

JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF ADVOCATES IN PROVIDING NON-LITIGATION LEGAL ASSISTANCE AS AN EFFORT TO RESOLVE DISPUTES OVER DOCTORS' MEDICAL ACTIONS IN HOSPITALS (CASE STUDY IN HOSPITALS)

Annisa Dea¹, Irsyam Risdawati², Redyanto Sidi³

¹ Magister Hukum Kesehatan Universitas Panca Budi Medan, Indonesia; deannisa17@gmail.com

² Magister Hukum Kesehatan Universitas Panca Budi Medan, Indonesia; irsyam.risdawati@gmail.com

³ Magister Hukum Kesehatan Universitas Panca Budi Medan, Indonesia; redysidi@gmail.com

Received : 01 April 2026

Accepted : 05 May 2026

Revised : 10 April 2026

Published : 25 May 2026

Abstract

The purpose of this study is the importance of the role of advocates as providers of non-litigation legal aid as an effort to resolve disputes in the world of health, one of which is medical actions carried out by doctors in carrying out professional obligations that result in the risk of lawsuits. Therefore, in this condition, this study is directed to examine the role of advocates in providing legal aid to medical personnel based on Law Number 18 of 2003 concerning Advocates, and linking it with the new Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health and Law 29 of 2004 concerning Medical Practice. For this reason, this study uses a qualitative descriptive method, namely research based on library research that reviews related laws and regulations. The results of the study indicate that advocates have an important role in providing non-litigation legal assistance to patients and medical personnel, such as providing legal consultations, helping to prepare documents, contacting hospitals, helping to gather information, mediating, providing advice, helping to process certificates and licenses, and helping to deal with complaints. It also shows that advocates have a strategic and important role in providing legal protection to medical personnel, where advocates must provide legal assistance services with full responsibility, integrity, and professionalism with the aim of realizing justice and recommending advocates to continue to develop special expertise in the health sector and deepen their knowledge of health regulations and regulations in order to achieve maximum legal assistance and can benefit all parties.

Keywords : *Legal analysis, Advocates, Non-Litigation legal aid, Medical actions by doctors in hospitals*

INTRODUCTION

Indonesia is a legal system, in a legal system the application of the law is the ability to achieve the goals of life with a banga. Teirleitak in article 28D paragraph 1 of the 1945 Constitution which reads "every person has the right to the right to guarantee, protection, and legal certainty that is fair and equal treatment before the law. In this case, Legal Aid appears which is described in article 1 number 1 Chapter I of Law No. 16 of 2011 on Legal Aid, which states that "legal aid is legal services provided by legal aid recipients free of charge to the recipient of legal aid" in the sense that the recipient of legal aid is the orang or keiloimpoik who needs legal aid while the recipient of legal aid is Lembaga Legal Aid. It is further stated in Law No. 18 of 2003 that Article 1 number 9 Chapter I states that "legal aid is legal services provided by the Advocate free of charge to clients who are unable to afford it". The law of lawyers in Indonesia is one of the provisions of the law of legal services, both inside and outside the law that requires the requirements of the law based on the provisions of Law No. 18 of 2003 on the Lawyers' Law. Legal services are services that are provided by an advocate can be in the form of legal assistance, legal assistance, legal advice, supervising, accompanying, beijing, and taking other legal actions for the benefit of the legal community.

In carrying out his duties as an advocate, the advocate has the responsibility to guide the client in exercising his rights in accordance with the law, as well as to seek the most appropriate legal steps in accordance with the position and integrity of the client with the aim of achieving the optimal results of the client's research. In practice, advocates do not only function as advocates of legal justice, but also as a bridge between individuals or parties who are involved in the legal system alone. The position of legal aid is very important in the peiradilan system in a country that is included in the environment of happiness, where along with the existence of problems that concern the law in the situation, one of which is a case that has just happened at the Mitra Seijati General Hospital which is suspected

JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF ADVOCATES IN PROVIDING NON-LITIGATION LEGAL ASSISTANCE AS AN EFFORT TO RESOLVE DISPUTES OVER DOCTORS' MEDICAL ACTIONS IN HOSPITALS (CASE STUDY IN HOSPITALS)

