ABSTRACT

AUTOPSY VERBAL IN CASE OF SUDDEN DEATH IN FORENSIC AND MEDICOLEGAL INSTALLATION DR. SOETOMO DR. STATE/TEACHING HOSPITAL OF AIRLANGGA UNIVERSITY SURABAYA 1 NOVEMBER 2017 – 30 NOVEMBER 2017
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Background: Sudden death is common and usually happen to a people who are feeling healthy and having no symptom before. Any suspicions about the cause of sudden death are need to be confirmed by the doctor with the legal cause of death written in the letter of death. In order to confirm the cause of sudden death the doctor has to held an autopsy. Unluckily, there is only little number of an autopsy are held in the case of sudden death. Based on the data in Instalasi Kedokteran Forensik RSUD Dr. Soetomo, an autopsy are held only about 12% from all the case of sudden death in the periode 2014-2016. Autopsy verbal are developed in order to define the cause of death without an autopsy. The used of an autopsy verbal expected to define a valid cause of death therefore the death registration in the hospital will be good.

Methods: This research used prospective study which use primary data collected from the interview records with the family of the dead body involving a sample of 20 dead body after considering the inclusion and exclusion criteria. The study was conducted in the dead body who were on sudden death case admitted to Instalasi Kedokteran Forensik from November, 1st 2017-November, 30th 2017.

Results: Out of 20 patients with sudden death case, 75% was male. The incidence of sudden death was dominated by >5 years age group (95%). The cause of the sudden death was dominated by the cardiovascular system (55%).

Conclusion: In this study of the sudden death, males were more at risk than females where the incidence was increased by the increasing of the age. The cause of sudden death were mostly found in the cardiovascular system, followed by respiratory system, central nervous system, digestive system, and SIDS.

Keywords: Sudden Death, Autopsy Verbal, Cause of death.