

Legal Protection of Patient Data Privacy In Health Services At Regional General Hospitals Cut Meutia North Aceh

Annisa Amelia Lubis, Henry Aspan, Marice Simarmata

Abstract

This study aims to analyze the influence of entrepreneurship training, access to capital, and government support on the productivity of Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the urban areas of Medan. MSMEs are one of the strategic sectors in the national economy, particularly in absorbing labor and strengthening the local economic base. However, MSME productivity still faces various structural obstacles, including limited managerial capacity, difficulties in obtaining financing, and weak public policy support. The research method used is a quantitative approach with an explanatory design. The sample was determined purposively, with a total of 92 active MSME actors in Medan City as respondents. Data analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression with the assistance of SPSS version 26. The results indicate that both partially and simultaneously, entrepreneurship training, access to capital, and government support have a positive and significant effect on MSME productivity. The R Square value of 0.564 indicates that 56.4% of the variation in MSME productivity can be explained by these three variables. These findings highlight the importance of an integrated approach that combines capacity building, improved access to financing, and optimized government policy. This study recommends enhancing financial literacy, promoting digital transformation, and fostering cross-sector collaboration as policy agendas to strengthen the competitiveness and sustainability of urban MSMEs.

Keywords: Legal Protection, Data Privacy, Patients, Hospitals

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Introduction

The development of the health sector is basically aimed at increasing awareness, willingness and ability to live a healthy life for everyone to realize an optimal degree of health as one of the elements of welfare as mandated by the Preamble to the Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia in 1945.

The implementation of health development includes health efforts and resources must be carried out in an integrated and sustainable manner in various fields and the advancement of science and technology has improved the level of community welfare and awareness of healthy living. This affects the increasing need for services and equity which includes manpower, facilities, and infrastructure, both in quantity and quality. Therefore, arrangements are needed to protect the providers and recipients of medical services (Darwaman et al., 2023).

In today's digital era, the protection of patient data privacy in healthcare services in hospitals is becoming increasingly important and complex. Along with the advancement of information and communication technology, sensitive medical information can be easily disseminated and accessed by unauthorized parties. Therefore, the analysis of legal protection of patient data privacy is very relevant in this discussion.

One aspect that needs to be analyzed is the legal regulations that govern patient data privacy in Indonesia. Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health provides an important legal basis in this regard. In this provision, it is mandated that every doctor is obliged to maintain the confidentiality of everything he knows because of his position. This includes the patient's personal and sensitive medical information.

Medical and health workers who dedicate their lives to humanity will always prioritize obligations over their rights or personal interests. In carrying out their duties, for medical personnel and health workers, "*Aegroti Salus Lex Suprema*" applies, which means that patient safety is the highest law (the main one). The obligations of doctors and nurses consist of general obligations, obligations to sufferers, obligations to colleagues and obligations to oneself (Darwaman et al., 2023).

Law enforcement against violations of patient data privacy is also a challenge in itself. The sanctions given to these violations are often inadequate or do not provide sufficient deterrent effect for the perpetrators. This makes legal protection of patient data privacy still vulnerable to abuse (Budi, 2023).

Legal protection of patient data privacy in the context of health services in hospitals, especially at the Cut Meutia General Hospital, North Aceh, is a very important topic in today's digital era. As the use of information technology in the healthcare industry increases, the question of how to protect patients' personal and sensitive information is becoming increasingly urgent. In this regard, the Health Act and regulations related to data privacy are an important foundation for protecting patients' rights.

One of the relevant regulations is (Kemenkes RI. Undang-Undang Republik Indonesia No. 17, 2023) concerning Health, which covers aspects of patient data protection. From the Health law that everyone's health information is included in the scope of confidentiality and privacy. This places a huge responsibility on hospitals and medical personnel to maintain the confidentiality of patients' medical information.

However, the implementation of this legal protection still poses several challenges. One of them is the lack of awareness and adequate understanding among medical personnel about the importance of patient data privacy. This can lead to unintentional violations of patient privacy, such as disclosure of medical information without appropriate consent (Fitriani, 2022).