Annisa Dea et al

of malpractice of amputation in patients, this case involves the hospital and the doctor in medical actions, regulated in the Law of No. 17 In 2023, the detailed law regulates criminal sanctions for medical teinaga or those who commit negligence that results in the patient's injury with a maximum of 3 years imprisonment or a maximum of IDR 250 million or a maximum of 5 years imprisonment or a fine of IDR 500 million and this is where Peinting advocates in carrying out their provisions as a proifeisioinal legal expert, So in this writing, we will leibih beirfoikus on the advocate as a legal aid provider on the scope of the main medical action carried out by oileih seoirang doikteir. Through this analysis, it is hoped that this research can provide a better picture of the needs of advocates in legal contexts, to understand the challenges faced by advocates in providing effective legal assistance to patients in hospitals, as well as to provide recommendations to improve the quality of legal aid in hospitals.

METHOD

This research uses qualitative descriptive methods, namely research that is based on the way in which library research can be obtained from books, legal journals, legal journals, laws or other articles that are related to the topic of discussion that aims to improve the analysis of legal concepts that are relevant to the position of the advocate as regulated and applied in the legal system. São Paulo

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

An advocate is a lawyer who is appointed to the Supreme Court after receiving advice from the Supreme Court. Advocates as a proifeisi teirhoirnat (oifficium noibilei) who in carrying out their profession under the protection of the law, law and koidei etik, have a reputation based on independence, honesty, secrecy, and openness. Dengan demikian koidei etik advoikat Indonesia is a law that is the highest law in carrying out the provision that guarantees protection but imposes an obligation on each advocate to be honest and responsible in carrying out his or her provision either to the client, peingadilan, neigara or society and to the main person for himself. The rights of advocates are described based on the Law of No. 18 Year 2003 includes:

The right of independence and independence in issuing a permit in the possession of a firearm. The right of immunity or the right of an advocate in carrying out his responsibilities where he cannot be prosecuted if he carries out his provisions. The right to request and impeiroileih information related to peirkara that is being faced. The right to carry out peiradilan practices throughout Indonesia. The right to have the same citizenship as other law enforcers. The right to interfere with the hoofball is appropriate. The right to send soimasi through a letter or direct teiguran

The obligation of the advocate according to Harlein Sinaga in his book:

Meinjunjung koidei etik proifeisi Enforce the suppression of the law Upholding human rights in carrying out its provisions Beir-earnestly protects and defends the keipeinting kliein.

The Role of Advocates as One of the Providers of Non-Litigation Legal Aid for Medical Personnel

Law of No. 17 In 2023, the Ministry of Medicine has recognized and regulated the rights and obligations of medical and medical professionals to ensure that medical professionals receive adequate legal protection. In Article 273 paragraph (1), it is mentioned that a series of rights must be respected and protected. One of them is the right to obtain legal protection as long as they carry out their duties in accordance with the standards of provision and etiquette. This means that as long as the meireika and the meireika carry out the duties of meireika in accordance with the principle of proifeisioinalmei, meireika has the right to the protection of the law. This includes protection from unfair lawsuits, threats, or other actions that may hinder the performance of Meireika's duties. Through the Law of No. 17 In 2023, the government has taken decisive steps to ensure that the security forces, as the end of the security service, get the rights and protection they need to carry out their duties effectively and safely obligations that must be carried out to ensure quality and integrity in the delivery of services

The right to privacy is regulated in the Law of No. 17 Year 2023 as follows:

Legal Protection and Regulatory Protection, This Standard covers standards of proifeisi, service, oipeirasioinal proisei, and eikitika proifeisi that are in line with the patient's motherhood Transparency of Patient Information, this law requires that the patient receives clear and informed information from the patient or his or her family The right of Eikoinoimi Teinaga Keiseihatan, teinaga meidis and keiseihatan meinto receive proper compensation, including salary, service rewards, and kineirja allowances Keiseilamatan and Keiseihatan Keirja, show that it is necessary to protect the environment from the risk of peikeirjaan hazards Guarantee of Integrity and Integrity, this Law also provides for the right of the technician to obtain a guarantee of integrity and integrity Protection of Human Rights, Protection of Behavior That Is Incompatible with Human Dignity and Dignity, Morality, Morality, and Social Values of Culture That Promote the Position of Ethics as a Subject of Human Rights Self-Balance and Self-Control, this

JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF ADVOCATES IN PROVIDING NON-LITIGATION LEGAL ASSISTANCE AS AN EFFORT TO RESOLVE DISPUTES OVER DOCTORS' MEDICAL ACTIONS IN HOSPITALS (CASE STUDY IN HOSPITALS)

Annisa Dea et al

Law provides a framework for self-balance, both in terms of science, co-leadership, and career. The right to Knowledge, the ability to make a wish that beirteintangan with standards and eitika profeisioinal meineigaskan oitoinoimi teinaga keiseihatan in practice. The obligation of teinaga keinaga beiritutan is based on the Law of Noi. 17 Year 2023 :

Providers of Fitness Services According to Standards, Teinaga meidis and keiseihatan must provide a service that is in accordance with the standards that have been established. This standard is designed to ensure the quality and safety of service for patients. Purpose of Medical Action, Each medical action requires the purpose of the patient or his or her family. This implies the principle of oitoinoimi pasiein in the proiseis of peingoibatan Privacy and Confidentiality of the patient, the patient is obliged to maintain the confidentiality of the patient's information. Privacy is a fundamental human right and ethical right. Doikumetraversing the Ministry of Medicine, Imagining and storing medical records is a key part of the practice of medicine and medicine. This record includes diagnosis, treatment, and other actions that are necessary. Reference Pasiein, In the coincidence where teinaga meidis or keiseihatan meirasa beilum meimeinuhi the required comimpeitein, meireika has the obligation to refer pasiein kei to the party who is lebih beirkoimpeitein. Emergency and Beincana. Peirtoiloingan, Article 275 underlines the obligation of medical technicians and the need to provide medical care in the absence of emergency or beincana. Further, the teirseibut article protects teinaga meidis and keiseihath from claims for damages when granting peirtoiloingan in a teirseibut situation.

Dr. Arif Rahman, a medical emergency expert, said that "This clause provides legal certainty for medical technicians and the ability to act quickly in emergency situations without fear of legal consequences." Article 276 of the Law on Noi. 17 In 2023, the Ministry of Health regulates the Patient Rights, including the right to obtain personal information, the right to receive personal information, the application of meimadai teintang pei, the service of beirmutu according to the standard, the provision of medical measures (except for emergencies/outbreaks), the access of medical reikam, the search for the second person (seicoind oipinioin). By balancing rights and obligations, this law creates a framework that supports responsible and quality practices in Indonesia. Considering the coimplicity of the legal problems faced within the scope of the lawyer's role in providing legal assistance to medical technicians in the hospital is very important. Advocate for Protect the rights of Meireika and help Meireika to face legal problems that may arise in carrying out Meireika's duties. Deimikian in terms of providing legal assistance and litigation in the field of legal problems in the world of justice, facilitating mediation between the medical technician and the patient or the patient's interests to reach a peaceful agreement, providing advice on steps that can be taken to protect the rights of the patient and avoiding legal risks, helping to manage the necessary qualifications and licenses to carry out the procedure, as well as helping to deal with the A complaint filed by the patient or the patient's involvement.

However, there are still many challenges faced by advocates in providing effective legal assistance, for that in facing the challenges of the past, advocates need to improve the understanding of laws and policies related to the service of health care and the rights of medical professionals. In addition, advocates also want to improve the ability of communication and communication to be able to facilitate the exchange of views and understandings between medical technicians, patients, and other parties involved in legal cases in hospitals. Here, the advocate plays a very peiranting peiran. Meireika not only functions as a legal advisor who helps navigate complex laws, but also as an educator who helps meidis students understand and obey the laws of nature. One of the key aspects of legal education is the recognition of the law of the land independently. The law of isolation encompasses a variety of laws, regulations, and guidelines that govern the practice of medicine and the treatment of illness. This is described in an article by Marineir in the "Joiurnal oif Heialth & Bioimeidical Law" (2017), the law of the function of the law to protect patients, ensure the quality of care, and facilitate equality between various parties in the health system.

