



**JLPH:**  
**Journal of Law, Politic  
and Humanities**

E-ISSN: 2962-2816  
P-ISSN: 2747-1985

<https://dinastires.org/JLPH>    [dinasti.info@gmail.com](mailto:dinasti.info@gmail.com)    +62 811 7404 455

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.38035/jlph.v6i4>  
<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>

## Doctor's Responsibilities With the Issuance of A Health Certificate Based on Law and Medical Ethic

Yulia Susanti<sup>1\*</sup>, Busyra Azheri<sup>2</sup>, Yussy Adelina Mannas<sup>3</sup>, Muhammad Hasbi<sup>4</sup>, Syofirman Syofyan<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Law, Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia, [yulia0alzahra@gmail.com](mailto:yulia0alzahra@gmail.com)

<sup>2</sup>Faculty of Law, Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia, [busyra@law.unand.ac.id](mailto:busyra@law.unand.ac.id)

<sup>3</sup>Faculty of Law, Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia, [yussyadelina@law.unand.ac.id](mailto:yussyadelina@law.unand.ac.id)

<sup>4</sup>Faculty of Law, Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia, [mhhasbifhua@gmail.com](mailto:mhhasbifhua@gmail.com)

<sup>5</sup>Faculty of Law, Andalas University, Padang, Indonesia, [firman.justisia@gmail.com](mailto:firman.justisia@gmail.com)

Corresponding Author: [yulia0alzahra@gmail.com](mailto:yulia0alzahra@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** This study examines the responsibilities of doctors in issuing health certificates, which often become a source of legal and ethical issues. The background of the problem is the importance of health certificates as administrative documents that can influence various decisions, yet specific regulations regarding their issuance have not been deeply regulated. The objective of this research is to analyze the responsibilities of doctors in issuing health certificates based on Indonesian law and medical ethics. The research method used is normative juridical by examining secondary legal materials. The results indicate that a doctor's responsibilities encompass ethical, professional, and legal aspects (administrative, civil, criminal). Violations can result in ethical, administrative, civil, or criminal sanctions. In conclusion, doctors must issue health certificates accurately, honestly, and based on careful medical examinations, in accordance with the law and professional ethics to avoid harm to related parties and legal claims.

**Keyword:** Responsibilities, Doctors, Health Certificates, Law, Medical Ethics.

### INTRODUCTION

Doctors as medical professionals have the competence and authority to conduct health examinations on their patients. The results of these health examinations are documented in medical records and are often also stated in the form of a doctor's certificate explaining a person's health condition. A doctor's certificate can be defined as a written statement made by a doctor professionally for a specific purpose regarding the patient's health or disease that he or she knows and can be proven to be true. This letter may be provided at the patient's own request or at the request of a third party with the patient's consent or at the request of the law (Susanti, 2012). In practice, a doctor can issue various kinds of doctor's certificates, such as health certificates, sick certificates and so on (Ikatan Dokter Indonesia, 2012).

Doctor's certificate is one of the fields that often makes doctors' work in contact with the law. This is because the information included in the letter is intended for various interests,

such as the interests of the criminal court when the patient is a defendant or a victim of a criminal act; or civil interests (such as the use of a doctor's certificate between the patient and the place of work, between the patient and the place of education, and between the patient and the insurance company) (Mohamad, 2002).

One type of doctor's certificate that is often made in practice is a health certificate. This letter is needed for various purposes that list it as an administrative requirement. Some examples of the use of a health certificate by patients such as, to apply for a job, obtain a driver's license, continue education, participate in competitions, get married, travel or for other purposes. The health certificate issued by the doctor must be based on the results of the patient's medical examination first. The results of the examination are written in the form of a conclusion that contains a statement that based on the results of the health examination carried out, the person is in good health and can also be interpreted that the person is free from certain diseases (Mohamad, 2002). The information made by the doctor in this letter is very important because it can influence decisions in administrative processes or even in legal proceedings.

As medical professionals, doctors have a big responsibility in providing health certificates. The primary task of a doctor is to ensure that the information conveyed in the letter is accurate and based on careful examination. The process of giving this letter not only involves a comprehensive physical and mental examination of the patient, but also an analysis of the medical history. In issuing a health certificate, doctors not only play the role of informants, but also as parties who must maintain the validity and correctness of the medical information submitted. This is because a health certificate has such a crucial role for patients and interested parties. The accuracy and validity of the information in the health certificate is the responsibility of the doctor as the party who issued the document.

