

Research Horizon

ISSN: 2808-0696 (p), 2807-9531 (e)

Research Horizon

Volume: 05

Issue: 06

Year: 2025

Page: 2977-2986

Citation:

Rahma, A., & Prayuti, Y. (2025). Legal implications of Law Number 17 of 2023 on Health for SOPs and risk management in hospitals. *Research Horizon*, 5(6), 2977-2986.

Article History:

Received: October 2, 2025

Revised: November 4, 2025

Accepted: December 10, 2025

Online since: December 31, 2025

Legal Implications of Law Number 17 of 2023 on Health for SOPs and Risk Management in Hospitals

Alifiyyah Rahma^{1*}, Yuyut Prayuti¹

¹ Universitas Islam Nusantara, Bandung, Indonesia

* Corresponding author: Alifiyyah Rahma (alifiyyah.rahma25@gmail.com)

Abstract

The promulgation of this law marks a paradigm shift in Indonesia's health law system, emphasizing accountability, transparency, and patient safety as the core principles of healthcare service delivery. This study aims to analyze the legal implications of the enactment of Law Number 17 of 2023 on Health for the formulation of standard operating procedures and the implementation of risk management in hospitals. The method used in this research is library research with a normative juridical approach. The findings indicate that the changes in legal norms under Law Number 17 of 2023 have led to the necessity of adjusting hospital SOPs to be oriented toward risk analysis and patient safety. The implementation of risk management is now viewed as a legal obligation inherent in healthcare institutions rather than merely a managerial instrument. This research also reveals an urgent need for hospitals to establish legal risk management units to anticipate potential legal disputes and strengthen legal protection for medical personnel. The conclusion of this study emphasizes that the enforcement of the new Health Law brings positive implications in strengthening a legally grounded, professional, and equitable hospital governance system.

Keywords

Health Law, Hospital, Law Number 17 of 2023, Risk Management, Standard Operating Procedures.

1. Introduction

The development of the healthcare system in Indonesia requires improvements in the quality and safety of services provided by hospitals (Salman et al., 2024). Hospitals, as healthcare providers, have a major responsibility to ensure patient safety, the effectiveness of medical procedures, and the efficiency of organizational management. The complexity of healthcare services gives rise to potential risks, whether from a medical, administrative, or legal perspective. The implementation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and risk management is a fundamental components that determine the success of hospitals in providing safe, high-quality, and legally compliant services (Taufiq, 2019). SOPs serve as written guidelines to ensure consistency in actions, while risk management aims to minimize the possibility of incidents that could threaten patient safety or the reputation of healthcare institutions (Hernawati et al., 2023).

The enactment of Law Number 17 of 2023 on Health has brought significant changes to hospital governance in Indonesia. This regulation expands the scope of hospitals' legal responsibilities by emphasizing service quality and patient safety as stated in Article 173 paragraph (1) letter b, as well as the obligation to identify and mitigate risks as mentioned in Article 176. As a result, hospitals must adjust their internal work systems, including the preparation of SOPs and risk management, to be in line with the new principles of health law. These regulatory changes give rise to the need for new academic studies, as every hospital is required to integrate the principle of patient safety into all of its operational activities, not only in medical practice but also in human resource management, logistics, and incident reporting (Herwati et al., 2021).

Previous studies by Pascarella et al. (2024) and Sermhattakit and Sae-Lim (2025) have discussed the importance of risk management in hospitals, such as studies on healthcare workers' perceptions of the implementation of clinical risk management and patient safety. Most of these studies only highlight technical and procedural aspects, such as risk identification, incident reporting systems, or occupational hazard mitigation, without examining the normative impact of changes in health regulations on internal hospital mechanisms. Legal studies on Law Number 17 of 2023 still focus on the legal liability of health workers and service institutions, without touching on the implications for the development of SOPs and the implementation of risk management as an instrument of legal compliance. There is a research gap in the relationship between new health legal policies and the reformulation of risk management systems and hospital SOPs (Widjaja, 2025).

