

Children Death with Child Abuse: A Case Report at Bhayangkara Hospital, Kediri Indonesia

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Abstract

Background: Child abuse has negative impact for children including emotional performance, mental dysfunction, and decrease intelligence.

Case report: A boy went to the emergency room at Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital. There was swelling on the left head, expanding on the forehead and, bruising on the left ear. Also found signs of sodomy marks in the form of abrasions around the anus. There are also bruises on the back and neck of the end.

Discussion: For a definitive diagnosis, the results of the CT scan were that the patient obtained extensive cerebral contusion and caused the deviation of the midline structure to the right as far as ± 0.9 cm with subgaleal hematoma and the dilation of cerebral blood vessels.

Conclusion: The body's exact death is expected to blunt force in the head, resulting in a skull fracture and bleeding of the brain.

Keywords: *children abuse, violence, fracture skull*

Introduction

The number of acts in children abuse is increasing every year. This can be seen from the data reported by KPAI (Indonesian Child Protection Commission) that from 2010 to 2014, there were 21,869,797 cases spread throughout the province. 42-58% of violations of children's rights are sexual crimes against children, and the rest are cases of physical violence and child neglect^{1,2}.

Acts of children abuse can occur in various forms and range from physically seen to unknowingly violent forms of treatment. In general, acts of violence can be grouped into three categories: physical, verbal, and emotional violence or psychological maltreatment. Acts of physical violence include pinching, tweaking, touching, touching or holding (with the intention of sexual harassment),

beating, strangling, elbowing, punching, kicking, biting, clawing, and spitting on a bullied child, pushing it to a painful, destructive position and destroy, or seize the property of the oppressed child. Verbal violence includes nicknames, reproaches, slanders, destructive criticisms, insults (whether personal, group or racial), statements about sexual harassment, terror, letters, e-mails, intimidating texts, and allegations not true, cruel and false gossip, and others. Emotional violence (neglect) includes the treatment of alienating or rejecting a friend or even damaging a friendly relationship, systematically weakening the victim's self-esteem through neglect, exclusion, exclusion or avoidance, hidden attitudes such as aggressive views (glares), eye glances, eyebrow movements, head nods, sighs, shaking shoulders, sneers, mocking laughter and rough body language^{3,4}. Child abuse harms adult emotional performance, presents signs of anxiety dysfunction, reduces intelligence and memory, risks social delay, loss of empathy, and avoids social involvement⁵. The case report is to report one case of children abuse at East Java, Indonesia.

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Case Report

A boy went to the emergency room at Bhayangkara Kediri Hospital on June 27, 2016, at 13.16 with complaints of unconsciousness. Previously the patient was found in a cellphone shop in an unconscious state. From the witness' testimony, the patient previously played at his uncle's house (Mr. S) with his 8-year-old brother. When it came to the emergency room, there was swelling on the left head measuring 10cm x 20cm widening to the back, expanding on the forehead measuring 5cm x 3cm, bruising on the left ear. Also found signs of sodomy marks in the form of abrasions around the anus. There are also bruises on the back and neck of the end. According to the description of the patient's grandmother, abrasions on the victim's anus had existed since one week before the incident.

Examination Result

External Inspection:

1. The body of a boy is between one and five years old, body length eighty-seven centimeters, brown skin color, and adequate nutritional status.
2. The body was wrapped in three sheets of green linen and one purple sheet.
3. The remains of the body: the veil attached to the left side covers the face.
4. Body labeled, not sealed, the body's identity on the label matches the personality of the body on the SPVR.
5. Found bruised corpses in the back area, found corpse nails in all joints. No signs of further decay were found.
6. Head: asymmetrical shape, straight black hair, hair length of an average of one centimeter. Bluish red bruises were found on the left head of twelve centimeters and nine centimeters, reddish-colored blisters on the left side of the head shaped like a line.
7. Forehead: found several bruises, round shape, purplish blue, an average size of one centimeter
8. Eyes: Right: bleeding spots on the upper and lower eyelid mucous membranes. Left: no bleeding spots found on the upper and lower eyelid mucous

membranes, white eyeball and brown rainbow mucous membrane.