The medical profession in terms of before carrying out its duties has pronounced the oath of allegiance to the medical profession, namely the *Hippocrates Oath* which is highly upheld

by medical personnel not only in Indonesia but also in the international world. In general, the privacy of patient data in hospitals is generally the same as at the Cut Meutia General Hospital North Aceh, provide medical documents more or less will contain the patient's identity, the results of the examination which includes complaints and disease history of the patient, the results of the examination at the first time, diagnosis, what type and action is given, approval of the action by the patient or relative, The names and signatures of the medical personnel who handled and others that are filled in the medical records (Dessy Listiawati M. & Sidi, 2023).

At the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh, there are the number of inpatients and inpatients from 2022, 2023 and 2024 (Starting from January to July) as follows:

Table 1. Number of Inpatients and Outpatients from 2022, 2023 and 2024

No.	Year	Hospitalization	Outpatient
1	2022	14.827	98.059
2	2023	15.578	126.662
3	2024 (From January to July)	8.756	79.747

From the table, the management of patient data on a large scale, especially for hospitals with a high volume of patients, demands the implementation of a strong security system. In inpatient services, patient data recorded during the treatment period is more susceptible to leakage because it is accessed by various parties such as doctors, nurses, and other medical and health personnel. In the context of outpatients, although the duration of interaction with hospitals is shorter, electronic data management through health information systems also opens a gap for the risk of misuse or theft of patient data. Therefore, hospitals, especially the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh, must use data security technology with access control and periodic monitoring to ensure the confidentiality of patient information is maintained, regardless of whether the patient is hospitalized or outpatient.

Law enforcement against violations of patient data privacy is also a complex issue. The sanctions given are often inadequate to prevent violations that will occur later. Therefore, cooperation between government agencies, hospitals, and other related parties is needed to increase understanding, strengthen regulations, and improve effective law enforcement. By strengthening awareness, appropriate regulations, and strict law enforcement, it can be ensured that patients' privacy rights are respected and medical information remains safe, especially at the Cut Meutia General Hospital in North Aceh.

1. Problem Formulation

- a. What are the problems in protecting patient data privacy in health services at the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh?
- b. What is the legal protection for patient data privacy in health services at the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh?

Methods

The type of research used in this study is empirical juridical which in other words is a type of sociological legal research and can also be called field research, which is to examine the applicable legal provisions and what happens in reality in society (Waluyo, 2008). The data collection method carried out in this study is through Interviews, Data analysis in this study uses qualitative analysis methods as data analysis based on quality, quality and real

characteristics that apply in society. How to analyze data in this study by collecting materials sourced from legal materials based on concepts, theories, laws and regulations, doctrines, expert opinions, legal principles or the researcher's own views related to the analysis of legal protection of patient data privacy in health services (Study at the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh).

Result and Discussion

1. Problems in Protecting Patient Data Privacy in Health Services at the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh

a. Factors Affecting Patient Data Privacy Protection

The principle of law is as the basis or basis for the upholding of legal regulations which is a value that is seen as related to the arrangement of society to achieve an orderly, safe and just life of society. The material truth of the existence of a legal system that is the formal basis of a legal system refers to the principles that are the basis of all applicable legal rules as positive laws that must be obeyed based on the place where the rules apply (Atmadja, 2018).

The legal principle that is used as the basic foundation of positive legal rules is actually an abstraction of a more general rule and its application is broader than the provisions of the applicable positive legal norms. The principle of law is born from the results of thought or from human conscience which can cause humans to be able to sort out good things and bad things, the existence of justice and the absence of justice and human things or not (Asyhidie, 2017).

The protection of patient data privacy in hospitals is the most important aspect in maintaining the security of confidential medical information. Although various regulations have been put in place to protect patient data privacy, there are still many factors that affect the effectiveness of patient data privacy protection. These factors include technological aspects, internal hospital policies, and awareness among medical personnel, health workers and patients about the importance of data privacy.

One of the main factors that affect the protection of patient data privacy is the use of technology. With more and more hospitals turning to electronic medical record systems, the risk of data leakage is increasing. Electronic medical record systems, although they facilitate access and management of patient data, are vulnerable to cyberattacks if they are not equipped with a strong security system. Many hospitals have not fully implemented technology or strict access controls, opening up opportunities and loopholes for those who do not have the authority to access patient privacy data.