The novelty of this research lies in its approach, which simultaneously connects legal and managerial dimensions (Dihartawan et al., 2024). This study not only examines the changes in legal norms regulated in Law Number 17 of 2023 but also analyzes how these regulations affect the development, implementation, and supervision of SOPs and risk management systems in hospitals. This interdisciplinary approach enriches academic discourse by integrating legal analysis with healthcare quality management practices (Al-Assaf et al., 2024). The results of this study are expected to contribute conceptually to the development of regulation-based and risk-based hospital governance, while offering practical recommendations for hospital management in adjusting internal policies in accordance with the new law.

This study departs from the assumption that it has a significant influence on the restructuring of the SOP system and risk management in hospitals, both in terms of legal substance and operational implementation. Hospitals that adjust their internal policies to the new provisions are expected to have better legal compliance, service quality, and patient safety. Considering this background and gap, this study aims to

analyze the legal implications of SOP development and risk management in hospitals (Prayoga et al., 2023; Aritonang, 2024).

This study aims to analyze the legal implications of the enactment of Law Number 17 of 2023 on Health for the formulation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and the implementation of risk management in hospitals. This study explores the obstacles encountered in applying these regulations at the managerial level and proposes a conceptual framework to guide the development of SOPs and risk management aligned with patient safety and legal compliance principles. The results of this study are expected to make a real contribution to the development of hospital governance that is more responsive to the dynamics of national health regulations and to strengthen legal protection efforts for patients and health workers in Indonesia.

2. Methods

This study uses a literature study method (library research) with a normative juridical approach, which focuses on analyzing the legal norms contained in legislation and related academic literature. The choice of research design is based on the research objective, which is to analyze the legal consequences of the enactment of Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health on the preparation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and risk management in hospitals. Therefore, the normative approach is considered the most relevant for examining the principles, norms, and legal implications of these regulations. The target of this research is not an empirical population or sample, but rather various legal materials categorized as primary, secondary, and tertiary.

Primary materials include Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health, as well as implementing regulations related to the preparation of SOPs and risk management in health care facilities. Secondary legal materials include books, scientific articles, previous research results, and relevant health law journals. Tertiary legal materials include legal dictionaries, encyclopedias, and other supporting sources that help clarify the research concepts. Data collection techniques were carried out through systematic searches of literature and legal documents using academic databases such as Google Scholar, DOAJ, and national legal journal portals (Tahir, 2023). The research procedure included the stages of identifying legal issues, classifying legal materials, analyzing the interrelationships between norms, and interpreting the legal implications of the application of the latest Health Law on hospital management. The data obtained was then analyzed using descriptive qualitative analysis methods, by describing and interpreting the contents of the regulations and the views of legal experts to find the relationship between regulatory changes and the development of SOPs and the implementation of risk management in hospitals. Through this analysis, the study is expected to provide a comprehensive understanding of the legal consequences arising from the implementation of the health service management and administration system in Indonesia.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1. Legal Implications for Hospital SOPs

The enactment of Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health has brought substantial legal changes to hospital governance in Indonesia, particularly regarding the formulation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the implementation of risk management. This regulatory update represents not only a normative adjustment but also an adaptation of the legal system to the dynamic social, technological, and professional medical environment. The law aims to strengthen legal certainty for health workers and patients by unifying previously fragmented

legal norms and positioning law as a mechanism to balance legal certainty, benefit, and substantive justice in health services (Lakoro et al., 2025).

Modern legal certainty theory is crucial for understanding these implications. Legal certainty in healthcare is not solely determined by formal legal norms but also by the alignment of internal hospital regulations, such as director regulations, clinical guidelines, and SOPs, with national laws and policies (Hutajulu et al., 2025). Misalignment between internal regulations and positive law can create conflicts of authority, unclear responsibilities, and legal risks for healthcare institutions. Therefore, harmonization between the national legal system and hospital operational policies is essential for achieving functional legal certainty.

Integrated legal protection theory further clarifies the law's role in safeguarding both patients and healthcare workers. Law Number 17 of 2023 establishes a clear legal foundation for medical professionals while strengthening liability mechanisms in the event of medical errors (Tamon et al., 2025). Preventive legal protection is realized through SOPs that incorporate procedural and ethical standards, whereas repressive legal protection manifests in medical dispute resolution and proportional sanctions (Hadjon, 1987). The updated legal system aims to balance patients' rights to safe services with healthcare workers' rights to perform their duties under legal certainty.