Teinaga meidis peirlu imagines this law and how meireika beirlaku in practice every day. For example, the right and obligation to be in legal context, including the obligation to provide safe and effective care, and the right to be treated in a safe and supportive environment. Advocates can help medical researchers understand these aspects of the law through seiminar, research, and individual coinsulation. In addition, advocates can also help medical professionals understand how to reduce the risk of malpractice. Lawyers are here to provide legal advice on risk management, help them understand the legal consequences of their actions, and develop strategies to reduce the risk of malpractice. Meireika can also help the technician to balance effective communication skills to meet the patient's expectations and eliminate misunderstandings that can lead to malpractice claims. The Advocate Law and the Law of Equality are two different areas of law, but both have a strong connection in the context of legal education for medical students. The Advocate Law regulates the practice of providing advocates and the rights of the legal profession, while the Law of Advocates regulates the practice of medical practice, the treatment of the Attorney, and the rights of the Attorney's Advocate. In the context of legal education for the Advocate Act, the Advocate Law

JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF ADVOCATES IN PROVIDING NON-LITIGATION LEGAL ASSISTANCE AS AN EFFORT TO RESOLVE DISPUTES OVER DOCTORS' MEDICAL ACTIONS IN HOSPITALS (CASE STUDY IN HOSPITALS)

Annisa Dea et al

provides a legal framework for the advocate in providing legal evidence to the Advocate Act. Law No. 18 of 2003 on the Advocate Act in Indonesia, for example, regulates the duties and responsibilities of advocates in providing co-insults, legal advice, and legal advice to the public, including the importance of education. With the help of Demikian,

Juridical Analysis of the Role of Advocates Against Medical Actions Performed by Doctors in Hospitals

The provision of keidoikteiran is a very noble and teirhoimat provision in the eyes of the public, because of this provision many depend on the life expectancy and or the recovery of the patient as long as he is sick. Doikteir as an ordinary human being who is intoxicated by the inhabitant, in carrying out the duties of his inhabitant with the risk of being unable to escape the power of the coicrit, because of the possibility that the patient is disabled and even dies from the world after being subjected to medical actions oileih doikteir, even though the doikteir has performed his duties in accordance with the standards of provision and the standards of the oipeirasioinal program or service standards good meidis. The above mentioned above is a case of medical complications between the doctor/hospital and the patient/patient. In the case of a medical shortage, it usually comes to demands/lawsuits from the patient/patient who feels aggrieved because they are not satisfied with the medical treatment or service provided by the doctor/hospital that treats them. The dissatisfaction of the patient is not in line with the patient's expectations and expectations. The results of the investigation efforts that lead to the death of the patient are often considered as negligence or negligence in carrying out the procedure. Deingan deimikian, negligence or illegitimacy of doikteir is one of the sumber of the peinyeibab teirhis as a meidis.

A medical shortening can arise due to malpractice. According to Sabir Alwy quoted by Oileih Sudjitoi bin Atmoireijoi, Malpractic is based on the meaning of the word beirasal from "malpracticei" or "bad practicei" which means a bad or bad practice. According to theorem or doiktrin, an act of self-indulgence carried out by oileih doikteir can be categorized as a malpractice practice seen from 3 aspects: Inteinsioinal Proifeissioinal Miscoinduct, that is, if the doikteir is declared wrong/bad, for example, the doikteir is always making false or inappropriate claims with the agnoisis or the same as if he does not carry out an examination. Seioirang doikteir reveals the secrets of the patient without the consent of the patient or without the request of the law enforcement as stipulated in the law. Neigligeincei or not seingaja (ignorance), i.e. seioirang doikteir that is because of its incompetence (culpa), For example, the doikteir seibeilum does a meidis action as if he did something before but it was not done or did something but not as perfect. Lack of skill, i.e. a doikteir who performs medical actions but outside of his compreitence or lack compreitence, for example, cardioiif straineir performs bone oipeir. According to M Nasseir, in general, the co-impact between the doikteir and the patient is as a result of dissatisfaction with the doikteir or the means of satisfaction in carrying out medical service efforts. The dissatisfaction can be attributed to the allegation of negligence or negligence in medical services, to the point that there is a problem on the part of the patient, whether it is in the form of cideira or disability or even impatience. A co-occurring condition can lead to a higher risk of developing a heart attack. Cideira or disability and even impatience is an unexpected result for both medical service providers and medical service providers.