In making a health certificate, doctors must comply with applicable laws and regulations in the field of medical practice, professional standards and professional codes of ethics. This aims to ensure that the health certificate provided contains clear and proven information to be true, so as not to mislead or harm interested parties and also to avoid doctors from lawsuits. However, the regulations regarding the issuance of health certificates are not specifically regulated in laws and regulations in Indonesia or in the Indonesian Medical Code of Ethics. Therefore, it is important to analyze the responsibilities of doctors related to the issuance of a health certificate. The main purpose of this study is to analyze the responsibility of doctors in providing health certificates based on laws and regulations in Indonesia and medical ethics, as well as the impact that arises if there is negligence or error in the provision of the letter.

## **METHOD**

This research uses normative juridical research methods, which are research that is basically to test legal norms or rules on a specific case or event. Normative juridical research is carried out by examining secondary legal materials, such as laws and regulations, doctrines, and relevant legal literature. Normative juridical research aims to examine law in a normative sense, namely laws that are conceptualized as norms or rules that should be a guideline for behavior (Amiruddin & Zainal Asikin, 2021). In the context of this thesis, a normative juridical approach is used to analyze the legal arrangements related to the issuance of health certificates by doctors as well as the legal and ethical responsibilities inherent in the medical profession in the process of issuing health certificates.

## **RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

The responsibility of doctors in providing health services includes three aspects, namely ethical responsibility, professional responsibility and legal responsibility. The three responsibilities can be explained as follows:(Flora, 2023)

1. Ethical responsibility. Ethical responsibility is related to the morality and ethics of doctors in health services. Medical ethics is a set of moral principles that direct the behavior of doctors towards patients, fellow health workers, and society in general. The regulation regarding the ethical responsibility of doctors in Indonesia is described in the Indonesian Code of Medical Ethics, which was prepared by considering *the International Code of Medical Ethics* with the ideal foundation of Pancasila and the structural foundation of the 1945 Constitution.
2. Responsible for the profession. Professional responsibility refers to the doctor's compliance with professional standards that are compiled based on the discipline of medicine. The professional responsibilities demanded by every doctor when performing health services must be based on competence and evidence-based *medicine*. There are five elements in the standards of the medical profession, namely precision and precision, medical standards, average ability, purpose of action, and proportionality of action.
3. Legal responsibility. A doctor's legal responsibility is an attachment of a doctor to the legal provisions in carrying out his profession. Every doctor is always burdened with legal responsibilities based on the legal rules that govern the profession. The legal responsibility of doctors can be categorized into three categories, namely the responsibility of doctors based on administrative law, the responsibility of doctors based on civil law and the responsibility of doctors based on criminal law. So, if there is a violation of the rights and obligations between doctors and patients in health services, then legal accountability can be asked, be it in the realm of administrative law, civil law, or criminal law.

### **Doctor's Responsibilities with the Issuance of a Health Certificate Based on Administrative Law**

The responsibility of doctors based on state administrative law is that doctors as citizens who carry out their profession must be subject to and obey state administrative laws, especially those related to the medical profession. A doctor is said to have violated the state administrative law if the doctor does not comply with the provisions that have been regulated in the health administration law, such as practicing medicine without a license, performing medical actions that are not in accordance with the license he has or violating the specified authority limit, using an expired practice license and not making medical records. If the regulation is violated, then the doctor can be held accountable for violations of state administrative laws (Flora, 2023).

In relation to the issuance of a health certificate, the doctor's responsibility based on administrative law is due to the fact that the certificate is an administrative product of the doctor in carrying out his profession. The letter is issued in the capacity of a physician as a valid practice license holder. Therefore, every issuance of a health certificate must meet the administrative requirements, namely issued by a doctor who has a valid practice license and in accordance with the location of the practice, and in accordance with the authority of the doctor based on competence.

If a health certificate is issued without meeting these administrative provisions, then the doctor has violated the state administrative law. As a legal consequence of the violation, the doctor can be held legally accountable based on acts against the law of the administration. The sanctions given can be in the form of administrative sanctions as stipulated in the law, namely in the form of verbal reprimands, written reprimands, administrative fines, license suspensions, or revocation of practice licenses.