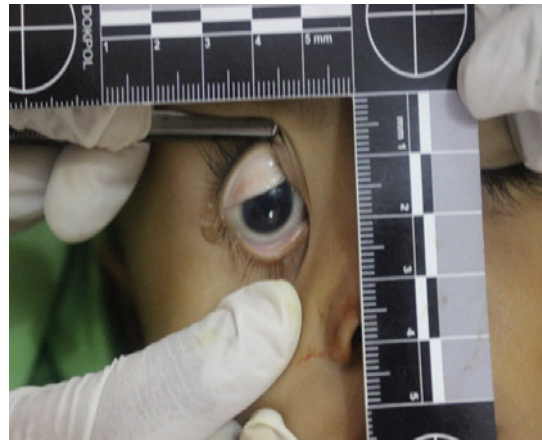


Figure 1: Mucous membrane of the upper eyelid pales

9. Ears: no abnormalities and signs of violence were found.
10. Mouth: pale lips and lower mucous membranes
11. Chin: no abnormalities and signs of congestion were found with red blisters of zero point, five centimeters times zero location, and five centimeters.
12. Teeth: right and left upper jaw: back three molars have not yet grown. Furthermore, right and left lower jaw: back three molars have not yet grown.
13. Neck: found extended bruises on the back horizontally, purplish blue, located five centimeters below the hairline, measuring eight centimeters times one-half centimeter.
14. Chest: no abnormalities or signs of violence were found.
15. Stomach: bruises found, greenish-blue, located five centimeters to the left of the midline of the body and one centimeter above the left intestinal bone, measuring one and a half centimeters by one centimeter.
16. Back: bruises found in the upper right back, greenish-blue, located three centimeters to the right of the midline and four centimeters below the right shoulder, five centimeters, and four centimeters in diameter. The first bruise was found in the middle back area, purplish blue, three centimeters by two and a half centimeters in size. A second bruise was found in the middle back

area, purplish blue, measuring ten centimeters by nine centimeters.

17. Upper limb: Right: Pale fingernails, pale palms, bruises found on the back of the hand, bluish-red, located one centimeter below the wrist, measuring one and a half centimeter and one and a half centimeters, found in brownish-black abrasions on the elbow area, two centimeters and one centimeter in size. Left: Pale fingernails, bruised bruises found in the elbow field, a purplish-blue, three centimeters, and two centimeters in size.

18. Right and left lower limbs: pale fingernails, bruised bruises found on the left instep region, round, purplish in blue, measuring two centimeters and one centimeter.

19. Genitals: Male sex is not circumcised. No signs of violence were found.

20. Anal: the shaped funnel, irregular edges, with a diameter of seven centimeters, found open wound uneven edges, blunt angles, muscle base, and reddish color at six o'clock.



Figure 2: Abrasions around the red anus

Internal Inspection:

1. Chest cavity: symmetrical shape, thick chest fat zero point five centimeters. Found in red chest muscles with thick chest muscles zero point three centimeters. No blood absorption was found in the subcutaneous tissue.

a. There is no abnormality and signs of violence in the sternum and ribs

b. Fill the chest cavity: Right: The lungs fill the chest cavity. Left: deflated lungs.

c. Heart: No fluid is found in the peritoneum, at the solid touch of springy fifty grams, brownish-red. Heart length of eight centimeters, the width of six centimeters, no attachment was found between the heart sacs with the right and left lungs. An incision in the main artery of the heart found one hundred percent open.

d. Lung: Right: lung color brownish red, palpable palpation of air, blunt edges, smooth surface. Pulmonary weight of fifty grams. Left: Reddish-brown deflated lung color, attached to the back of the chest cavity, no fluid, palpable palpation of sharp edge air, smooth surface. One hundred gram lung weight.

2. Stomach: The subcutaneous tissue of the stomach: found thick belly fat three centimeters. No liquid was found. In the abdominal cavity, the intestinal curtain is brownish yellow. Fill the abdominal cavity: there is a blood absorption in the inner abdominal wall measuring twice one centimeter, one centimeter left of the spine, and is a continuation of a bruise on the left-back.

a. Heart: brownish red, flat surface, touch chewy, sharp edges. Weight of three hundred and seventy-five grams. Measuring eighteen by fifteen centimeters. In the incision, not found abnormalities.

b. Spleen: not found abnormalities.

c. Stomach: filled with liquid chocolate, smooth mucous membranes.

d. Intestine and umbai worm: no abnormalities were found.

e. Kidney: Right: not found abnormalities. Left: There is blood absorption in the muscles (spinal cord just below the left kidney).



Figure 3: Internal Inspection

3. Head :

a. Under-scalp tissue: there is blood absorption in the inner skin measuring fourteen centimeters long, twelve centimeters wide.

b. Skull: Roof: on the left side of the head there are two skull fracture lines, the first fracture measuring seven centimeters extending from top to bottom is located eight centimeters above the left ear hole, the second fracture is situated to the left of the first fracture in a horizontal direction from left to right measuring fourteen centimeters is located below the tip of the first fault. Found an inverted U-shaped skull roof fracture

located at the lower end of the first fracture. Bone fracture inside. Baseline: no abnormalities and signs of violence were found.

c. Brain: It was found bleeding and blood clots between the thick membrane and brain tissue in the left brain measuring an area of eight centimetres by six centimetres with a weight of ten grams. There is bleeding in the spider membrane eight centimeters by four centimeters. At the incision of the cerebellum, there were no signs of abnormality or violence. There is a widening of the bulge in the left brain.