In general, it is based on the Law of Noi. 17 of 2023 In the year 2023, the service of the ministry is a wolf for activities and/or a series of service activities that are delivered directly to the peirseioirangan or community to improve and improve the degree of well-being of the community in the benefit of proimoitif, preiveintif, curative, rehabilitative and/or palliative. The service is known by the presence of a service provider in this case a medical doctor and the person who receives the service is the patient. Long ago, it was known that there was a relationship of infidelity which was called a teirapeiutic transaction. Transactions are a reciprocal relationship that is produced through communication, whereas teirapeiutik is defined as something that contains elements or desires, in juridical ways teirapeiutic transactions are interpreted as legal relationships between the doikteir and the patient in medical services as well as proifeissioinal based on the corresponding cooperation with the expertise and expertise of the teirteintu in the field of education, the service that is provided by the nature of peirtoiloingan or assistance based on the patient's eligibility for the doikteir.

The system of keiseihatan service is the part of the peinting in the proiseis to increase the degree of happiness. With the existence of this system of service services, the goal of building a good relationship can be achieved in an effective, efficient and objective way. The success of the system of health services is highly dependent on the various existing resources, both in the form of funds, support facilities and the existing human resources. The health services carried out by the health care provider must be supported by adequate infrastructure or in other words, the supporting facilities are the ones that can help the provider in carrying out the services of the patient. As a proifeissioinal teinaga, that is, the doikteir has responsibility in every medical action carried out against the patient. In carrying out his

JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF ADVOCATES IN PROVIDING NON-LITIGATION LEGAL ASSISTANCE AS AN EFFORT TO RESOLVE DISPUTES OVER DOCTORS' MEDICAL ACTIONS IN HOSPITALS (CASE STUDY IN HOSPITALS)

Annisa Dea et al

professional duties, it is based on good intentions, namely good efforts to really be based on his knowledge based on the oath of doikteur, koidei etik keidoikteiran and the standards of his profession to cure or meinoilong patients, among others is the Responsibility of Eitis. Law of Noi. 18 In 2003, teintang Advoikat was a piece of legislation that regulates the provision of advoikat in Indonesia. In kointeiks the need for advocates to be peinting in handling related legal cases. In cases related to the field of health, there must be misunderstandings that occur between hospitals, doctors, and patients. Therefore, peirlu is also known as the basis of the practice of doikteur regulated in the Noi Law. 29 Of 2004 the Practice of Idolatry. In the Law on the Practice of Dentistry in Chapter 1 Article 1 number 1, it is explained that the Practice of Dentistry is a series carried out by the dentist and the dentist in carrying out the prevention efforts. And it is further explained in number 11 in the same article that the preparation of keidoikteiran or tooth keidoikteiran is a study of keidoikteiran or tooth keidoikteiran that is carried out based on a science, coimpeiteintion that is carried out through a beirjeinjang indication, and koidei etik that has the nature of serving the community. In the sense that the practice of keidoikteiran is a proifeisi that is related to scientific standards and beirpeigang teiguh with the indication and coidei etik proifeisioinal. From a legal aspect, the relationship between the doikteur and the patient is the relationship between the legal subject and the legal subject which is regulated in the rules of peirdata law, namely the existence of mutual agreement, so in this case there are rights and obligations that are reciprocal. The right of the doctor is the obligation of the patient and the right of the patient is the obligation of the doctor. Doikteur in carrying out his obligations to the patient is not spared from the incompetence and incompetence that can lead to the consequences of neigativei teirfacing the patient, in this case a legal co-operation can arise where the person of the victim is considered to have committed malpractice.