From the perspective of regulatory risk management, hospitals are now required to integrate legal compliance with operational procedures. Legal-based risk management includes digital risk control, data security, and adherence to medical information protection standards (Koten, 2020). It encompasses not only the prevention of medical errors but also the mitigation of potential administrative and ethical violations, reinforcing hospitals' accountability, transparency, and adaptability to legal developments (Edwards, 2021; UNDP, 2022).

This study found that there have been substantial changes to the legal framework governing the provision of health services in Indonesia, particularly in terms of the formulation of SOPs and the implementation of risk management in hospitals. This law not only updates the legal norms previously regulated in the Health Law, but also reaffirms the repositioning of the legal responsibility of health service institutions in ensuring the quality and safety of patients (Tungga, 2023). This change indicates a shift in the health law paradigm from a procedural administrative regulation model to a good health governance approach that emphasizes legal compliance, service effectiveness, and the protection of patient rights.

Every update to legislation has direct implications for the administrative, operational, and legal obligations of healthcare institutions. Hospitals, as public service entities, have complex legal responsibilities, including the obligation to ensure that all service activities are carried out in accordance with valid SOPs and based on systematic risk analysis. Every regulatory change requires the reconstruction of internal management systems to comply with the new legal provisions. Law Number 17 of 2023 positions hospitals not only as providers of medical services but also as legal entities that are required to ensure patient safety through measurable policies, procedures, and risk control systems (Aurelia et al., 2025).

Explicitly, this law affirms three main principles of health governance, namely patient safety, accountability, and transparency. These three principles are normative pillars that must be realized through the development of SOPs and the implementation of continuous risk management. The principle of patient safety directs hospitals to identify, assess, and control clinical risks that could cause injury or harm to patients. The principle of accountability requires all health workers and hospital managers to be responsible for their professional actions, while the principle of transparency demands openness of information in the service process, including incident reporting and medical audits (Ginanjari et al., 2025).

The Health Law indirectly requires the integration of legal and managerial approaches in hospital management. The application of risk management is now understood not only as a quality management tool, but also as a form of legal compliance with positive legal norms that regulate patient safety and legal protection (Miandi & Peristiowati, 2022). This means that a hospital's failure to implement risk analysis-based SOPs not only impacts service quality but can also lead to legal consequences in the form of civil, administrative, or criminal liability. This change marks the dawn of a new era of health law governance, where the implementation of SOPs and risk management becomes a strategic instrument in achieving safe, effective, and legally equitable health services.

Regulatory changes through Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health have complex legal consequences for the formulation of standard operating procedures and the implementation of risk management in hospitals. To understand these implications, this study is based on two relevant legal theoretical frameworks, namely health law theory and legal protection theory, which are conceptually interrelated in realizing a health service system that is fair, accountable, and patient-safety oriented. From the perspective of law enforcement theory by Soekanto (2007) explains that the success of law enforcement is determined by five main factors, namely legal substance, law enforcement officials, resources or facilities, society, and legal culture.

This theory emphasizes that the law will not be effective if it only remains at the normative level without being supported by consistent implementation mechanisms and legal awareness among policy implementers (Nur, 2024). The implementation of Law Number 17 of 2023, law enforcement includes how the provisions of the law are translated concretely into internal hospital policies, including the preparation of SOPs, supervision of their implementation, and the application of sanctions for violations of medical or administrative procedures. This theory positions hospitals not only as objects of law, but also as subjects of law enforcement that play an active role in ensuring compliance with health law norms.

Law enforcement in the health sector must also be understood systemically. The effectiveness of law is highly dependent on the integration of legal structure (enforcing institutions), legal substance (applicable rules), and legal culture (public awareness of the law). In the context of hospitals, legal structure is reflected in supervisory agencies and internal compliance units, legal substance is manifested through regulations such as Law Number 17 of 2023 and its derivative regulations; while legal culture is reflected in the professional attitude of health workers towards ethics and legal responsibility. Effective law enforcement requires the integration of these three aspects so that there is no gap between legal norms and health service practices.

