Juridical Study of the Implementation of Informed Consent in Guaranteeing Patients' Rights Based on Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health

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Abstract

The development of modern health services places patients as legal subjects who have fundamental rights to information, security, freedom to determine medical actions, and legal protection for every health service they receive. One of the main instruments in ensuring such protection is *informed consent*, which is the approval of medical measures given after the patient has obtained a complete explanation of the diagnosis, purpose of action, procedures, risks, benefits, and available medical alternatives. Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health provides a more comprehensive regulatory strengthening of the protection of patients' rights through regulations regarding the right to health information, approval of medical measures, the responsibility of medical personnel, and the obligations of health service facilities. This study aims to analyze the implementation of *informed consent* in ensuring the protection of patients' rights based on Law Number 17 of 2023, identify obstacles to its implementation, and assess its effectiveness in preventing medical disputes and malpractice. The research method used is descriptive with a normative and empirical juridical approach through the analysis of laws and regulations, health law doctrines, scientific literature, and health service practices. The results of the study show that although *informed consent* has become a mandatory procedure and has a strong legal basis, its implementation still faces various obstacles such as administrative formalities, limited patient understanding, information inequality, weak medical communication, and suboptimal institutional supervision. This condition has the potential to reduce the effectiveness of patient legal protection and increase the risk of legal disputes. However, the implementation *of informed consent* that is carried out in a substantive manner is able to provide legal protection for patients as well as medical personnel, maintain the patient's right to autonomy, and strengthen the legitimacy of medical actions. In conclusion, *informed consent* is a strategic legal instrument in the patient protection system in Indonesia, but its effectiveness requires national standardization, increased legal education and professional ethics, strengthening institutional supervision, and optimizing medical communication in order to realize health services that are fair, transparent, and oriented to patient rights.

Keywords: *Informed Consent, Protection of Patient Rights, Medical Malpractice*.

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Introduction

The development of modern health services

The development of modern health services shows significant changes along with the advancement of science, medical technology, and a change in the paradigm of health services. In the past, health services tended to be doctor-centered, which focused on the authority of medical personnel in decision-making. However, in the development of the modern health system, there has been a shift towards patient-centered care, which is a health service that puts the patient at the center of attention in the treatment process. This approach emphasizes the importance of patient involvement in medical decision-making, respect for patients' values, needs, and preferences in the healthcare process. In addition, the application of technologies such as telemedicine, electronic medical records, and health information systems further strengthens the efficiency and quality of modern health services. In the practice of health services, the relationship between doctors and patients is not only social or medical, but also a legal relationship that gives rise to rights and obligations for both parties. The relationship is usually born from a therapeutic transaction, which is an agreement between the doctor and the patient in the context of an effort to cure the disease. Through this relationship, doctors have the obligation to provide medical services in accordance with professional standards, standard operating procedures, and the principle of prudence in medical practice. Instead, patients are obliged to provide honest information about their health conditions and follow treatment recommendations from doctors. The legal relationship can also give rise to legal liability in the event of medical negligence, both in the form of civil, criminal, or administrative liability.

As a more patient-oriented healthcare system develops, respect for patients' rights has become a very important principle in the practice of medical services. Patients' rights include the right to obtain clear information about the diagnosis of the disease, the medical measures to be taken, the risks that may occur, and the available treatment alternatives. In addition, patients also have the right to give consent to medical procedures through the informed consent mechanism, the right to confidentiality of medical data, and the right to receive safe and quality health services. Respect for patients' rights is not only a moral and ethical obligation of health workers, but also part of legal protection for patients to prevent medical disputes in health service practices.

Principles of Informed Consent

The principle of informed consent is an important part of modern healthcare practice that emphasizes respect for patients' right to information before receiving medical treatment. Informed consent is basically consent given by the patient or family after obtaining a complete explanation of the diagnosis, procedures, benefits, risks, and possible complications that may occur. However, in practice, there is often a potential for medical disputes caused by the patient's lack of understanding of the information provided by medical personnel. This can happen due to the use of difficult medical terms, limited communication between doctors and patients, and knowledge gaps between healthcare providers and service recipients. This condition has the potential to cause misunderstandings that then develop into lawsuits or medical disputes if the results of the action are not in accordance with the patient's expectations.