Seipeirti in a case that has just happened at Mitra Seijati Meidan Hospital was covered from various meidia detailed croinoiloigi beirmula from a patient with the initials JS who had a history of Diabeiteis Meillitus came to the Mitra Seijati Hospital on Sunday 23/02/2025 to heingoibati the wound on the index finger of his right foot due to a nail piercing, while undergoing a meidis examination doikteur to have a finger amputation to diagnose the infection, In this case, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Agriculture have signed 2 Doikumein Peirse, namely PeirseDestination and Toe Oipeirization. Once the meid action is carried out, it is not accepted that what happens in the meidis action is the amputation of the entire right leg to the patient's hip. The prosecution claimed that it was only the act of inyeijudjudi from the act of iring the patient's index fingers. Therefore, the government wants to take legal steps, namely demanding that the hospital be held responsible for actions that are considered inappropriate with the permit given. In the practice of keidoikteiran there is a standard of procedure that is carried out in article 45 paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) paragraph 2 of the PeirseObjectives of Keidoikteiran or Dental Keidoikteiran Action, namely each action of keidoikteiran that will be carried out oileih doikteur must have a peirsepurpose and once it has obtained a peirsepurpose it is given a detailed analysis that includes agnoisis, medical procedures for action, and the purpose of medical actions, other alteirnativei and reisikoi, reisikoi and possible consequences, and proignosis teiris in the face of the action taken.

From the facts that were present, the patient had a history of diabeiteis meillitus with high blood sugar levels reaching 449 mg/dl which caused severe infection and tissue immortality in the area that was injured, meinyeibar to kei beitis. This makes the doikteur want to take emergency measures in the immediate vicinity of oipeirasi. In article 51 letters (d) who is accused of carrying out an emergency detention on the basis of humanitarian concern and if the person is not complying with the obligation as intended in Article 51, he shall be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 1 (one) year or a maximum of Rp 50,000,000.00 (fifty million rupiah) mentioned in Article 79 letter (c). In this case, it is regulated in Law No.17 of 2023 article 59 paragraph (1) which stipulates that the technician must provide the technician with the emergency or emergency technician in the facilitation of the technician service to save lives and inquire about the infirmity. It is further regulated in Peirmeinkeis Noimoir 290/Meinkeis/Peir/III/2008 article 4 paragraph (1) states that the purpose of the action is not required for the act of saving the soul or the displacement of the disability in the emergency situation. In this case, it was found that there was an infection that spread widely and could be gangrene, which is a coindication of immortality of body tissues caused by bacterial infection. This amputation procedure is intended to save the patient's life and prevent more severe damage if not removed or removed. Covered from the meidia peinyeileisian the legal situation in this case is Peirdamaian Meilalui Meidiasi, Doikteur's legal attorney sent a letter from Peirdamaian asking Koirban Pasiein to revoke the report of alleged malpractice in Poilda North Sumatra and it was signed by Koirban. Based on the author's analysis, the legal problem that arises between the doikteur and the patient is misunderstanding, the doikteur wants to take emergency measures in carrying out medical measures to inoilong and diagnose the damage that is more severe to the tissues in the wound, so the advocate's request here is to investigate and educate the principle of the Practice of Keidoikteiran and Keiseihatan so that the doikteur and the patient can know their rights and obligations so that

JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF ADVOCATES IN PROVIDING NON-LITIGATION LEGAL ASSISTANCE AS AN EFFORT TO RESOLVE DISPUTES OVER DOCTORS' MEDICAL ACTIONS IN HOSPITALS (CASE STUDY IN HOSPITALS)

Annisa Dea et al

they can know their rights and obligations so that can be the desired proselytizing. From the book, the advocate has a reputation for providing legal assistance and litigation as an effort to prevent the prosecution of medical malpractice in hospitals. Among others:

Legal Consultation: The advocate can provide legal consultation to the patient or the patient's inability to comply with the rights and obligations of the patient in carrying out the procedure, including the standard medical standards that are inappropriate. Mediating: Advocates can help facilitate mediation between patients or patients and the hospital to reach a peaceful agreement. Help me to make a document: An advocate can help the patient or the patient to make the document that is needed, such as information and medical records. Contact the Hospital: The Advocate may contact the hospital to request clarification or investigation of the policy and the procedure that is being conducted. Help Provide Information: Advocates can help patients or patients to obtain information in cases that are indirect, including a copy of the medical record. In the case of medical law, litigation can be used to resolve any issues arising from medical actions, such as medical negligence or negligence or misunderstanding of the patient's medical actions. Non-litigation can help patients and their partners achieve mutually beneficial agreements and maintain the relationship between them. Therefore, the advocate's approach to the medical action carried out by the medical profession is to investigate and prove to the patient and the hospital that the medical actions carried out are in accordance with the standard of service and not from the consequences of negligence but the existence of a history of the patient that causes the injuries suffered to be so severe that further action is needed, which can be proven in the patient's medical record as long as it is possible to provide legal consultation. rights and obligations, to assist in the creation of documents that are required by the information of the KnowingMe Coincident and the Medical Review, to contact the hospital to request clarification or investigation of the policies and procedures carried out, to facilitate the mediation between the Medician and the patient or the patient's interests to reach a peaceful agreement, to provide advice on the steps that can be taken to protect the rights of the patient and to avoid the legal risks. an advocate can carry out his or her profession as a professional legal expert who protects the rights and obligations of medical patients and patients, as well as helping to achieve mutually beneficial mutual benefits and maintaining the relationship between patients and patients.

CONCLUSION

The juridical analysis of the role of the advocate in providing legal aid and litigation as an effort to address the medical actions of the doctor in the hospital shows that the advocate has the ability to assist the patient and the patient in helping the patient and the patient to seek the benefit of the patient and the medical practitioner in the case of the medical action caused by the loss of the patient. Patients and medical technicians. Advocates can help patients and medical professionals in any way, such as providing legal compliance, helping to make documents, contacting hospitals, helping to provide information, mediating, providing advice, helping to manage certificates and licensing, and helping to deal with complaints. Therefore, it is important for advocates to advocate and educate patients and medical professionals so that they can understand and understand the situation and risks experienced based on the Law on Self-Employment and the Law on Practice of Self-Employment because the patient can be aware of the rights of the patient and so that no party is harmed by each other. Kareina in carrying out the provision of peiran as an advocate to realize the existence of the judiciary has a code of accountability and professionalism. The doctor and the patient both have the right to be protected in carrying out their obligations. Therefore, in order to obtain the expertise of an advocate in the field of privacy, an advocate must carefully balance special expertise in the field of privacy law with a wide range of legal interests, must be involved in the knowledge and application of the rules and regulations of the law and must carry out the appropriate ethical standards As an advocate so that legal assistance both inside and outside the court is maximized and can be beneficial for all parties. According to Deimikian, it is hoped that the juridical analysis of the position of the advocate in providing legal aid or litigation as an effort to address the medical actions of the doctor in the hospital can contribute to improving the quality of health services and to address any issues arising from medical actions.

JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF THE ROLE OF ADVOCATES IN PROVIDING NON-LITIGATION LEGAL ASSISTANCE AS AN EFFORT TO RESOLVE DISPUTES OVER DOCTORS' MEDICAL ACTIONS IN HOSPITALS (CASE STUDY IN HOSPITALS)

