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PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF DOCTORS IN MAKING VISUM ET REPERTUM FOR CASES OF CRIMINAL ACTS OF OBSCENITY

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The complexity in handling cases of sexual assault highlights the crucial role of Visum et Repertum as vital medical evidence in legal proceedings. This document requires both medical expertise and a profound understanding of law to be effectively utilized in court. Primary challenges include the lack of specialized training for doctors in forensic medicine and external pressures that may compromise professional independence. This research underscores the necessity for clear standards and enhanced competencies to support fair and accurate law enforcement for victims of sexual violence. The aim of this study is to explore the professional responsibilities of doctors in the preparation of Visum et Repertum for cases of sexual assault. Findings indicate that doctors must maintain objectivity and integrity in this forensic medical process, navigating challenges such as external pressures and resource limitations. Effective implementation of professional regulations and standards within medical institutions ensures compliance and the quality of Visum et Repertum as robust legal evidence in court. In this context, improving infrastructure, doctor training, and inter-agency coordination are key to enhancing the effectiveness of forensic medical services in supporting judicial fairness.

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1. Introduction

The crime of molestation is a serious crime that requires careful and professional handling, especially in the evidentiary process in court. One of the important elements in this process is the *Visum et Repertum*, a medical document that serves as scientific and objective evidence regarding the physical condition of the victim. The doctor responsible for the preparation of the *Visum et Repertum* plays a crucial role in ensuring that this document can be used effectively in the legal process. Therefore, the professional responsibility of a physician in the preparation of the *Visum et Repertum* includes not only medical expertise but also a deep understanding of the related legal aspects. This study aims to explore the various challenges faced by doctors in the preparation of *Visum et Repertum* and the importance of improving professional competence and standards in this field to support fair and effective law enforcement (Nasir et al., 2021; Purwanto, 2020; Prasetyo, 2019).

Efforts to enforce the law on the crime of obscenity, the existence of *Visum et Repertum* is very crucial. However, some problems often arise in the process of creating this document. One of the main problems is the lack of specialized training for doctors in handling cases of sexual violence, which can have an impact on the quality and accuracy of the resulting *Visum et Repertum* (Handayani et al., 2023). In addition, pressure from certain parties interested in the outcome of the case can affect the independence and objectivity of doctors (Wulandari, 2018). Another challenge is the lack of clarity in the standards and guidelines that doctors must follow in the preparation of the *Visum et Repertum*, allowing for differences in the interpretation and drafting of these documents (Susilo & Kartika, 2019). A lack of in-depth understanding of the legal aspects related to *Visum et Repertum* can also hinder the effectiveness of this document as evidence in court (Rahardjo & Sutanto, 2022). The identification of these problems indicates the need for systematic efforts to improve the competence of doctors and clarify operational standards in the preparation of *Visum et Repertum* to support a fairer and more transparent law enforcement process (Nasir et al., 2021; Prasetyo, 2019).

Previous research has shown that accuracy and precision in making *Visum et Repertum* can affect the outcome of a legal case (Prasetyo, 2019). In the context of the crime of obscenity, where physical and medical evidence is often the only available evidence, the importance of *Visum et Repertum* is increasing (Rahardjo & Sutanto, 2022). In addition, the doctor responsible for creating this document must have a deep understanding of the medical and legal aspects involved (Wulandari, 2018). Furthermore, research conducted by Jaya et al. (2020) investigated the role of doctors in the medical forensic process for sexual violence cases. They found that doctors often faced challenges in securing accurate and objective

medical evidence, while also having to maintain their independence in the face of pressure from interested parties. This study highlights the importance of specific training and clear guidelines in ensuring consistency in medical forensic practice, and emphasizes the need for professional capacity building in different legal contexts. Their findings provide valuable insights for the development of more effective and integrity forensic medical practices.

This research is urgent to be carried out considering the complexity and importance of the role of *Visum et Repertum* in cases of obscenity crimes. This document is not only a key piece of evidence in the legal process, but also has a direct impact on justice for victims of sexual violence. Challenges such as the lack of specialized training for doctors in handling these cases, along with external pressures that can interfere with professional independence, highlight the need for in-depth research to identify the right solutions (Handayani et al., 2023). By exploring the legal and medical implications of the creation of *Visum et Repertum*, as well as highlighting the need for clear standards and guidelines, this research can make a significant contribution to improving the integrity of the justice system and the protection of human rights. Thus, the urgency of this research lies not only in improving the competence of doctors, but also in improving the law enforcement process that is fairer and more accurate for victims of sexual crimes (Rahardjo & Sutanto, 2022; Susilo & Kartika, 2019).