To strengthen legal protection and improve the quality of the relationship between medical personnel and patients, the Indonesian government strengthens health regulations through Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health. This law affirms the patient's right to obtain clear and complete information before medical action is performed, while regulating the obligation of medical personnel to document the approval process of medical procedures appropriately. The regulation aims to increase transparency, accountability, and communication standards in health services so as to minimize the occurrence of medical disputes in the future. In addition, this regulation also encourages the improvement of public health literacy so that patients are able to understand medical information better and actively participate in decision-making related to their health services.

The Urgency of Implementing Informed Consent in Health Service Practice.

The implementation of informed consent in health service practice has a very important urgency as a form of respect for the patient's right to autonomy in determining the medical procedure he or she will receive. In the context of health ethics and law, informed consent is a communication process between medical personnel and patients that aims to provide clear and complete information about the diagnosis of the disease, the purpose of the medical procedure, the procedure to be performed, the benefits, risks that may arise, and other available alternative actions. Through this process, patients are given the opportunity to understand their health condition as a whole so that they can make decisions consciously and without coercion. Therefore, the implementation of informed consent is not only an obligation of medical professionals, but also an important part of legal protection efforts for patients in the modern health care system.

Apart from being a form of respect for patients' rights, the implementation of informed consent also has a strategic role in preventing conflicts or medical disputes between patients and health workers. When medical information is conveyed openly, clearly, and understandably by patients, the level of trust in medical personnel and health care institutions will increase. On the contrary, the lack of transparency of information is often one of the main causes of misunderstandings that can develop into legal disputes. Therefore, the implementation of informed consent consistently and in accordance with ethical standards and health regulations is an important step in creating health service practices that are accountable, transparent, and oriented towards patient safety.

Problem Formulation

1. How is the implementation of informed consent in ensuring the protection of patients' rights based on Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health?
2. What are the obstacles faced in the implementation of informed consent for the protection of patients' rights in Indonesia?
3. What is the role of informed consent in ensuring the protection of patients' rights?

Research Objectives

1. Analyze the legal provisions regarding informed consent in Indonesian health law.
2. Examining the implementation of informed consent in health service practice.
3. Assess the role of informed consent in ensuring the protection of patients' rights.

Research Benefits

This research is expected to provide theoretical benefits in the development of science, especially in the field of health law and medical ethics. This study can enrich the academic literature on the application of legal principles in health service practice, especially related to the relationship between medical personnel and patients and the application of the principle of consent to medical actions. In addition, this research is also expected to be a reference for the development of further research that examines legal and ethical aspects in health services, so as to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the importance of protecting patients' rights and the professional responsibilities of medical personnel in modern medical practice.

Practically, the results of this study are expected to provide useful recommendations for various parties involved in the health service system. For medical personnel, this research can be considered in improving the understanding and application of legal principles and ethics in health service practice. For hospitals or health care institutions, this research can provide input in the formulation of policies and operational procedures related to the protection of patients' rights and the implementation of medical action approvals. Meanwhile, for policymakers in the health sector, the results of this research are expected to be one of the references in formulating

more effective regulations or policies to improve the quality of health services while providing better legal protection for medical personnel and patients.

Literature Review

Concept of Informed Consent

The concept *of informed consent* is one of the fundamental principles in modern health service practices related to respect for patients' autonomy rights. In general, *informed consent* can be interpreted as consent given by the patient or his family to a medical procedure after receiving a complete explanation from the medical personnel regarding the health condition, diagnosis of the disease, the purpose of the medical procedure, the procedure to be performed, and the risks and benefits of the action. This concept has developed as awareness of the importance of protecting patients' rights in health services increases, so that the relationship between doctors and patients is no longer paternalistic, but rather emphasizes communication and mutual agreement in determining the medical actions to be taken. Informed consent as stipulated in Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health has a fundamental role in ensuring the protection of patients' rights while improving the quality of ethical and accountable health services. Through this mechanism, patients obtain complete, honest, and easy-to-understand information about the diagnosis, the purpose of medical measures, risks, benefits, and treatment alternatives, so that they are able to make conscious decisions without coercion. The main benefits of informed consent lie not only in strengthening the principle of individual autonomy, but also in establishing a trust-based therapeutic relationship between medical personnel and patients, minimizing the potential for legal disputes, and increasing patient adherence to the agreed therapy plan. In addition, the consistent implementation of informed consent reflects professional medical practices and in accordance with national legal standards, so that it becomes an important instrument in realizing a health service system that is transparent, fair, and oriented towards patient safety.