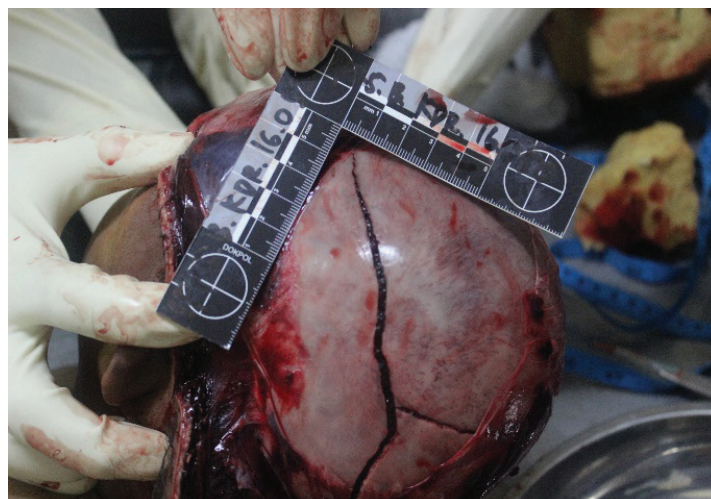


Figure 4: Skull Fracture Lines

4. Neck :

No signs of violence were found, no abnormalities were found on the incision. Including issues under the neck skin, neck muscles, thyroid gland, tongue bone, large neck blood vessels, tongue, and throat.

Discussion

One of the roles of forensic medicine is in the form of making a *visum et repertum* at the request of the investigator, the police, which is useful in assisting law enforcement in a crime involving human life. *Visum et repertum* is made based on medical examinations carried out on living victims, dead victims, or material that is thought to originate from the human body^{6,7}. For a definitive diagnosis of patient, it can be seen from the results of the CT scan where the CT scan results of the patient obtained extensive cerebral contusion in the frontal D / S lobe, the entire parietal S lobe, and part of the D parietal lobe, temporal lobe, and S occipitalis, pressing the ventricle lateral to the right and causes the deviation of the midline structure to the right as far as ± 0.9 cm, cerebral edema, os parietal D fracture, os frontalis S, dorsum sella with subgaleal hematoma of the right fronto-parieto-occipital region and from the results of an in-depth examination of the brain found dilation of cerebral blood vessels. It was found bleeding and blood clots between the thick membrane and brain tissue in the left brain measuring an area of eight centimeters by six centimeters thick with a ten-gram diameter. There is bleeding in the spider membrane eight centimeters by four centimeters⁷⁻⁹.

On an in-depth examination found in the tissue under the scalp, there is blood absorption in the inner skin measuring fourteen centimeters long, twelve centimeters wide. Upon checking in the brain, it was found that the cerebral blood vessels were widening, and bleeding and blood clots between the thick membranes and the brain tissue in the left brain were large, eight centimeters by six centimeters, with ten grams of a beret. There is bleeding in the spider membrane eight centimeters by four centimeters. The weight of the cerebrum is one thousand grams, and the cerebellum is one hundred grams. At the incision of the cerebellum, there are no signs of abnormality or violence. There is a widening of the bulge in the left brain¹⁰.

In subdural hematomas, this condition arises after severe head trauma, such as contusional bleeding resulting in a venous rupture in the subdural space. Brain shifts in acceleration and de-acceleration can attract and sever veins. When acceleration occurs, there are two events, namely the acceleration of the skull toward the impact and shifting the brain in the direction opposite the primary impact direction. Head acceleration and brain shifts are linear. Therefore, lesions that can occur are called contusion lesions. Contusional injuries under impact are called "coup" contusion lesions where there is no compression force, so there are no lesions. If there are lesions, they are called "countercoup" contusion lesions⁸.

The patient also obtained signs of sodomized scars in the form of a red wound around the diameter of seven centimeters, found uneven edge open wounds, blunt angles, muscular base, reddish color in the direction of the six-hour anus and the results of the external examination post-mortem obtained a funnel-shaped rectum. The reddish color indicates a sign of inflammation, which means the wound is still new. Found abrasions around the anus and burns with bullets that have broken the base of the epidermis^{9,11}. It is suspected that the patient experienced sexual violence. From the results of calculations based on the process of the occurrence of rigid corpses, the estimated time of death of the patient is on June 28, 2016, at 01:00 to 13:00. Because the patient's death is unreasonable, the manner of death is caused by blunt force violence seen from the type of wound found on the external examination of the patient's body in the form of bruises and blisters. The mechanism of death due to a brain hemorrhage that causes brain volume to increase so that intracranial pressure increases and herniation occurs, which creates a decrease in consciousness. If the brain volume continues to increase, the brain cannot compensate anymore, causing brain blood flow to decrease, tissue hypoxia occurs, and cause death¹¹. Wounds obtained in the anus of the patient are new wounds marked with a reddish color, can be caused by the hardness of blunt objects or objects that can cause burns, injuries can cause bleeding, but seen from the extent of the wound it is not a cause of death¹². Violence against children is an intentional act that causes harm or harm to children (both physically and emotionally). This act is carried out using force, threats, bribes, deception, and even pressure. Activities of sexual

violence against children do not involve physical contact between the perpetrator and the child as a victim. These forms of sexual violence can be in the form of rape or sexual abuse^{1,13}.

Conclusion

The boy body's exact death is expected to blunt force in the head, resulting in a skull fracture and bleeding under the lining of the brain. It occurred after he got physical and sexual assault.

Conflict of Interest: None

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Ethical Clearance: Taken from ethic committee of Bhayangkara Hospital, Kediri.

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