Legal protection theory is the normative foundation for understanding how the law functions to protect the rights of patients and healthcare workers. Hadjon (1987) distinguishes between two forms of legal protection: preventive legal protection and repressive legal protection. Preventive legal protection is provided before a violation occurs, with the aim of preventing disputes or losses. In the context of hospitals, this form of protection is manifested through the formulation of clear SOPs, service standards that comply with regulations, and the implementation of an effective risk management system to identify and control potential medical errors. Meanwhile, repressive legal protection is applied after a violation or dispute has occurred, for example through mediation mechanisms, the Indonesian Medical Disciplinary Honorary Council (*Majelis Kehormatan Disiplin Kedokteran Indonesia*/MKDKI), or settlement in a general court.

The theory of legal protection has also evolved in the modern context, where law is not only viewed as a tool for punishing violations, but also as an instrument for ensuring substantive justice. Law Number 17 of 2023 seeks to strengthen the legal

position of health workers through procedural certainty and more explicit limitations of liability, while also providing legal guarantees for patients to obtain safe and quality medical services (Tamon et al., 2025). This approach reflects the concept of integrated legal protection that balances the rights and obligations between medical personnel and patients, thereby creating a fair, ethical, and transparent legal relationship. Law enforcement ensures that every provision in Law Number 17 of 2023 can be applied consistently through operational instruments such as SOPs and risk management systems (Siregar, 2023). Legal protection ensures that this implementation is not only oriented towards administrative compliance but also towards substantive justice for all parties involved in health services. Law enforcement and legal protection are two sides of the same coin: one ensures that the law is enforced, and the other ensures that the law protects.

3.2. Implementation and Recommendation of Risk Management in Hospitals

The research findings show that hospitals in the era of health law reform are now required to systematically develop Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) based on risk analysis, rather than simply following conventional procedural administrative patterns. This paradigm shift is in line with the provisions of Articles 258 and 259 of Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health, which emphasize the importance of implementing a patient safety system and conducting medical audits as a form of legal responsibility of hospitals for the quality of services provided to the community. These provisions explicitly place patient safety and legal accountability as the main pillars of modern healthcare governance (Olii et al., 2019).

The development of hospital SOPs can no longer be viewed as a static administrative document, but must be dynamic, adaptive, and responsive to potential risks arising from clinical, legal, and managerial aspects. This approach reflects the integration of risk-based management principles and health legal governance, which requires measurable internal control mechanisms (Pascarella et al., 2021). Hospitals are required to conduct comprehensive risk identification, establish appropriate mitigation measures, and ensure that each operational procedure has strong legal legitimacy and ethical foundations. The results of document and literature reviews also indicate that the implementation of risk management in most hospitals in Indonesia still faces various structural and cultural obstacles. The main challenges include the limited number of human resources with competence in legal-based risk analysis, weak coordination between work units in conducting internal audits, and suboptimal training and dissemination of information on health law for medical and managerial personnel. These conditions have the potential to create a gap between normative regulations and operational practices in the field.

This study recommends the establishment of a special unit to handle legal risk management in hospitals. This unit would serve as a supervisory and consultative mechanism to ensure that all service policies and procedures comply with applicable laws. The existence of this unit can strengthen the compliance culture and broaden the understanding of health workers regarding the legal risks inherent in every medical action (Sermhattakit & Sae-Lim, 2025). Through these measures, it is hoped that hospitals will not only be able to meet new regulatory requirements but also realize transparent, accountable, and patient-safety-oriented health governance.