The provisions regarding informed consent in Article 293 paragraph (1) and paragraph (5) of Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health emphasize that every medical action must be preceded by the consent of the patient or his family after being provided complete and understandable information, so that the decisions taken truly reflect the patient's free will and awareness. Paragraph (1) emphasizes the obligation of medical personnel to convey information related to diagnosis, purpose of action, procedures, risks, complications, and alternative treatments, as a basis for patients to make rational and responsible choices. Meanwhile, paragraph (5) provides exceptions in certain circumstances, such as medical emergencies, where actions can be taken without prior consent in order to save lives or prevent serious disability. Overall, this arrangement strikes a balance between respect for patient autonomy and professional responsibility of healthcare workers, while strengthening legal certainty and protection for both parties in healthcare practice.

In health service practice, *informed consent* has several important elements that must be met so that the consent given by the patient is considered ethically and legally valid. The first element is the provision of medical information, which is the obligation of doctors or health workers to provide clear and complete information about the diagnosis, procedures, actions, benefits, and risks that may occur. The second element is patient understanding, which means that the patient must fully understand the information provided before making a decision. The third element is voluntary consent, which is the patient's decision given without any pressure, coercion, or manipulation from other parties.

In addition, another important element of *informed consent* is the patient's legal capacity, which means that the patient must have the legal and mental ability to make decisions regarding the medical measures he or she will receive. If the patient does not have this capacity, approval can be given by the family or legal guardian in accordance with the applicable legal provisions. The final element is the documentation of consent, which is usually outlined in the form of a written form as proof that the patient has received an adequate explanation and

approved the medical measures to be performed. This documentation has an important role as a form of legal protection for patients and medical personnel in the event of a medical dispute in the future.

In general, the purpose of implementing *informed consent* in health services is to ensure the protection of patients' rights while increasing transparency in medical practice. Through the process of providing adequate information, patients can actively participate in decision-making regarding medical actions related to their health. In addition, the implementation of *informed consent* also aims to build a more open and trusting relationship between medical personnel and patients, as well as minimize the occurrence of conflicts or medical disputes that often arise due to a lack of communication or understanding between the two parties.

Patients' Rights in Health Services

Patient rights are an important part of the implementation of health services which aim to ensure the protection, dignity, and safety of patients in the medical service process. In the modern health care system, patients are no longer seen as mere objects of medical action, but as subjects who have the right to receive fair and humane treatment. One of the main rights of patients is the right to obtain clear, complete, and easy-to-understand medical information about their health conditions, including diagnosis, medical action plans, benefits, risks, and possible treatment alternatives. This information is the basis for patients to understand their health conditions so that they can actively participate in the decision-making process regarding the medical measures to be taken.

In addition to the right to obtain information, patients also have the right to determine the medical procedures they will receive. This right is closely related to the principle of patient autonomy in health services, namely the patient's freedom to accept or refuse medical procedures after obtaining an adequate explanation from health workers. In medical practice, the implementation of this right is realized through the mechanism of approval of medical actions (*informed consent*). With this approval, patients have the opportunity to consider various medical aspects before making a decision. The application of this principle aims to create a more transparent and balanced relationship between medical personnel and patients and prevent medical actions from occurring without the patient's consent.

In addition, patients also have the right to secure and quality health services, as well as the right to privacy and confidentiality of medical information. The right to safe service is related to the obligation of health workers and health service facilities to provide services in accordance with professional standards, medical service standards, and applicable operational procedures. Meanwhile, the right to medical privacy and confidentiality requires health professionals to maintain the confidentiality of all information regarding a patient's health condition, including medical record data, unless necessary for legal purposes or with the consent of the patient concerned. The protection of patients' rights is an important part of creating ethical, professional, and patient-oriented health services.

Informed Consent in a Health Law Perspective

From a health law perspective, *informed consent* is a fundamental principle that is the basis for the implementation of medical actions between health workers and patients. According to Irsyam Risdawati in the book *Informed Consent in Medical Practice with a Value of Justice Approach* (2024), *informed consent* is not only understood as administrative consent given by patients before medical procedures are performed, but also as a communication process that ensures the fulfillment of patients' rights to obtain clear, honest, and complete information about their health conditions. The approach to the value of justice presented in the book emphasizes that every medical action must be carried out by considering the balance between the professional authority of medical personnel and the protection of the rights and dignity of patients. Thus, *informed consent* is one of the important instruments in creating fair, transparent,

and health-oriented health service practices that are oriented towards the protection of patients' rights.

