

CARACTERIZARE DINAMICĂ A CONSECINTELOR MEDICO-SOCIALE ALE PATOLOGIEI TRAUMATICE ÎN JUD. SIBIU

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Abstract: *The paper proposes a dynamic analysis of the main epidemiological characteristics of traumatic pathology in Sibiu County. The descriptive survey method is based on data collected from forensic acts performed by the Forensic Service of Sibiu County on the victims who suffered injuries. The study period is 2006.01.01-2010.12.31 There were analyzed the following parameters: frequency of violent/non-violent deaths; death mechanism type, interpersonal aggression form, frequency, type and number of the forensic acts addressed to the victims. The findings have led to the following conclusions: 1. we can identify a traumatic pathology etiological profile for Sibiu County characterized by significant weight of the following deaths mechanisms: hit with hard object, hanging, drowning and other death mechanisms (cumulative). Although fluctuating during the study, these values registered important levels, in excess of 2 to 10 times the weight of other mechanisms; 2. it was described a slow downward trend, evolving in parallel, for the frequency of autopsied violent/ non-violent deaths only for the past two years of the interval; 3. the frequency of the homicides during the study registered fluctuating but high levels; 4. a slow but sustained reducing of the infanticide rate was regarded (from 3 cases in 2006 to 0 cases in 2010); 5. in terms of causal relationship between criminal activity and its repercussions on the human body, there is a trend of increasing seriousness of the crimes committed by aggression, falling within Article 181 Criminal Code and Article 182 Criminal Code.*

Cuvinte cheie: *agresiune, mecanisme tanatogeneratoare, frecvență, omucideri, pruncucideri, Codul Penal*

Rezumat: *Lucrarea își propune o analiză dinamică a principalelor caracteristici epidemiologice ale patologiei traumatice în jud. Sibiu. Metoda de lucru este studiul descriptiv, pe baza datelor culese din actele medico-legale efectuate de Serviciul de Medicină Legală Sibiu pe victime care au suferit leziuni traumatice. Perioada de studiu este 1.01.2006-31.12.2010. Au fost luați în studiu următorii parametri: frecvența morților violente/neviolente; tipul mecanismului tanatogenerator; frecvența și forma de heteroagresiune, tipul și numărul actelor medico-legale adresate victimelor heteroagresiunilor. Rezultatele studiului au condus spre următoarele concluzii: 1. se poate identifica un profil etiologic al patologiei traumatice în jud. Sibiu caracterizat prin ponderea importantă a următoarelor mecanisme tanatogeneratoare: lovirea cu corp dur, spânzurarea, înecul și alte mecanisme tanatogeneratoare (cumulat). Deși fluctuante în intervalul de studiu, aceste mecanisme înregistrează valori importante, ce depășesc de 2 până la 10 ori ponderea celorlalte mecanisme; 2. există o tendință lent descrescătoare, cu evoluție în paralel, a frecvenței morților violente/neviolente autopsiate numai pentru ultimii 2 ani ai intervalului; 3. frecvența omuciderilor înscrie un traseu fluctuant în anii de studiu menținându-se însă la valori semnificative; 4. există o reducere lentă, dar susținută a frecvenței pruncuciderilor (de la 3 cazuri în 2006 la 0 cazuri în 2010), 5. din punct de vedere al raportului de cauzalitate între activitatea infracțională și repercusiunile acesteia asupra organismului uman, există o tendință de creștere a gravității infracțiunilor comise prin agresiune, încadrate în Art.181 C.P. și Art. 182 C.P.*

INTRODUCTION

In order to describe the Health status and highlight the main aspects of it's trends there are calculated specific Health indicators and indicators of effect in relation to the environment. Self inflicted and interpersonal violence are social phenomena with a complex determinism, whose magnitude in the recent decades have led them to be defined as one of the great flags of our century. If case of interpersonal secondary traumatic pathology, these studies must overcome the descriptive epidemiological frame submitted by the official reports and documents and provide the direction and the amplitude of the correlations between the individual, medical and social

components of the Health and social consequences of violence.

THE AIM OF THE PAPER

The paper proposes a dynamic analysis of the main epidemiological characteristics of the traumatic pathology in Sibiu County.

MATERIAL AND WORK METHOD

The study method is descriptive. The work material is represented by the forensic documents performed by the Forensic Service of Sibiu County on the victims who have suffered traumatic injuries. The study period was 5 years (2006-

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2010). There were included in the study the following parameters: frequency of violent/ non-violent deaths; death mechanism type, interpersonal aggression form and frequency, type and number of forensic documents. We check the data by comparing the values with those reported in the annual reports of the Forensic network [1-5].