This study shows that there is a very close relationship between the dynamics of legislation and the effectiveness of the healthcare system in Indonesia. The enactment of Law Number 17 of 2023 on Health has brought about a significant paradigm shift in the way hospitals are viewed. Previously, hospitals were only positioned as administrative public service institutions, but now the law places them as legal entities that have legal, professional, and moral responsibilities towards patients and the wider community (Alim et al., 2019). Hospitals are no longer measured solely by the efficiency of their medical services, but also by their level of

compliance with the law and their ability to protect the rights of patients as legal subjects. This new paradigm requires fundamental updates in the design and implementation of SOPs, so that every stage of service is in line with positive legal norms and medical ethics principles that uphold human safety and dignity. The development of SOPs is no longer merely an administrative instrument, but part of a legal obligation that reflects the institution's due diligence towards potential medical, legal, and managerial risks. This is in line with the spirit of the 2023 Health Law, which emphasizes the integration of the principles of good governance, patient safety, and professional accountability as minimum standards in hospital management.

The application of risk management now serves a dual purpose: in addition to being an internal control tool to prevent medical and administrative errors, it also acts as a legal safeguard for patients and health workers. Through measurable risk management, hospitals can identify, assess, and mitigate potential legal violations that may arise from healthcare activities (Bailet et al., 2025). This approach strengthens the position of hospitals as legally responsible entities, while creating a balance between service, safety, and legal certainty. The legal reforms brought about by Law Number 17 of 2023 are not only normative but also transformational. They change the way hospitals design their internal policies, including in the preparation of SOPs and risk management systems based on legal analysis and professional ethics. In practical terms, the results of this study show that the successful implementation of the law is highly dependent on the ability of hospitals to internalize the principles of health law into every line of management. The following table summarizes the results of a study on the legal aspects and practical implications of SOP development and risk management implementation in hospitals after the enactment of Law No. 17 of 2023, illustrated in Table 1.

Table 1. Legal Implications of Law Number 17 of 2023

Legal Aspect	Impact on SOPs and Risk Management	Description
Patient safety	SOPs must include identification of medical and non-medical risks	Reducing the potential for negligence by healthcare personnel
Service accountability	Legal responsibility must be clear in every procedure	Strengthening the legal position of hospitals
Audit and evaluation	Internal audits are required periodically	Encourage updating SOPs in line with new risks
Legal protection for healthcare workers	Risk management must regulate negligence mitigation	Providing a legal basis for professional protection

The results of this study confirm that the enactment of Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health has broad and profound legal implications for the mechanism of drafting SOPs and the implementation of risk management systems in hospitals. This new regulation not only changes the normative structure of health service delivery but also reorganizes the legal responsibilities of health institutions as part of the national legal system (Nur, 2024). Emphasizing the principles of accountability, patient safety, and transparency, this law forces hospitals to transform from mere implementers of medical policy into legal subjects that have a proactive obligation to manage risks and ensure compliance with legal and ethical standards. These findings highlight the urgency of harmonizing regulatory and implementation aspects, whereby legal regulations must be operationalized through realistic and adaptive technical policies and procedures that accommodate the dynamics of medical services. Without such alignment, the implementation of health law principles risks being reduced to mere administrative formalities. An interdisciplinary approach that integrates legal, managerial, and clinical aspects is

needed so that the health care system can function in a balance between legal certainty, utility, and justice.

This study also emphasizes the need to establish an institutionalized legal risk management model within the hospital organizational structure. This model serves as a preventive mechanism to identify potential legal violations, as well as a means of mitigating legal disputes that may arise from procedural errors or medical negligence. With an adaptive legal risk management system, hospitals are not only able to improve patient safety but also strengthen legal protection for health workers and the institution itself (Ezzerouali et al., 2024). The results of this study contribute to the development of health law studies in Indonesia by showing how changes in legal norms can have direct implications for managerial practices and the governance of health institutions. Meanwhile, in practical terms, these findings can serve as a basis for policies for the government, hospital managers, and regulators in designing legal standards and risk management systems that are responsive to social, technological, and medical professional ethics developments. This research not only enriches the academic discourse in the field of health law but also plays a strategic role in promoting the realization of a safe, accountable, and equitable health care system in Indonesia.

