IDENTIFICATION OF THE VICTIMS OF KM SENOPATI NUSANTARA USING DNA PROFILING
A Case Report of Disaster Victim Identification

Ahmad Yudianto, Agung Sosiawan, Soekry Erfan Kusuma
Department of Forensic and Medicolegal, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University
Human Genetic Study Group Team TDC Airlangga University

ABSTRACT

Personal identification is a problem in criminal or civil cases. Determining the appropriate personal identity is very important in the investigation because of a mistake can be fatal in a judicial process. Identification of mass casualties is very important considering the certainty a person living or dead is necessary for the interests of law relating to insurance, pension, inheritance and others. In this paper reported a case report Senopati Nusantara KM victims through DNA profiling methods. Of the 11 loci examined DNA in the body of No. 07.035/008 DVI compared to ante mortem data No. 234 concluded an inclusion.

Keywords: Victim of KM Senopati Nusantara, identification, DNA profiling

Correspondence: Ahmad Yudianto, Department of Forensic and Medicolegal Faculty of Medicine Airlangga University, Human Genetic Study Group Team TDC Airlangga University

INTRODUCTION

In the accident of KM Senopati at the end of 2006 occurred in Java Sea, dozens of people missing and dead. For victims who died in the determination of identity was not difficult. However, if a victim had died a few days at sea only a body that is not intact anymore, so it requires a sophisticated method of identification.

Identification of mass casualties is very important considering the certainty a person living or dead is required for legal purposes related to insurance, pension, inheritance and others. Of the 36 dead who were sent to Dr Soetomo Hospital, Faculty of Medicine, Airlangga University, Surabaya, 12 were identified through conventional methods: dental, medical and property while the first victims identified through DNA profiling methods.

One case was identified through DNA profiling after two months buried en masse, so that the examination of specimens taken through the bone. So far the examination identification by DNA profiling in the case of mass events is still not done a lot. Personal identification is a problem in criminal or civil cases. Determining the appropriate personal identity is very important in the investigation because of the mistake can be fatal in the judicial process.

In principle, examination of one's identity requires a variety of methods ranging from simple to complex. Special to the victims of mass disasters, has determined that the identification method used is the primary: Dental, Fingerprints, DNA and secondary/supporting: Visual, Property, and Medical. However, in certain cases where the victim was difficult to stay intact bones or no longer the only way is DNA profiling. So that in case of identification that can not be identified as alternative conventional examination through DNA profiling. Bones and teeth is one of the specimens that have resistance to various external factors, eg temperature, decay, and others.

CASE REPORT

The result of body examination for victim bodies 07.035/008 KM Senopati No DVI, was headless corpses wearing pink pants (pink) which is made of cloth and has experienced further deterioration. The examination of the pelvic bone revealed that the body was female. On the measurement of long bones was found between body height from 155.5 to 165.5 cm. On examination of the body known union epiphyseal pelvic bone aged 28-32 yr.

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On March 28, 2007 a search for his family (children) who lost a drowning victim KM Senopati Nusantara. As for the data (No 234) is a woman, 28 years old, height 165 cm, weight is slightly overweight. And carry pink ribbons (pink) derived from his pants.
DISCUSSION

In the Disaster Victim Identification (DVI), the identification of died victims is using several methods. In identifying always done in ways that easy and uncomplicated. If simple method cannot overcome the problem, a more elaborate one is needed. Furthermore, in identifying not only use one way only, in every way possible to be checked, this is important because more and more similarities found in the more accurate. Identification minimally requires two methods. In principle easier identification process is only to compare the data suspect the victim (ante mortem), who obtained from families with data from an unknown victim (post mortem).
mortem), the more matches the higher the accuracy. With the primary methods use only one way only, while in secondary/supporting method at least two ways are used.

According to Sopher (1976), in principle, the personal identification of the victims died in the field of forensic medicine is a series of benchmarking data from the examination of corpses (postmortem data) data with the suspect or the victim while still alive (ante mortem data). The data will then be compared with data belonging people suspected of being a victim, the data can be obtained from family, medical records, dental records, police data and so forth. Compatibility between ante mortem and postmortem data will narrow the number of suspected victims. Thus it is increasingly strengthening allegations that the victim is actually people who had suspected all along.

DNA examination on the victim beyond recognition, no longer based on physical characteristics of the victim, but on the regions (loci) DNA of the victim. This examination is based on the fact that human DNA turns out to be an individual and specific. This means that the composition of the human DNA is unique for every individual, so it can be used to distinguish individuals from each other. In the identification by DNA profiling method, in principle, the DNA is the smallest unit and there are descendants in all living creatures ranging from microorganisms to higher level organisms such as humans, animals and plants.

According to Notosoehardjo (2000) DNA content of each network has different depending on the structure and the composition of its cell. Most tissue with core cells and a small portion of the connective tissue generally has a high DNA content. Every part of the human body can be taken as a specimen because the core of every cell in the body of a person to have identical DNA sequences, in which a child received a number of basically the same genetic material from the mother and biological father (the law of inheritance Mendel) (Notosoehardjo 2003).

In case No. 07.035/008 bodies, from the identification of medical examination results showed bodies roughly age women 28-32 years old and height is between 155.5 and 165.5 cm, while the property was an only pink pant. While the ante mortem data (No 234) was obtained Female, 28 years old, height 165 cm, weight is slightly overweight and carrying a piece of pink fabric (pink) derived from his pants.

From both the data obtained from both medical and have similar properties. Both data, obtained either from medical examination and the property, showed similarities. In terms of property, possible matched similarities of the pieces of cloth can still be found, either in its color or material. However, the outcome is regarded as having lower value in identification, requiring further examination through DNA profiling identification.

Examination of DNA profiling through the sample clavicular bone No 07.035/008 DVI bodies compared with the blood of the alleged father (Tn.S 70 y) and the blood of the alleged mother (Ny.Hj.T 53 y). This inspection method using the Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) using 11 loci. From the examination of 11 loci through DNA profiling concluded that clavicular bone No 07.035/008 a DVI inclusion bodies. So that these bodies are Nn.S 28 y son of Mr. and Ny.Hj.T S

CONCLUSION

Identification of mass casualties is very important considering the certainty a person living or dead is required for legal purposes related to insurance, pension, inheritance and others. From the examination of the bodies through DNA profiling 07.035/008 No DVI on the 11 loci concluded with the inclusion of data mortem ante No. 234.

REFERENCES