In addition, internal hospital policies also play a very important role in protecting patient data privacy. Many hospitals still do not have adequate and compliant standard procedures in handling patient data, especially related to data access and storage. This weak and lacking policy often leads to patient data being misused or shared without permission, which can violate the patient data privacy rights that have been regulated in Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health. The lack of internal oversight and periodic audits of the implementation of patient data protection policies is also a factor in this case.

At the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh, for the protection of patient data privacy, there are several factors that can affect the data protection itself, namely there must be a separation strategy between personal data and health data, so that if there is a leak in one of the data, the data thief does not get the complete data. Then it is necessary to align personal data protection with medical ethics in the health sector.

In addition, another factor that is no less important is the awareness and training of medical personnel and health workers. In general, there are many cases of patient data privacy violations caused by *human error*, such as negligence in securing medical records or errors in digital data management. Without a deep understanding of the importance of hospital data privacy, medical personnel and healthcare workers can inadvertently disclose patient information to unauthorized parties. Therefore, it is important for hospitals to provide ongoing awareness and training regarding the understanding of regulations related to patient data privacy to all medical and non-medical staff.

Another problem that often arises and occurs is the lack of technological infrastructure in many hospitals, especially in remote areas. Lack of investment in digital security technology and adequate IT infrastructure is a barrier for hospitals to implement data protection standards that are in line with regulations. This is a factor that causes some hospitals to still use manual methods in managing patient data, which is vulnerable to loss or leakage of information.

In addition to the technology issues and internal policies above, patients' lack of understanding of the rights obtained by patients is also the most important factor that affects data privacy protection for patients. Many patients are unaware that patients have the right and obligation to know how the data is used and stored by hospitals. The lack of understanding of data privacy means that patients cannot demand the protection that patients should receive and this is often taken advantage of by irresponsible parties.

To address these factors and issues, hospitals need to invest in technology security infrastructure, develop stricter data protection policies, and increase awareness and training for staff and patients. Collaboration between governments, healthcare institutions, and technology providers is also needed to create a safe healthcare environment and effectively protect patient data privacy rights.

b. The Role of the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital in North Aceh in Protecting Patient Data Privacy in Health Services

Patient data privacy is one of the most important aspects that must be maintained by hospitals in providing health services. As an institution entrusted with managing highly confidential medical information, hospitals have a great responsibility to ensure that patients' personal data is protected from unauthorized access and misuse. Hospitals must have adequate security measures in place to ensure that patients' privacy is not violated in the healthcare process.

One of the main steps that hospitals must take is the implementation of information security technology. The use of technology such as access control systems is the most important thing in maintaining the confidentiality of patients' electronic medical records. The existence of this system can prevent unauthorized parties from accessing patient data and limit who can access the data based on the roles and responsibilities of each party in a health institution. Hospitals that do not implement such technology are vulnerable to the threat of cyberattacks, which can lead to data leaks that harm patients (Supriyadi, 2019).

In addition to technology, the hospital's internal policies also play an important role in protecting the privacy of patient data. Clear policies and regulations regarding who can access patient data, how it is stored, and when data can be disclosed are the most important things in keeping patient medical information safe. This policy should be enforced through regular training and education for medical and non-medical staff, ensuring that each individual in the hospital understands the responsibility of maintaining patient privacy.

However, despite adequate policies and technology, human factors are often the main cause of data leaks. Mistakes caused by medical staff's ignorance or negligence, such as leaving medical records open or accidentally leaking patient information, can undermine data privacy protection efforts. With continuous training and understanding of data security, it is necessary to minimize these risks. Hospitals need to integrate data privacy education into staff onboarding programs and ensure regular monitoring of data security practices.

Supervision is also one of the efforts that can be made by hospitals to ensure compliance with data privacy standards. Regular monitoring is very effective in identifying potential security loopholes that occur. Hospitals must also ensure that they not only implement policies, but also conduct periodic evaluations and improvements to close weaknesses and shortcomings that may exist in the data protection system in hospitals (M. Hidayat, 2021).

In addition to the internal role of hospitals, collaboration with third parties such as health technology service providers is also needed to protect the privacy of patient data. Cooperation with technology vendors to ensure that health systems are in accordance with health safety standards is very important. Healthcare providers involved in the management of medical data must comply with strict regulations and security standards to ensure that patient data is not misused.