### **Doctor's Responsibilities with the Issuance of a Health Certificate Based on Civil Law**

Civil legal liability by doctors aims to obtain compensation for losses suffered by patients. A doctor's liability under civil law arises because of the existence of a legal relationship between the doctor and the patient called a therapeutic agreement or transaction.

If in a legal relationship based on the agreement, the doctor violates the obligations imposed on him, the doctor can be declared negligent (default) and on that basis he can be held legally liable based on the default. In addition, there is also civil law liability based on unlawful acts based on the existence of legal relationships, rights and obligations that originate from the law (Kusumastuti, Wulan, 2021). Based on this, to ask for civil liability by doctors is based on two things, namely the existence of default and unlawful acts (Rospita Adelina Siregar, 2023).

The responsibility of doctors in the issuance of a health certificate based on civil law can be distinguished from 2 things, namely liability based on default and unlawful acts.

1. The doctor's responsibility in issuing a health certificate based on default can occur if the doctor does not conduct a medical examination as agreed between the doctor and the patient. The legal relationship gives rise to an agreement that requires doctors to conduct health examinations in accordance with the standards agreed in the written contract and produce a health certificate that is in accordance with the factual conditions of the examination results. Based on the theory of legal responsibility, default is a form of liability *based on fault*. Default occurs due to the error of the legal subject in fulfilling the agreed achievement. Mistakes in the context of default are not always associated with the intention to harm the other party, but it is enough to prove that the doctor did not carry out the performance as it should have been (carrying out but not in accordance with the content of the agreement, being late in carrying out, or carrying out what is not allowed). In the issuance of a health certificate, the error is realized when the doctor issues a letter without conducting a health examination according to the standards as agreed, so that the achievement given is not in accordance with his contractual obligations. Civil liability due to default is based on the doctor's fault as a party to the agreement. Doctors are considered responsible for the legal consequences arising from their failure to fulfill their achievements, as long as it can be proven that there is a causal relationship between the doctor's actions and the losses suffered by the patient or educational institution. Thus, the doctor's responsibility is not absolute, but depends on proving that the loss is a direct result of the non-fulfillment of the obligation to perform a medical examination according to the agreement. The damages that can be requested from the doctor are limited to real and calculable losses, both material and immaterial losses, as long as the losses are foreseeable consequences at the time the agreement is made, as stipulated in Article 1243 of the Civil Code.
2. The responsibility of doctors in the issuance of a health certificate based on unlawful acts can be attributed to Article 1365 and Article 1366 of the Civil Code, which affirm that everyone is responsible for losses caused by intentional or negligence. The elements that must be fulfilled are the existence of unlawful acts, the occurrence of losses to others, the existence of mistakes and the existence of a causal relationship between acts and losses. In the issuance of a health certificate to continue education, if these four elements are met, for example, a health certificate that is deliberately forged, or a health certificate that is issued without a thorough examination so as to cause harm to other parties or the patient himself, then the doctor can be sued based on unlawful acts (Meivy Isnoviana & Suhandi, 2005). In addition, in accordance with Article 274 of Law No. 17 of 2023, medical personnel in carrying out their practice are required to provide services in accordance with professional standards, service standards, and standard operating procedures. Deviations from these standards in the issuance of health certificates can be the basis of civil liability.

### **Doctor's Responsibilities with the Issuance of a Health Certificate Based on Criminal Law**

A doctor's criminal liability arises when it can first be proven that there is a professional error, such as errors in diagnosis, errors in treatment or treatment that is not up to standard. In terms of law, mistakes or omissions will always be related to the unlawful nature of an act committed by a person who is able to be responsible if he can understand the meaning of his

actions, realize that his actions are not considered appropriate in society and are able to determine his intentions/will in doing the act.

In order for a medical action not to be unlawful, the action must meet the elements:

1. Carried out in accordance with the standards of the medical profession or carried out in an artistic manner which is reflected in the existence of medical indications that are in accordance with concrete treatment goals and carried out in accordance with standard medical science procedures; and
2. The fulfillment of the patient's right regarding informed consent, in other words the patient agrees to the medical procedure (Flora, 2023).