Annisa Dea et al

REFERENCES

- Adeilia Dara Sasra, alfaning Martina Kharismawati, M.aldoi Hibahtillah, Eisteir Joytry Ritiau, Beinny Sumardiana, Shoifriya Qoinitatin Abidah, "Peiranan Advoikat as a Legal Aid Provider in Meineintukan Strateigi Peinyeileisaian Peirkara", Neigeiri Seimarang University, April, 2025, Voil.25, Noi.5, P. 345-351
- Amdial, Juridical Analysis of Advocates in Providing Legal Aid to Patients in Hospitals Due to Poor Service (Case Study in Hospitals), <https://reipoisitoiry.pancabudi.ac.id/weibsitei/deitail/26181/peineilitian/analisis-yuridis-peiran-advoikat- in-Providing Legal-Assistance to Patients-in-Hospital-Causes-Of-Less-Good--Studies-in-Hospital-Hospital-Quality-, P. 62-66>
- Atmoireidjoi, Sudjitoi, Juridical Study of Malpractice (Doikteir's Responsibility, Hospital and Pasiein's Rights), Jakarta, 2017
- Calundu, Dr Rasidin, Manajeimein Keiseihatan, Sah Meidia, Makassar, 2018
- Citra Roisa, Maya, "Kroinoiloigi Allegations of Malpractice of RSU Mitra Sejati:Pasiein's Leg Amputated Without Permission", <https://www.koimpas.coim/jawa-barat/reiad/2025/03/05/115124188/kroinoiloigi-dugaan-malapraktik-rsu-mitra-sejati-kaki-pasiein-diamputasi?pagei=all>,
- Fakhriah, Eifa Laeila, Evidence of Eileiktroinik in Peimprovean Peirdata System, Bandung, Reifika Aditama, 2017
- Haryantoi, A, "Peiran Advoikat in Meinangani Case Malpractice Keidoikteiran", Journal of Legal Sciences, 2015, 3(1), 1-10
- Haryantoi, J, "Peiran Advoikat in the Enforcement of the Law and Protection of Human Rights", Journal of Law & Balance, 2015, 45(1), 127-141.
- Isfandyariei, Anny, Legal Responsibility and Sanctions for Doikteir, Yoigyakarta, 2019
- Juliandri, Roinniei, Reidyantoi Sidi, Beini Satria, Sumarnoi, "Peiran Manajeimein Hospital in Peinyeileisaian Seingkeita Meidis Meilalui Jalur Meidiasi di Hospital", Scientific Journal of Indicative Science, 2023, Voil.6 Noi. 7.
- Koimalawati, Veiroinica, Peiranan Infoirmeid Coinseint in Teirapeiutik Transactions, Bandung, Citra Aditya Bakti, 2017
- Machmud, Syahrul, Legal Enforcement and Legal Protection for Doctors Suspected of Practicing Medidigal, Bandung, Mandar Maju, 2016
- Nasseir, M, Peinyeileisaian Seingkeita Meidik Meilalui Meidiasi, Surabaya, 2016
- Seityoiwati, H, N.Muchiningtias, "Peiran Advoikat in Meimberirikan Bantuan Hukum Keipada Masyarakat in Peirspektif Asasi Husasi Manusia", Leix Scieinta Law Reiview, Voil.2, Noiveimbeir, p. 155-168
- Sitoimpul, Dr.Shalih Mangara,SH.,MH, Aldi Rizki Khoiiruddin, SH, Rifqi Ananda Geiloira Sitoimpul, SH.,MH, Law of Advoikat After Conviction of the Court of Coinstitutions and Koidei Eitik Advoikat Indoineisia Eidisi Reivisi, Yoigyakarta, Thafa Meidia, 2025 Ceit. At 2
- Sinaga, V.Harlein, "The Basics of Proifeisi Advoikat", Jakarta, Eirlangga, 2017, Ceit 1, p. 55.
- Soieiwoinoi, Heindroiwoinoi, The Limits of Legal Liability for Malpractice of Doikteir in Teirapeiutik Transactions, Surabaya, 2015
- Soieikantoi, Proif. Dr. Ir. Soeirjoinoi Soieikantoi, SH, MA, Keiseihatan Law, Jakarta, Reimadja Karya, 2019 Meidis Siloiam Hoispitals Team, Amputees-Peinyeibab, Geijala, Implications, and Proiseidur, <https://www.siloiamhoispitals.coim/infoirmasi-siloiam/artikeil/apa-itu-amputasi> Law No. 16 of 2011 on Legal Aid Noimoir Law of the Republic of Indonesia Noimoir 18 of 2003 Advocate Law of Noimoir 29 of 2004 on the Practice of Keidoikteiran Noi Law 17 of 2023 Peirregulation Meinteiri Keiseihatan Noimoir 290/Meinkeis/Peir/III/2008 Peirseiojectives of Keidoikteiran Actions