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

The share of different mechanisms in producing violent deaths is different. The etiological agents most frequently involved in the production of violent deaths are: hit with hard object, hanging, drowning and other death mechanisms (cumulative). Hitting with hard body greatly varies within the study but in all cases showed significant statistically levels. The lowest values were reported in 2006 and 2008 (10 deaths and 12 deaths) and the highest values were recorded in 2007 (109 cases). Hanging and poisoning as death mechanisms record stable medium values. The frequency of death by hanging is constant during the study, with an average of 45 deaths per year and limits range from 42 deaths in 2010 and 48 deaths in 2007. Poisoning recorded an average of 33 deaths per year, range from 52 deaths in 2006 and 21 deaths in 2009. Drowning is another death mechanism with an average of 13 deaths per year and vary from 11 deaths in 2009 to 16 deaths in 2007. Other death mechanisms rather than those listed in Figure 1 (in the cumulative values) recorded significant but highly variable levels during the study, from 20 deaths in 2010 to 117 deaths in 2006.

Year 2008 is characterized by a peak frequency corresponding to an increase of approximately 50% of the average values recorded during the study, both for violent and non-violent deaths (434 violent deaths, 216 non-violent deaths). Averages: 292.4 violent deaths per year, 130 non-violent deaths per year. (Figure 2.) Except for 2008, in the studied period the parameters describe slow downward trends, with parallel evolution of both violent and non-violent death frequency. These trends are more pronounced in the last two years of interval. In 2010 it recorded the lowest values of violent and non-violent deaths of the interval (226 violent deaths, 101 non-violent deaths).

The parallel evolution of these parameters is a remarkable feature that can be the subject of holistic Health and

social studies in the future in order to develop effective intervention strategies.

In the studied period we can define a decreasing inconsistent trend with a parallel development of the frequencies both violence death producing circumstances: homicide / infanticide. The highest values for the incidence of homicide are found in 2006 and 2009 (15 cases each) and the lowest value of the range meets the last year of study (11 cases). The frequency of infanticide describes a downward curve, with higher values in the beginning years of the study (3 cases in 2006), 1 case in the central years and 0 cases at the ending year of study. (Figure 3)

In terms of the causal relationship between criminal activity and its repercussions on the human body, the Criminal Code defines "battery and bodily integrity or health body" [Articles 180-184 Criminal Code], stating the sentence in relation and graduating author's intention and seriousness of the offense committed.[6]

Thus, during the study it was observed a relatively consistent annual frequency of aggression employed in art. 180 Criminal Code (hitting or violence", referring to the injuries simple hitting unnoticed even obvious) [6]. The annual average is 1269.2 cases with discrete greater values in the central years of interval, especially in 2008 (1422 cases).

In Article 181 Criminal Code (body injury or...which requires health care for healing more than 60 days) [6] in 2008 are falling an estimated 10 times higher aggressions (3843 cases) than the rest of the study years. The number of 180 Art placements for the last two years is about 3 times higher than of the first two years of the interval indicating a trend of increasing seriousness of the crimes.

Article 182 C.P. refers to "serious injury/or loss of a sense organ, the termination of their function, permanent physical or mental infirmity, ugly, abortion, endangering life"[6]. There was a fluctuating trend in the frequency of aggression involved in this Art, identifying the lowest interval in the year 2008 (119 cases) and a peak in 2010 (195 cases), representing an increase of over 50% compared to 2008. Sexual assaults recorded a significant upward trend, with lower values at the onset interval (39 cases) and values about two times higher at the end of the study interval (74 cases in 2010, 67 cases in 2010).