There is an important difference between ordinary criminal acts and medical crimes. In ordinary criminal acts, the main concern is the effect, while in medical crimes it is the cause. Even if it is fatal, if there is no element of negligence or error, the doctor cannot be blamed. Some examples of criminal malpractice in the form of gaps are performing abortions without medical indications, leaking medical secrets, not helping someone in an emergency, performing euthanasia, issuing incorrect doctor's certificates, making incorrect *visum et repertum*, and giving incorrect information in court hearings in their capacity as experts (Rospita Adelina Siregar, 2023).

Regarding the forgery of doctor's certificates, it is regulated in Article 395 of Law No. 1 of 2023 concerning the Criminal Code which states that:

1. Doctors who provide a certificate of a person's state of health or death that is not in accordance with the actual circumstances shall be sentenced to a maximum of 4 (four) years in prison or a maximum fine of category IV.
2. If the information as intended in paragraph (1) is given with the intention of admitting or detaining a person in a mental hospital, he shall be sentenced to imprisonment for a maximum of 8 (eight) years or a maximum fine of category VI.
3. Criminal charges as referred to in paragraphs (1) and (2) also apply to every person who uses the false certificate as if the contents are in accordance with the truth.

According to R. Soesilo, what is interpreted by letters in the above article is everything that is either handwritten or printed using a typewriter and others (Astutik Fadhilah, 2023). A doctor's certificate is a letter or writing on paper made by a doctor that explains the patient's condition regarding health or disease. Forgery of letters can be interpreted as intentional acts that are done with the intention of imitating, or to make an object that loses its true value. A forged letter can be a part of the body of the letter or the entire letter, and in some cases it is used to forge the signature of the letter maker. The letter is forged with the intention of being used by the perpetrator or other than the perpetrator so that it seems as if the contents are true (Haryanto, 2021).

Article 395 of the Criminal Code is intended for doctors, in other words, doctors can be made legal subjects who commit the crime of forging this certificate. In order for the formulation in Article 395 of the Criminal Code to be applied to doctors, the element of intentionality must be met, because there may be errors in the issuance of the certificate. For example, from the results of the examination carried out, the doctor did not find any abnormalities in the patient's body, so he provided a health certificate requested by the patient. It turned out that the patient actually had HIV that the doctor did not know. In this kind of situation, the doctor's act of giving a certificate whose contents are not in accordance with the truth cannot be blamed, because he did not do it intentionally. To be able to state that the doctor's actions were intentional, it must be proven that the falsity of the information in the letter was an act that the doctor wanted, realized and intended. In other words, the doctor does want the act of making a false letter and knows that the information given in the letter is contrary to the truth (Siska Elvandari, 2015).

In the issuance of a health certificate by a doctor, this provision can be applied if the doctor deliberately makes or signs a health certificate that is not in accordance with the actual results of the examination, with the intention that a person can be accepted or pass the administrative selection. In other words, only if there is malicious intent to make a false letter, then the doctor can be held criminally responsible.

A health certificate has an important legal status because it is an administrative basis for individuals to access certain rights. Therefore, the falsification or untruthfulness of the letter can cause serious legal consequences, both for the patient and the interested party. If a doctor deliberately issues a fake health certificate so that a person can pass the administration, then this action not only violates professional ethics, but is also a criminal offense as referred to in Article 395 of the Criminal Code. In addition, the user of the fake letter can also be criminally charged for using false documents as stipulated in paragraph (3) of the same article.

### **Doctors' Responsibilities with the Issuance of a Health Certificate to Continue Education Based on Medical Ethics**

The Indonesian Medical Code of Ethics regulates in Article 7 regarding the provision of doctor's certificates to patients. This article reads: "A doctor is obliged to only give a certificate and an opinion that has been checked for its veracity". This provision confirms that a doctor has a moral and professional responsibility to ensure the correctness of the medical data contained in the doctor's certificate issued by him. The granting of a doctor's certificate must be carried out by a direct examination of the patient, because this action concerns the integrity of the profession and can have ethical and legal impacts.