Overall, the role of hospitals in protecting patient data privacy is very important by involving various aspects, ranging from technology, internal policies, to human factors. Success and success in maintaining the privacy of patient data will increase public trust in the health system and ensure that highly personal medical information remains secure in the healthcare process.

In protecting the privacy of patient data at the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital in North Aceh, it is to ensure that patient data in the Hospital can only be accessed by authorized users, ensuring that only authorized persons can have access to medical record data, ensuring that the system used to store medical data is always updated with the latest security patches, Provide training to medical staff on the importance of data privacy and how to avoid breaches.

Regarding hospitals, it has an important role in protecting the privacy of patient data, both inpatients and outpatients. The more patients that are served and receive health services by hospitals, the greater the amount of personal data that must be managed and protected. Inpatient data is typically more complex because it includes in-depth medical records related to diagnosis, treatment, and medical procedures performed during the treatment period. On the other hand, outpatient data, while simpler, still involves medical information that is private and requires equal protection. With the increasing number of inpatients and outpatients, the challenges in maintaining data privacy are also getting bigger.

The following are the number of inpatients and outpatients at the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh from 2022, 2023 and 2024 (Starting from January to July) as follows:

Table 2. Number of npatients and outpatients at Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh from 2022, 2023 and 2024

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Managing patient data on a large scale, especially for hospitals with high patient volumes, demands the implementation of a strong security system. In inpatient services, patient data recorded during the treatment period is more susceptible to leakage because it is accessed by various parties such as doctors, nurses, and other medical and health personnel. In the context of outpatients, although the duration of interaction with hospitals is shorter, electronic data management through health information systems also opens a gap for the risk of misuse or theft of patient data. Therefore, hospitals, especially the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh, must use data security technology with access control and periodic monitoring to ensure the confidentiality of patient information is maintained, regardless of whether the patient is hospitalized or outpatient.

In addition to technology, hospitals must also adjust internal policies and staff training according to the type and volume of data being managed. For example, hospitals with higher inpatient numbers may need more sophisticated systems to securely manage data access, while hospitals that handle more outpatients need to focus on data protection through health apps or electronic medical record systems that can be accessed remotely. With a structured, needs-based approach, hospitals can effectively manage patient data privacy, even in scenarios with large patient numbers.

c. Legal Consequences of Patient Data Privacy Violations

Violations of patient data privacy in hospital health services have significant legal consequences. Patient data privacy is protected by various regulations, such as Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health and the Regulation of the Minister of Health, which is equivalent to the issuance of Minister of Health Regulation Number 24 of 2022 concerning Electronic Medical Records. Violations of patient data privacy can result in administrative sanctions to criminal sanctions for hospitals and medical personnel and health workers involved in patient data privacy violations. The patient has the right to have a guarantee of protection of his personal data and when such rights are violated, the patient can file a lawsuit against the responsible party.

In addition to legal sanctions, violations of patient data privacy can also have an impact on the hospital's reputation. Public trust in health care facilities is highly dependent on the integrity of the institution in maintaining the confidentiality of patients' personal data. When patient data privacy is misused or leaked, it can lead to a decrease in patient trust, which can ultimately affect the number of patients who choose to use the hospital's services.

In the event of serious violations, the hospital may be subject to fines or even revocation of operational permits. This provision is listed in the regulations that govern health services and patient data privacy. In some countries, such as Indonesia, violations of the newly enacted Personal Data Protection Law can result in considerable fines and civil liability (Putri, 2021).

In addition to the legal aspect, there are also social consequences for patients whose data is breached or leaked. For example, leaked medical data could be misused for unethical purposes, such as discrimination in health or employment insurance. This condition further worsens the position of patients, especially patients who have very confidential medical conditions. In the long run, a breach of patient data privacy not only affects the patient's individual life but can also create uncertainty regarding data security in healthcare.

The protection of patient data privacy requires a strict security system and consistent compliance from the hospital. Failure to implement adequate security protocols can be considered negligence, potentially giving rise to civil lawsuits from the aggrieved party. Hospitals must be proactive in maintaining data security by implementing periodic information and monitoring systems as well as regular staff training to ensure that patient data is not leaked or misused (Wulandari, 2022).

