et Repertum as it influences the judicial ruling on punishment for the perpetrator. The classification of injuries is intricately linked to KUHP chapter 351 (moderate injuries), chapter 352 (minor injuries), and chapter 90 (serious injuries), each delineating varying degrees of punishment for perpetrators.^{2,12}

In this study, it was determined that the type, number, location, and size of wounds did not exhibit a significant correlation with the continuation of persecution cases to trial. While a relationship between two variables exists, it does not necessarily imply a causal link statistically. Similarly, the majority of relationships between perpetrators and victims remain unidentified, fostering considerable support from close associates like family, friends, and acquaintances to pursue legal action. Intimate connections between the perpetrator and victim, such as family, friends, and confidants, often involve emotional ties that may lead to forgiveness, potentially influencing the victim's choice not to proceed with

legal proceedings. Nonetheless, an association between two variables did not consistently indicate a genuine cause-and-effect relationship statistically.

Conclusion

Several factors influence the continuation of persecution cases to trial. Notably, severity of injury (p<0.001; $r=0.557$) and medical interventions (p<0.001; $r=0.440$) were significantly associated with the continuation of the case to trial. The severity of the injury emerged as the most influential factor in sustainability (p<0.001; OR=222.0). Conversely, age, gender, type of injury, injury characteristic (number, location, and size), and the perpetrator-victim relationship showed no significant correlation (p>0.05) with the continuation of persecution cases to trial according to Visum et Repertum.

The lack of sample data collected causes it to be not representative enough of the wider population. As a result, the results of the analysis from a small sample may not be generalizable. Therefore, the researcher suggests further research with a larger sample and extensive data collection to reduce research bias.



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