4. Conclusion

The review and analysis of the literature demonstrate that the enactment of Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health carries substantial legal implications for hospital governance, particularly in the formulation of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) and the implementation of risk management. This regulation strengthens the principles of patient safety, legal accountability, and transparency as fundamental mandates for every healthcare institution. Hospitals are now required to redesign SOPs using a structured approach rooted in risk assessment, shifting from a purely administrative function to a substantive legal instrument that safeguards patients, medical personnel, and institutional integrity from potential legal disputes. Thus, law functions not only as a normative reference but also as a predictive and preventive mechanism for improving governance within healthcare services. The new regulatory framework encourages the transformation of hospital risk management to become more adaptive, responsive, and aligned with the increasing complexity of medical services.

Based on the findings, hospitals are advised to immediately review, revise, and harmonize their internal SOPs with the provisions mandated under Law Number 17 of 2023, particularly regarding patient safety standards, medical audits, and mandatory reporting of risks. The Ministry of Health is also expected to provide more technical guidance regarding legal risk management to ensure consistent and measurable implementation across different healthcare facilities. Strengthening human resource capacity in understanding legal and ethical aspects is equally urgent so that compliance is not merely administrative but embedded in professional behavior and institutional culture.

This study is limited to a normative juridical approach without empirical validation from hospital stakeholders, which may constrain practical insight into implementation challenges. Future research is recommended to apply empirical or mixed-method approaches such as interviews, case studies, or direct field observations and to conduct comparative legal studies with other countries to enhance policy refinement in SOP development and risk management.

References

- Al-Assaf, K., Bahroun, Z., & Ahmed, V. (2024). Transforming service quality in healthcare: A comprehensive review of healthcare 4.0 and its impact on healthcare service quality. *Informatics*, 11(4), 96-110.
- Alim, A., Tangdilambi, N., & Badwi, A. (2019). Analysis of healthcare service quality (Analytical study of outpatients at Makassar Regional General Hospital). *Jurnal Manajemen Kesehatan Yayasan RS Dr Soetomo*, 5(2), 165-180.
- Aritonang, B. (2024). Challenges and solutions in the implementation of standard operating procedures (SOP) for emergency services in community health centers (Puskesmas). *Kestra Midwifery Journal (JKK)*, 6(2), 13-30.
- Aurelia, A. M. M., Prasetyo, T., & Efrila, E. (2025). The impact of health sector transformation in Indonesia following the passage of Health Law No. 17 of 2023. *Journal of Social and Science*, 5(6), 67-80.
- Bailey, K., Formisano, M., & McNeal, T. (2025). Risk assessment and hazard identification. In *Emergency Management for Healthcare Leaders* (pp. 44-52). London: Productivity Press.
- Dihartawan, D., Lestari, F., Widanarko, B., & Besral. (2024). Analysis of factors affecting hospital risk management in Indonesia: The SEM-PLS approach. *Kesmas*, 19(2), 135-143.
- Edwards, G. C. (2021). *Public policy implementation: An introduction to the study of government execution* (Trans. 2021 ed.). Oxfordshire: Routledge.
- Ezzerouali, S., Al-Hadrawi, B. K., Al-Hadrawi, K. K., Mahroug, M., Alhadrawi, A. K. A., & Aldhalmi, H. K. (2024). Legal challenges in hospital management and their impact on the quality of healthcare. *Journal of Ecohumanism*, 3(8), 6210-6220.
- Ginanjari, A., Suryana, U., & Anggraeni, H. Y. (2025). Legal standing on health workers in the field of emergencies and disasters. *Research Horizon*, 5(4), 1255-1264.
- Hadjon, P. M. (1987). *Legal protection for the people in Indonesia: A study of its principles, handling by the courts in the general judicial environment, and the establishment of state administrative courts*. Surabaya: Bina Ilmu.
- Hernawati, L., Rahman, L. A., Hariyati, R. T. S., Wildani, A. A., & Erwin, E. (2023). Efforts to improve patient safety through risk management in inpatient units. *Journal of Telenursing (JOTING)*, 5(2), 2972-2982.
- Herwati, I., Aditya, R. S., Munaa, N., & Kodriyah, L. (2021). *Manajemen pelayanan kesehatan*. Malang: Literasi Nusantara.
- Hutajulu, M. M., Roza, D., & Madjid, N. V. (2025). The application of legal certainty principles in the formulation of internal regulations (hospital bylaws) and the code of ethics of Hospital X. *Encyclopedia of Journal*, 7(2), 92-105.
- Kanchi, S., Phalke, V., Joglekar, S., & Kadam, P. (2024). Women empowerment in financial literacy. *IPE Journal of Management*, 14(21), 110-115.
- Koten, E. H. B., Ningrum, B. S., & Hariyati, R. T. S. (2020). Implementation of electronic medical records (EMR) in health services at hospitals: A literature study. *Carohus Journal of Nursing*, 2(2), 95-110.
- Lakoro, D. D. K., Jumrati, & Jamaludin, A. (2025). Legal responsibility of health professionals in protecting patient data. *Research Horizon*, 5(3), 869-878.
- Miandi, R. K., & Peristiwati, Y. (2022). Pengaruh akreditasi untuk meningkatkan mutu pelayanan dan keselamatan pasien di rumah sakit (Studi sistematis review). *Jurnal Ilmiah Perekam dan Informasi Kesehatan Imelda (JIPIKI)*, 7(1), 80-87.
- Nur, F. (2024). Penegakan hukum yang berkeadilan melalui penerapan prinsip restorative justice. *Innovative: Journal of Social Science Research*, 4(3), 5937-5951.
- Olii, M. W., Rivai, F., & Palutturi, S. (2019). Implementasi manajemen risiko klinis dan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi pada rumah sakit di Kota Makassar. *Jurnal Kesehatan Masyarakat Maritim*, 2(2), 114-125.
- Pascarella, G., Rossi, M., Montella, E., & Capasso, A. (2021). Risk analysis in healthcare organizations: Methodological framework and critical variables. *Risk Management and Healthcare Policy*, 14(1), 2897-2911.
- Prayoga, F., & Wiryani, F. (2023). Tanggung jawab hukum rumah sakit dalam pelayanan kesehatan. *Jurnal Hukum To-Ra: Hukum Untuk Mengatur dan Melindungi Masyarakat*, 9(3), 419-427.
- Salman, N. Y., Surya, N. T., & Samma, M. Y. (2024). *Transformasi mutu pelayanan kesehatan: Strategi, inovasi, dan implementasi*. Kendari: CV Science Tech Group.