In terms of legal basis, the implementation *of informed consent* in Indonesia is closely related to various regulations in the health sector that regulate the obligation of medical personnel to provide information before performing medical procedures. In the practice of health law, the approval of a medical procedure is an important condition for a medical procedure to be considered legally valid. Without the patient's valid consent, medical actions have the potential to have legal consequences for medical personnel. Therefore, according to Irsyam Risdawati, the existence of *informed consent* has a function as a legal protection mechanism that not only protects patients, but also provides legal certainty for medical personnel in carrying out their profession. This principle affirms that any medical procedure must be carried out on the basis of adequate information and consent given consciously by the patient.

In addition, the implementation of *informed consent* is also closely related to the legal relationship between doctors and patients. The relationship is basically a form of legal relationship known as a therapeutic agreement, which is an agreement between the doctor and the patient in the context of an effort to cure the disease. In this relationship, doctors have a professional obligation to provide medical services according to professional standards and provide a complete explanation of the medical actions to be taken. Meanwhile, patients have the right to obtain information and make decisions regarding the medical procedures they will receive. With *informed consent*, the legal relationship between doctors and patients becomes more transparent and balanced, so that it can minimize the potential for medical disputes and increase public trust in health services.

Research Methodology

This research is a normative legal research conducted through an analysis of laws and regulations and concepts in health law that are relevant to the research problem. The approaches used include a statute approach to examine applicable legal provisions, a conceptual approach to understand various concepts and doctrines in health law, and an analytical approach to in-depth examine the application of legal norms in health service practice. The source of legal materials in this study consists of primary legal materials, namely Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health and various laws and regulations related to medical practice; secondary legal materials in the form of health law books, scientific journals, and the results of previous research; and tertiary legal materials such as legal dictionaries and legal encyclopedias that support the understanding of legal terms and concepts used. The data collection technique is carried out through literature studies and documentation studies, namely by examining various literature, legal documents, and scientific sources related to the research object.

Results

Implementation of informed consent in ensuring the protection of patients' rights

The implementation of informed consent in health services is a fundamental instrument that ensures the protection of patients' rights through respect for the principle of autonomy, namely the patient's right to receive complete information and consciously determine the medical procedures to be undertaken. In the modern healthcare system, informed consent does not only function as an administrative consent, but as a process of legal and ethical communication between doctors and patients. Patients are required to obtain an explanation of the diagnosis, purpose of action, procedures, benefits, risks, and alternative therapies before giving consent. According to the Principles of Biomedical Ethics, respect for patient autonomy is a key pillar of bioethics that places patients as active subjects in medical decision-making. In Indonesia, this principle is strengthened through Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health, which affirms informed consent as a form of substantive legal protection for patients.

In health service practice, the implementation of informed consent still faces various challenges, especially low patient health literacy, the use of complex medical terms, and limited communication time between medical personnel and patients. Many patients sign consent forms without fully understanding the medical consequences they will face. Recent research shows that informed consent in Indonesia is still often seen as an administrative formality rather than a real two-way communication process. This condition is exacerbated by a paternalistic culture, where doctors often dominate clinical decision-making so that patients' autonomy rights are less than optimal. As a result, legal protection for patients has not been fully achieved effectively.

From a legal perspective, informed consent has a protective function for patients while providing legal legitimacy for medical personnel. Legally obtained consent can prevent unauthorized medical procedures, reduce the potential for medical disputes, and serve as legal evidence in the event of malpractice lawsuits. On the other hand, incompleteness of information, weak documentation, or approval without adequate understanding can lead to civil, administrative, or criminal consequences. Various juridical studies confirm that the effectiveness of informed consent is highly dependent on the quality of therapeutic communication and the adherence of medical personnel to the principles of health law. Therefore, informed consent must be understood as a substantive legal protection mechanism, not just a formal document.

Optimizing the implementation of informed consent requires a multidimensional approach through national standardization of medical consent procedures, strengthening health law and professional ethics education for medical personnel, improving public health literacy, and more effective institutional supervision. This reform is important so that informed consent truly functions as a mechanism to protect patients' rights, prevent medical disputes, and strengthen health service accountability. With effective implementation, informed consent can create a health service system that is fair, transparent, professional, and oriented towards respect for human dignity.