Furthermore, the legal consequences of the violation of patient data privacy are real and significant. Whether from a legal, social, or economic standpoint, the violation of patient data privacy carries far-reaching harms. Therefore, the protection of patient data privacy must be a top priority for every hospital in providing quality and safe health services for patients and the community.

2. Legal Protection of Patient Data Privacy in Health Services at the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh

a. Legal Protection of Patient Data Privacy in Health Services at the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh

Regarding the legal protection of patient data privacy in health services in hospitals, it is very important to maintain public trust in the health system. Patient data, which includes medical and personal information, is protected by legislation designed to ensure that it is not misused or accessed without permission. One of the legal foundations in Indonesia is Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health, which regulates the obligation of hospitals, health workers and medical personnel to maintain the confidentiality of medical records from patients. Violations of these rules can be subject to legal sanctions in the form of administrative, criminal and civil sanctions.

In addition, legal protection of patient data privacy also includes aspects of hospital responsibility to ensure adequate security systems are in place. Hospitals must implement strong digital security protocols, such as restricted access to prevent unauthorized access to patient data. In the digital age, the risk of data leaks is very high, so hospitals must regularly conduct security audits and training for their staff to ensure that patient privacy is always maintained (J. M. Sinaga, 2020).

Another legal obligation is the obligation to notify the patient in the event of a data breach. It is the obligation for hospitals to report and provide information in the event of a data leak incident to the authorities and provide information to affected patients. This provides transparency and allows patients to take the necessary steps to protect themselves from potential data misuse.

If the patient's data privacy is breached, the patient has the right to file a lawsuit against the hospital or the responsible party. This lawsuit may be brought on the basis of violation of privacy rights or negligence, depending on the context of the breach. In addition, patients can also seek compensation for losses experienced by patients, such as financial or emotional losses arising from misuse of health information and patient data privacy (Tasiwar, 2018).

Furthermore, legal protection of patient data privacy is not only the responsibility of hospitals, but also an important part of the health system as a whole. With the increasing threat to data security in the digital age, regulations and legal protection about health have become increasingly important and urgent to continue to be strengthened to protect patients' rights in receiving safe and reliable health services.

At the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital North Aceh, structurally there is a Medical Record Committee, the Medical Record Committee will provide a solution if there is a violation/related to the law in collaboration with the board of directors, the Leadership and the Ethics Committee of the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital North Aceh to solve problems if there are officers or employees/staff who are related to or stumble upon legal problems.

Legal protection of patient data privacy in hospitals is essential in maintaining human rights related to the confidentiality of personal information. Legally, this protection is provided through various regulations designed to prevent unauthorized access and misuse of data. Further regulations are contained in Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health. The Hospital is obliged to maintain the confidentiality of the patient's medical records and any information related to the medical record may only be disclosed to certain parties on the basis of a court order, written consent from the patient, or a regulated legal obligation. This provides a strong legal basis for patients to sue in the event of a data leak or breach (Yusman, 2019).

Legal protection of patient data privacy is not only passive but also in the form of an obligation to protect data, besides that it is also active through patient rights guaranteed by laws and regulations. Patients have the right to know and obtain how such data is treated and have full access to medical information relating to the patient's condition. In addition, patients also have the right to claim compensation in the event of a violation of data privacy that is detrimental to the patient (Hakim, 2020).

However, even though existing regulations are adequate, the implementation of legal protection is often still a challenge. In some cases, data leaks occur due to weak law enforcement or hospital non-compliance with safety standards. This shows that existing laws need to be supported by stronger oversight and enforcement mechanisms. Oversight by relevant authorities, such as the Ministry of Health and independent agencies, should be strengthened to ensure that hospitals comply with all provisions regarding patient data privacy. In addition, the public also needs to be encouraged to be more active in exercising their rights in the event of a violation, including through legal mechanisms such as civil lawsuits or reporting to law enforcement officials.

b. Limitations in Implementing Patient Data Privacy Protection at the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh

The protection of patient data privacy at the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh, is a legal obligation regulated by various regulations in Indonesia. However, in its implementation, there are a number of limitations that hinder efforts to protect patient data privacy. One of the most major limitations that hospitals face is the lack of adequate infrastructure and technology to ensure the security of patient data. In some cases, hospitals using digitalization-based health information systems face the risk of data leakage resulting from weak security systems. Although Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health has required hospitals to maintain the confidentiality of patients' medical records, in fact there are still hospitals that are not able to fully use and implement appropriate digital security.

