

## INTISARI

**Latar Belakang** : Peristiwa penganiayaan telah menyebabkan berbagai jenis luka. Menurut R. Soesilo (dalam KUHP) berdasarkan yurisprudensi pengadilan, penganiayaan merupakan kegiatan yang menyebabkan perasaan tidak enak atau penderitaan, menimbulkan kesakitan, dan menimbulkan luka-luka.

**Tujuan Penelitian** : Penelitian yang dilakukan oleh peneliti mempunyai tujuan untuk mengetahui perbandingan jenis luka akibat penganiayaan pada pasien rawat jalan dan rawat inap di RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

**Metode** : Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif dengan pendekatan *cross sectional*. Data diambil dari rekam medis RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta sebanyak 67, 60 rekam medis masuk kriteria inklusi. Data yang digunakan adalah data rekam medis pasien pada RS PKU Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta.

**Hasil Penelitian** : Data rekam medis yang diisi secara lengkap 30 pasien rawat jalan dan 30 pasien rawat inap. Hasil uji *Wilcoxon* didapatkan signifikansi jenis luka pasien rawat jalan dan rawat inap ( $p = 0,633$ ). Hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa tidak adanya perbedaan jenis luka antara pasien rawat jalan dan rawat inap ( $p > 0,05$ ).

**Kesimpulan** : Tidak ada perbedaan jenis luka akibat penganiayaan antara pasien rawat jalan dan rawat inap.

**Kata Kunci** : jenis luka, penganiayaan, rawat jalan, rawat inap

## **ABSTRACT**

**Background :** Persecution causes various types of injuries. According to R. Soesilo (in the Criminal Code) based on court jurisprudence, persecution is an activity that causes bad feelings or suffering, causes pain, and causes injury.

**Purpose :** Research conducted by researchers has the purpose of comparing the types of injuries due to abuse in outpatients and inpatients at PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital, Yogyakarta.

**Method :** This study used an observational design with a cross sectional method. As many as 67 medical records were examined, 60 medical records were included in the inclusion criteria. The data used were patient medical records at PKU Muhammadiyah Hospital Yogyakarta.

**Results** Medical record data that is filled in complete 30 outpatients and 30 inpatients. The results of the Wilcoxon test found the significance of outpatient injuries and hospitalizations ( $p = 0.633$ ). These results indicate that there were no differences in the types of injuries between outpatients and hospitalizations ( $p > 0.05$ ).

**Conclusion :** There were no differences in the types of injuries due to persecution between outpatients and hospitalizations.

**Keywords :** Types of injuries, persecution, outpatient care, hospitalization