The Role of Informed Consent in Ensuring the Protection of Patients' Rights

Informed consent has a very fundamental role in ensuring the protection of patients' rights in the health care system, especially as a legal mechanism to protect patients from medical actions carried out without valid consent. In Indonesian health law, any medical procedure that is invasive or risky must be preceded by the patient's consent after obtaining complete information about the diagnosis, purpose of the action, benefits, risks, and alternative therapies. This principle affirms that the patient's body cannot be the object of unilateral medical action without conscious consent as a form of respect for the right to individual autonomy. Without *informed consent*, medical actions have the potential to be categorized as a violation of the law, both civilly, administratively, or criminally. Therefore, *informed consent* serves as a preventive protection against the possibility of unauthorized medical actions that can harm patients physically, psychologically, and legally. In this context, *informed consent* is not only a formal obligation of doctors, but also a tangible form of protection of patients' human rights in modern health services.

In addition to protecting patients from medical actions without consent, *informed consent* also plays a strategic role in preventing medical disputes between patients and health workers. Many medical disputes arise due to a lack of communication, the patient's ignorance of the risks of the action, or the lack of clarity of information provided before the medical procedure is performed. Through the implementation *of substantive informed consent*, patients are given the opportunity to comprehensively understand their medical condition and make decisions based on adequate information. This process helps reduce misunderstandings, increase transparency, and build trust between doctors and patients. Informed *consent* documentation is also an important legal evidence if there is a dispute about the medical procedure provided in the future. Thus, *informed consent* functions as a legal risk mitigation

instrument that can minimize the potential for malpractice lawsuits, civil disputes, and criminal charges against medical personnel. Good implementation will create a more harmonious and professional therapeutic relationship.

In the legal relationship between doctor and patient, *informed consent* provides important legal certainty for both parties. For patients, *informed consent* guarantees the right to information, the right to make medical choices, and the right to refuse certain actions as they wish. For doctors, *informed consent* provides legal legitimacy that medical procedures are carried out based on legal consent and according to procedures. The doctor-patient relationship in health care is basically a therapeutic legal relationship based on trust, agreement, and professional responsibility. With *informed consent*, this relationship becomes more juridically clear because there is evidence that the doctor has carried out his informative obligations, while the patient has exercised his or her right to make conscious decisions. This legal certainty is essential in creating balanced protection, avoiding criminalization of medical personnel who act according to standards, and ensuring that patients do not lose their legal rights. Thus, *informed consent* is an important basis in creating a fair and accountable health service system.

Informed consent is a legal and ethical instrument that has a central role in ensuring the protection of patients' rights, preventing medical disputes, and providing legal certainty in the doctor-patient relationship. Although the regulatory framework in Indonesia has been quite strong through Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health and its derivative regulations, implementation in the field still faces challenges in the form of administrative formalities, limited patient literacy, and suboptimal medical communication. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen through the standardization of national procedures, improve health law education for medical personnel, more effective institutional supervision, and empower patients through legal and health literacy. With optimal implementation, *informed consent* not only functions as a consent document, but as the main pillar of legal protection that ensures justice, safety, and respect for the dignity of patients in Indonesian health services

Challenges of Implementing Informed Consent

The implementation of *informed consent* in health services in Indonesia still faces various challenges that affect the effectiveness of patient rights protection and legal certainty for medical personnel. One of the main obstacles is the low health literacy of patients, namely the limited ability of patients to understand medical information, procedures of action, risks, benefits, and legal consequences of the consent given. Many patients still have a low level of health education, making it difficult to understand the complex medical terms or clinical procedures described by healthcare professionals. This condition causes the consent given to be often formal without substantial understanding. In fact, the principle of *informed consent* requires that consent must be given consciously, voluntarily, and based on adequate information. Low health literacy can reduce the quality of patient decision-making, increase information inequality, and potentially cause disputes if the results of medical actions are not as expected. Therefore, increasing public health literacy is an important element in optimizing the implementation of *informed consent*.