The guidelines for the implementation of Article 7 of the Code of Civil Procedure describe the principles that doctors must comply with in providing certificates, namely: (Ikatan Dokter Indonesia, 2012)

1. The doctor's certificate must be based on medical facts that are believed to be true, according to the responsibility of the profession.
2. The certificate must be made with honesty, precision, and prudence, based on the oath of office and the provisions of the law, and free from conflicts of interest.
3. Doctors who are not in an independent position are obliged to inform the authorities and patients of their position, and it is recommended to hand over the task to another more neutral doctor.
4. Expert certificates should be issued through an independent institution or on behalf of a professional organization.
5. If the certificate contains the patient's diagnosis, the doctor must obtain written consent from the patient.
6. Doctors are obliged to consult or refer to colleagues who are more competent if the case is outside their field of expertise.
7. Doctors are prohibited from providing medical information in the public media about patients involved in criminal cases.
8. Doctors should not give opinions about patients who are examined by other peers without their own examination and without the request of the authorities.
9. Doctors should not make sick certificates for family members of patients who are not working because they are taking care of patients.
10. Doctors who are members of the health examination team at the request of certain institutions are required to be objective, not influenced by any party, and maintain the confidentiality of the results of medical examinations. In this case, doctors are prohibited from testing the health of candidates who are still or have been their own patients, to avoid the dilemma between revealing or maintaining the secrets of the position and must not inform the

patient about the conclusions of the results of the medical examination, the results of which are submitted to the institution that requests them.

Based on the provisions and guidelines for the implementation of Article 7 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the issuance of a health certificate must be guided by the ethical responsibility inherent in the medical profession. This responsibility reflects the application of the principles of medical ethics and the implementation of the values contained in the Indonesian Doctors' Oath. These responsibilities can be explained as follows:

1. Based on medical truth. The issuance of a health certificate to continue education must be based on medical facts that are believed to be true, made with honesty, precision, and prudence in accordance with professional responsibilities and oath of office. Doctors are obliged to ensure that the contents of the letter truly describe the patient's health condition through a thorough and objective direct examination. This responsibility is in line with the principles of honesty and professional responsibility in medical ethics and the recitation of the Indonesian Doctors' Oath which states that doctors will carry out their duties in a respectful and ethical manner, in accordance with the dignity of the profession.

2. Independence and neutrality. Doctors are obliged to be independent and free from conflicts of interest. If there is a potential for non-neutrality in the issuance of a health certificate to continue education, then the doctor should hand over the examination and issuance of the letter to another doctor who is more independent. The principle of doctor's independence is stated in Article 2 of the Code of Criminal Code which reads: "A doctor is obliged to always make independent professional decisions, and maintain professional behavior in the highest measure. Furthermore, Article 3 also requires doctors not to be affected by something that results in the loss of professional freedom and independence. In the event that a doctor acts as a member of the health examination team at the request of an institution, he is obliged to maintain objectivity. Doctors are prohibited from examining someone who is still or has been their own patient, and is obliged to maintain the confidentiality of the results of medical examinations. The results of the examination must be officially submitted to the educational institution, not to the individual examination participants. This attitude reflects the principles of fairness in medical ethics, professional freedom, and impartiality. In addition, it is also in accordance with the pronouncement of the Indonesian Doctors' Oath which reads that doctors will make a serious effort not to be influenced by religious, national, ethnic, gender, political, social position and type of disease considerations in fulfilling their obligations to patients, as well as the promise not to use their knowledge for anything that is contrary to humanity, even if threatened.

3. Protection of patients' medical secrets. If the health certificate for continuing education includes a medical diagnosis, then the doctor must obtain written consent from the patient. The doctor's obligation to maintain patient confidentiality is also mentioned in Article 16 of the Code. This obligation reflects the principles of autonomy and medical confidentiality, which are an essential part of medical ethics. In addition, in the Indonesian Doctors' Oath, it is also emphasized that doctors will keep everything they know secret because of their profession.

In practice, the implementation of doctors' responsibilities for the issuance of health certificates is sometimes not always in accordance with the provisions of professional ethics. These forms of violations can be in the form of giving a letter without a direct examination of the patient, including information that is not in accordance with medical facts, medical examinations that do not meet standards, or leaking health information of prospective students to unauthorized parties. These actions are a form of violation of the Indonesian Medical Code of Ethics.