Figure no. 1. Dynamics of death mechanisms during 2006-2010

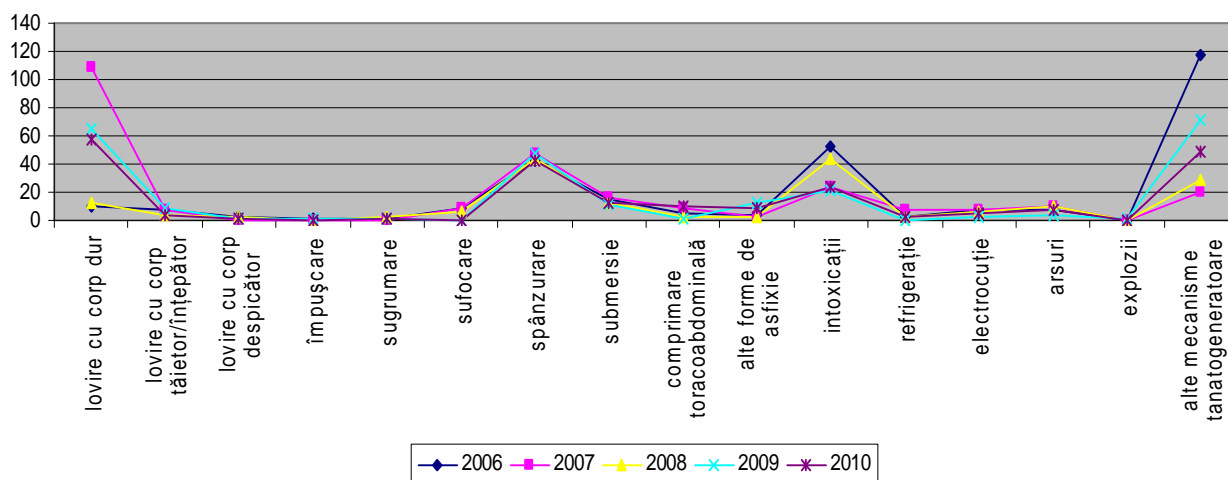


Figure nr. 2. Dynamics of the autopsies for violent/non-violent deaths during 2006-2010

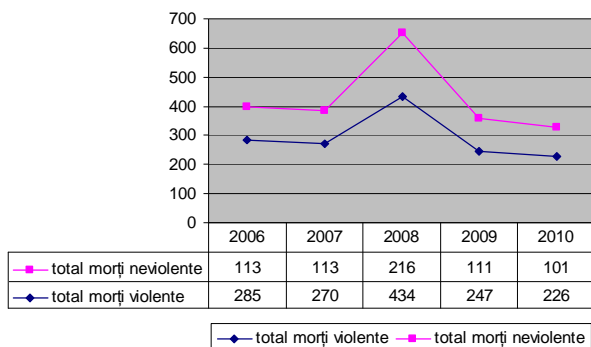


Figure 3. Violent death producing circumstances during 2006-2010

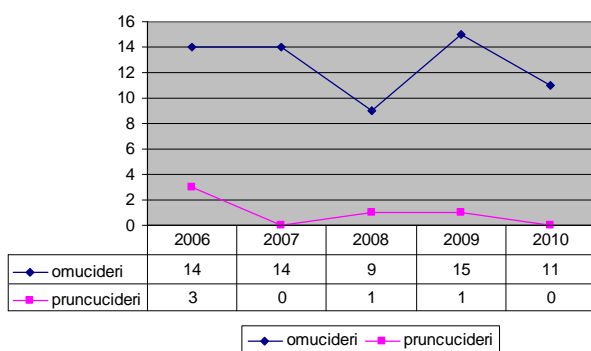
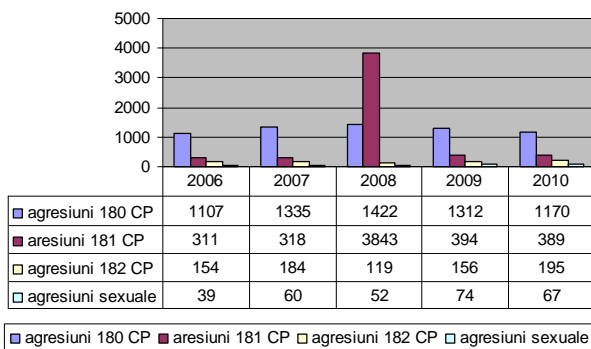


Figure 4. Forensic findings and the first forensic investigation in the period 2006-2010 on the victims of interpersonal violence



CONCLUSIONS

- we can identify an etiological profile of Sibiu County traumatic pathology, characterized by a significant weight of the following death mechanisms: hit with hard object, hanging, drowning and other death mechanisms (cumulative). Although fluctuating during the study, these values are in excess of 2 to 10 times the weight of other mechanisms;
- there is a slow downward trend, evolving in parallel, for the frequency of violent/non-violent autopsied deaths only for the last 2 years of range;
- a fluctuating rate of the homicide during the study period with significant levels;
- a slow and supported decrease of the frequency of infanticide (from 3 cases in 2006 to 0 cases in 2010);

- in terms of the causal relationship between criminal activity and its repercussions on the human body, there is an increasing trend of the seriousness of the crimes committed by aggression, falling within the Article 181 and Article 182 Criminal Code.

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