The next obstacle is communication between doctors and patients, which often does not run effectively. In health service practice, medical communication often takes place in a hurry due to limited service time, high workload of medical personnel, and a paternalistic culture that still places doctors as the dominant party in medical decision-making. As a result, the explanations given to the patient are often less detailed, use technical terms that are difficult to understand, or do not provide enough space for the patient to ask questions and consider his or her medical options. Ineffective communication can cause patients to sign consent documents without really understanding the actions to be taken. This situation not only weakens the principle of patient autonomy, but also increases the risk of misunderstandings, dissatisfaction, and legal conflicts. Thus, the quality of doctor-patient communication must be seen as the main component in the implementation of *informed consent*, not just an administrative complement.

In addition to patient and communication factors, another important challenge is the understanding of medical personnel on the legal *aspects of informed consent* that are still diverse. Some medical professionals still view *informed consent* as an administrative obligation to avoid lawsuits, rather than as an instrument of protecting patients' rights and an integral part of professional ethics. Lack of understanding of legal consequences, both in the civil, criminal, and administrative realms, can cause *informed consent* procedures to be implemented suboptimally. For example, the consent form is only given for signature without adequate explanation, or the documentation is done incompletely. This has the potential to create legal vulnerability for medical personnel in the event of disputes or suspected malpractices. Therefore, improving health law education, professional ethics, and legal responsibilities of medical personnel are urgent needs in the national health service system. A strong understanding of the legal aspects will improve the quality of services and reduce the risk of violation of patients' rights.

The challenges of implementing *informed consent* in Indonesia show that the success of its implementation depends not only on the existence of legal regulations, but also on the readiness of patients, the quality of medical communication, and the legal competence of health workers. Low patient health literacy, weak doctor-patient communication, and limited legal understanding of medical personnel are the main obstacles that can reduce the effectiveness of legal protection in health services. Therefore, a comprehensive strategy is needed in the form of improving public education, reforming health service communication, strengthening legal and ethical training for medical personnel, and nationally standardizing *informed consent* procedures. With these steps, *informed consent* can function optimally as a mechanism to protect patients' rights, prevent medical disputes, and strengthen a health service system that is fair, transparent, and oriented towards respect for human dignity.

Conclusion

The implementation of *informed consent* in the Indonesian health care system is a fundamental element in ensuring the protection of patients' rights, strengthening the legal relationship between doctors and patients, and creating legal certainty in medical practice. Based on the provisions in Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health and its derivative regulations, *informed consent* does not only function as an administrative consent, but as a substantive legal instrument that affirms the patient's right to information, the right to determine medical measures, and protection from medical actions without consent. Through the correct application *of informed consent*, patients are guaranteed respect for their autonomy, while medical personnel gain legal legitimacy in carrying out professional actions according to health service standards. Thus, *informed consent* has a strategic position as a key pillar in the protection of modern health law that is oriented towards justice, transparency, and respect for human rights.

However, the effectiveness of the implementation of *informed consent* still faces various serious challenges in health service practices. Low patient health literacy, suboptimal doctor-patient communication, excessive administrative formalities, and limited understanding of medical personnel on legal aspects are the main obstacles that can reduce the quality of the implementation of medical action approvals. This condition has the potential to cause information inequality, weaken patients' autonomy rights, and increase the risk of medical disputes and alleged malpractice. Therefore, the success of *informed consent* is not only determined by the strength of regulation, but also by the quality of public education, the effectiveness of therapeutic communication, the integrity of medical personnel, and a consistent institutional surveillance system.

Optimizing the implementation of *informed consent* requires a comprehensive approach through national standardization of medical consent procedures, strengthening health law and professional ethics education for medical personnel, improving legal and public health literacy, and reforming a more patient-centered health service culture. With these measures, *informed*

consent can function optimally as a mechanism to protect patients' rights, prevent legal disputes, and strengthen the accountability of medical services in Indonesia.

Suggestions

Optimizing the implementation of *informed consent* in Indonesian health services requires strengthening technical regulations through national standardization of medical procedure approval procedures, improving health law education, professional ethics, and therapeutic communication for medical personnel, as well as more effective institutional supervision in all health care facilities. In addition, increasing health literacy and public legal awareness of patient rights must be a priority through continuous public education so that patients are able to better understand medical information and make conscious decisions. Synergy between the government, health institutions, medical personnel, and the community is needed to ensure that *informed consent* is implemented not only as an administrative formality, but as a substantive legal protection mechanism that guarantees patients' rights, prevents medical disputes, and creates a health service system that is fair, transparent, professional, and oriented towards respect for human dignity.

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