If a doctor violates the KODEKI, then he is obliged to bear ethical responsibility before the medical professional organization. The mechanism for enforcing medical ethics in Indonesia is carried out by the Honorary Council of Medical Ethics (MKEK) which is an

autonomous body of the Indonesian Doctors Association (IDI). MKEK is tasked with formulating, supervising and enforcing the implementation of medical ethics in accordance with and in line with the noble ideals of the medical profession. MKEK is authorized to assess, examine, and provide recommendations on alleged ethical violations committed by doctors, including if there is an ethical violation in terms of issuing a health certificate to continue education. The ethics examination process by MKEK aims to maintain the dignity of the profession, restore the moral integrity of the perpetrators, and protect the interests of the public from medical practices that are not in accordance with professional ethical values. The sanctions given for medical ethics violations depend on the severity or severity of the ethical violations. The best thing is of course efforts to prevent ethical violations, namely by constantly providing counseling to IDI members, about medical ethics and health law. However, if there is a violation, the sanctions given should be educational, so that the same violation does not occur again in the future and the sanctions become a lesson for other doctors. The form of sanctions for violations of medical ethics can be in the form of: (Harahap, 2021)

1. Verbal or written reprimands or demands;
2. Delay in salary or rank;
3. A decrease in salary or a lower rank;
4. Revoked doctor's license temporarily or permanently;
5. In cases of ethical violations, punishment is given according to the applicable personnel regulations and processed to the court.

The application of this ethical sanction is not intended as a form of punishment alone, but as an effort to foster and restore the moral values of the profession so that doctors continue to uphold the oath of office and the principles of medical ethics. As stated in the Indonesian Doctors' Oath, a doctor promises to carry out his duties in an honorable and ethical manner, as well as obey and practice the Indonesian Medical Code of Ethics. Thus, violations of the Code of Conduct are not only violations of the rules of professional organizations, but also violations of the moral commitment that a doctor swears to God, his fellow humans, and his profession.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion that has been described above, it can be concluded that doctors play an important role and have complex responsibilities in the issuance of health certificates. This research answers the formulation of the problems and objectives that have been set by analyzing these responsibilities from three main aspects: ethical, professional, and legal (administrative, civil, and criminal). The findings of the study show that the issuance of health certificates that are inaccurate, dishonest, or not based on careful medical examination can have serious legal and ethical consequences for doctors, including administrative, civil, and criminal sanctions. Improvements in the field of medical and legal sciences can be realized through the harmonization of more specific regulations regarding the issuance of health certificates, as well as increased awareness and continuous education for doctors regarding their legal and ethical obligations in carrying out this profession. It is important to ensure that the health certificate issued truly reflects the patient's health condition factually and is not abused, thereby maintaining the integrity of the medical profession and protecting the interests of all parties involved.

## REFERENCE

- Amiruddin & Zainal Asikin. (2021). *Pengantar Metode Penelitian Hukum* (12th ed.). Rajawali Pers.
- Astutik Fadhilah, et. all. (2023). Kesadaran Hukum Dokter didalam Memberikan Surat Keterangan Sakit Kepada Pasien di Keresidenan Surakarta. *Jurnal Hukum Kesehatan*, 9(2), 157–168.

- Flora, H. S. (2023). 7 Tangung Jawab Dokter Dalam Pemberian Pelayanan Kesehatan. *Jurnal Hukum Fiat Iustitia*, 4(1), 1–12.
- Harahap, R. A. (2021). *Etika dan Hukum Kesehatan*. Merdeka Kreasi.
- Haryanto, H. W. & I. (2021). Tindakan Pemalsuan Surat Keterangan Dokter. *Jurnal Indonesia Sosial Teknologi*, 2(8), 1339–155.
- Ikatan Dokter Indonesia. (2012). *Kode Etik Kedokteran Indonesia*.
- Kusumastuti, Wulan, et. al. (2021). *Etika dan Hukum Kesehatan (Tanggung Jawab Hukum Dalam Upaya Kesehatan)*. FKM Press Universitas Diponegoro.
- Meivy Isnoviana & Suhandi. (2005). Akibat Hukum Pemberian Surat Keterangan Sakit Terhadap Pasien. *Jurnal Perspektif*, X(1), 15–23.
- Mohamad, K. (2002). *Surat Keterangan Dokter Tinjauan Dari Aspek Kedokteran*.
- Rospita Adelina Siregar. (2023). *Hukum Kesehatan*. Sinar Grafika.
- Siska Elvandari. (2015). *Hukum Penyelesaian Sengketa Medis*. Penerbit Thafa Media.
- Susanti, R. (2012). Paradigma Baru Peran Dokter Dalam Pelayanan Kedokteran Forensik. *Majalah Kedokteran Andalas*, 36(2), 145–154.