In addition, technological limitations are also related to the existence of human resources (HR) who have not been properly trained in managing and protecting patients' personal data. There are still health workers and administrative staff who still do not understand the importance of maintaining the confidentiality of patient data and are often negligent in implementing existing privacy policies. In general, violations of patient data privacy often occur due to human resource negligence, such as mishandling data or providing access to unauthorized parties. Therefore, there is a need for more special efforts in providing training and education as well as socialization to all human resources in hospitals regarding the protection of patient data privacy (Ridwan & Sari, 2021).

At the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital in North Aceh, there are no limitations in implementing legal protection so far. However, there are obstacles in the form of manual storage, which until now at the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital in North Aceh still uses manual storage. Because the number of patients themselves is increasing day by day, the number of patient data is increasing but the storage space is inadequate, in the future the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital of North Aceh will use an Electronic Data Storage System as an Implementation of the Minister of Health Regulation Number 24 of 2022 concerning Electronic Medical Records. So that later problems in terms of data storage can be solved at the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh.

The limitations in implementing patient data privacy protection are also due to the lack of clarity in the responsibilities and oversight mechanisms for the implementation of regulations in hospitals. Although the Ministry of Health plays a role in overseeing the implementation of data protection standards in hospitals, these monitoring mechanisms are often not effective. There are still hospitals that do not carry out regular and continuous monitoring, so that patient data privacy violations are often not detected until patient data leak violations occur. The lack of supervision results in weak law enforcement against patient data privacy violations in hospitals.

Legal limitations can also be felt from the weakness or lack of strict sanctions for hospitals that violate patient data privacy provisions. In practice, many cases of violations are not followed by the imposition of heavy sanctions so that they do not provide a deterrent effect for hospitals or parties involved in the violation or leak of patient privacy data. In fact, in the legal protection of data privacy, clear and firm sanctions are needed to provide legal protection and ensure compliance with all parties to applicable regulations (Nugroho, 2020).

The provision and application of strict sanctions against perpetrators of violators of patient data privacy is a deterrent effect for the parties who violate it, considering that based on Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health, there are 3 aspects of sanctions for violators, namely criminal sanctions, administrative sanctions, and civil compensation.

Despite the various limitations that exist, the protection of patient data privacy must still be a priority in the healthcare system. There is a need for collaboration between parties involved in health services such as governments, hospitals, and the technology sector to strengthen the digitization of data protection and ensure that existing regulations can be effectively implemented in practice. The development of more sophisticated data security technology, continuous human resource training, and stricter supervision are important steps that must be taken to overcome limitations in the implementation of patient data privacy protection in hospitals. Thus, legal protection of patient data privacy can be implemented to the maximum, in line with national standards based on applicable regulations.

c. Efforts to Improve the Patient Data Privacy Protection System at the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh

The protection of patient data privacy is one of the most important things in the implementation of health services in hospitals. In recent years, efforts to improve patient data privacy protection systems have become increasingly a concern, especially with the development of information technology that has a major impact on health data management. Hospitals need to increase the capacity of the technology system used in patient data management. The use of a more secure health information system can help prevent data leaks or unauthorized access. Although in reality there is still only technology still limited to large hospitals, while small hospitals often do not have adequate resources to implement and protect patient data privacy protection systems.

Human resource development (HR) is also an important effort to improve the protection of patient data privacy in hospitals. Many privacy violations that occur in hospitals are caused by staff negligence in maintaining the confidentiality of patient data. For this reason, there is a need for continuous training on the importance of patient data security and how to implement privacy protection policies must be provided to all staff, including health workers, medical personnel and administration. With more trained human resources and understanding the responsibility of protecting patient data privacy, the risk of data leakage can be minimized.

The effort made by the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital in North Aceh so far is to have backup data in the form of hard copies. Once at the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh, there was a problem with the protection of patient data privacy. There were a few years ago there was some data or Patient status that was not found and from the manual storage side it was caused because it was tucked away due to very limited storage space. Sometimes data that has been in active for more than five (5) years or has been active will usually be lowered and even mixed with other data.