- Sermhattakit, A., & Sae-Lim, P. (2025). Key risks and mitigation strategies in enterprise risk management for private hospitals: a mixed-method study. *Inquiry: The Journal of Health Care Organization, Provision, and Financing*, 62(1), 46-60.
- Siregar, R. A. (2023). *Hukum kesehatan*. Bandung: Sinar Grafika.
- Soekanto, S. (2007). *Faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi penegakan hukum*. Bandung: Raja Grafindo Persada.
- Tahir, R. (2023). *Metodologi penelitian di bidang hukum*. Jakarta: PT. Sonpedia Publishing Indonesia.
- Tamon, O., Setiawan, E. W., & Sapsudin, A. (2025). Legal protection for doctors under Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning health. *Research Horizon*, 5(4), 205-217.
- Taufiq, A. R. (2019). Penerapan standar operasional prosedur (SOP) dan akuntabilitas kinerja Rumah Sakit. *Profita: Komunikasi Ilmiah dan Perpajakan*, 12(1), 56-66.
- Tungga, B. D. (2023). Peranan dan tanggung jawab pemerintah dalam pelayanan kesehatan pasca disahkannya omnibus law tentang kesehatan. *Nusantara Hasana Journal*, 3(2), 287-300.
- UNDP. (2022). *Governance for people and planet: Responding to the challenges of the 21st century*. Paris: UNDP.
- Widjaja, G. (2025). Tanggung jawab rumah sakit dalam perlindungan hukum bagi pasien dan tenaga medis. *Jurnal Tana Mana*, 6(1), 509-515.

Acknowledgment

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of individuals who supported the completion of this article.

Funding Information

This research did not receive any funding.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

Ethical Approval and Originality Statement

Ethical approval was obtained for this study. The manuscript represents original work and has not been previously published, nor is it under consideration by another journal.

Data Disclosure Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.



Copyright: © 2025 by the authors.

This work is licensed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>).