The action of the North Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital in response to the incident is to give a warning to the officers and the North Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital itself will take better steps in terms of data storage and make a more adequate and safe storage place or space for patient data, then sort out which data is active and inactive. by entering the data through the Electronic system of the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh.

Another effort that can be made is to strengthen internal and external supervision of hospitals in terms of implementing patient data privacy protection. Periodic monitoring and evaluation conducted by independent parties can help ensure that hospitals comply with established data protection standards. In addition, the government also needs to play an active role in overseeing the implementation of data protection policies in hospitals, for example by creating a reporting mechanism that makes it easier for patients to report privacy violations experienced.

In the legal context, stricter enforcement of sanctions is also part of efforts to improve the patient data privacy protection system. Currently, many cases of data privacy violations are not followed by the imposition of adequate sanctions, so that they do not have a deterrent effect for the perpetrators. With stricter law enforcement, hospitals are expected to be more serious in implementing patient data protection standards in accordance with applicable laws. The improvement of the legal system also needs to be supported by stricter regulations and as a deterrent effect, including provisions on administrative, criminal, and civil sanctions for violating parties (Hakim, 2020).

Cooperation between hospitals, governments, and information technology companies is also important to ensure the successful improvement of patient data privacy

protection systems. Hospitals cannot operate alone in the face of the challenges of patient data leaks or breaches, but rather need to collaborate and work with information technology companies to provide data security solutions. This collaboration and cooperation is very important to enable the development of a more up-to-date technological protection system and be able to anticipate risks of violations and leaks of patient data privacy in providing health services.

Thus, efforts to improve the patient data privacy protection system in hospitals, especially the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh, must be carried out comprehensively and continuously, starting from increasing legal regulations, especially hospital SOPs, adopting safer technology, developing human resources, to stricter supervision. From this, legal protection of patient data privacy in health services can be realized properly, so that patients' trust in the health service system at the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital in North Aceh can be maintained.

Conclusion

1. One of the main factors that affect the protection of patient data privacy is the use of technology. With more and more hospitals turning to electronic medical record systems, the risk of data leakage is increasing. Electronic medical record systems, although they facilitate access and management of patient data, are vulnerable to cyberattacks if they are not equipped with a strong security system. Many hospitals have not fully implemented technology or strict access controls, opening up opportunities and loopholes for those who do not have the authority to access patient privacy data.

Managing patient data on a large scale, especially for hospitals with high patient volumes, demands the implementation of a strong security system. In inpatient services, patient data recorded during the treatment period is more susceptible to leakage because it is accessed by various parties such as doctors, nurses, and other medical and health personnel. In the context of outpatients, although the duration of interaction with hospitals is shorter, electronic data management through health information systems also opens a gap for the risk of misuse or theft of patient data. Therefore, hospitals, especially the Cut Meutia Regional General Hospital, North Aceh, must use data security technology with access control and periodic monitoring to ensure the confidentiality of patient information is maintained, regardless of whether the patient is hospitalized or outpatient.

2. Regarding the legal protection of patient data privacy in health services in hospitals, it is very important to maintain public trust in the health system. Patient data, which includes medical and personal information, is protected by legislation designed to ensure that it is not misused or accessed without permission. One of the legal foundations in Indonesia is Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health, which regulates the obligation of hospitals, health workers and medical personnel to maintain the confidentiality of medical records from patients. Violations of these rules can be subject to legal sanctions in the form of administrative, criminal and civil sanctions.

If the patient's data privacy is breached, the patient has the right to file a lawsuit against the hospital or the responsible party. This lawsuit may be brought on the basis of violation of privacy rights or negligence, depending on the context of the breach. In addition, patients can also seek compensation for losses experienced by patients, such as financial or emotional losses arising from misuse of health information and patient data privacy. Furthermore, legal protection of patient data privacy is not only the responsibility of hospitals, but also an important part of the health system as a whole. With the increasing threat to data security in the digital age, regulations and legal protection about health have

become increasingly important and urgent to continue to be strengthened to protect patients' rights in receiving safe and reliable health services.

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