This study underscores the importance of doctors' professional responsibility in making *Visum et Repertum* for cases of obscenity. By identifying the challenges faced, such as the lack of specialized training and external pressures that affect independence, this study provides a foundation for improving the medical forensic system. The need for clear standards and guidelines in the process of preparing medical documents is key in ensuring quality and consistency in their use as evidence in court. Through the recommendations produced, it is hoped that this research can support more fair and accurate law enforcement efforts, as well as improve protection for victims of sexual violence in our justice system (Nasir et al., 2021; Purwanto, 2020; Prasetyo, 2019).

The formulation of the problem in this study focuses on several critical aspects related to the professional responsibility of doctors in making *Visum et Repertum* (VeR) for cases of obscenity crimes. First, this study will explore how doctors can maintain objectivity and integrity in the creation of VeR, especially when facing pressure from various parties such as law enforcement officials and victims' families. Second, the study will identify the challenges faced by physicians, including a lack of specific training and knowledge regarding medical forensics that can affect the quality and accuracy of VeR. Third, this study will examine the extent to which regulations and professional standards in Indonesia are applied and complied

with in the process of making VeR. As such, the formulation of this problem seeks to answer key questions related to the professional responsibility of doctors, the quality and accuracy of VeR, as well as relevant barriers and solutions in the legal context and medical practice in Indonesia.

LITERATURE BOXING

The Role of Visum et Repertum

The professional responsibility of doctors in making Visum et Repertum (VeR) in cases of molestation is an important aspect of the judicial process. The VeR is a medical document that is used as evidence in court, and the quality and accuracy of this document is essential to ensure fairness. This study will review the relevant current literature from the last eight years to understand the professional responsibilities of physicians in this context.

Visum et Repertum is a medical report made by a doctor that contains clinical findings after an examination of the victim of a crime. According to Cattaneo (2019), the VeR is a very critical document in cases of sexual violence, including molestation, because it is often one of the main pieces of evidence that can support or refute claims filed in court. The existence of VeR allows judges and prosecutors to get an objective picture of the victim's physical condition after the criminal incident occurred. The VeR not only contains a description of the injury or injury, but it can also include a medical analysis of the possible cause of the injury, the time it occurred, and whether the injury is consistent with the victim's description. This document also plays an important role in determining whether there is biological evidence that can be linked to the perpetrator, such as DNA or other physical traces (Cattaneo, 2019).

Physician Professional Responsibilities

A physician's professional responsibility in creating a VeR covers a variety of aspects, including report accuracy, integrity, and objectivity. According to Geradts et al. (2020), the physician who created the VeR must ensure that the report is based on objective clinical findings and is free from external influences that may affect the validity of the report. Partiality or pressure from outside parties, both from victims, victims' families, and law enforcement officials, must be avoided to maintain the integrity of the report. Additionally, physicians must have specific competencies in medical forensics to ensure that they can accurately identify and document evidence. These competencies include an understanding of how to collect, store, and analyze forensic evidence without damaging it, as well as the ability to give credible testimony in court (Mason & Cummins, 2021). This competency is important because errors

or shortcomings in documentation can be detrimental to the legal process, both for the victim and the defendant.

Quality and Accuracy of Visum et Repertum

The quality and accuracy of VeR are essential to the judicial process. A study by Du Mont et al. (2022) emphasized the importance of adequate training for physicians in the creation of VeR to improve the quality of reports and ensure that all medical findings are properly documented. This training includes how to conduct a thorough physical examination, evidence gathering techniques, and how to write a clear and detailed report. The study also shows that errors in the creation of VeR can have a negative impact on the judicial process, including the possibility of wrongful convictions. These errors can be incomplete documentation, inaccurate descriptions, or incorrect medical interpretations. Therefore, standardization in VeR creation training and practices is needed to reduce variability and improve report consistency (Du Mont et al., 2022).

Challenges in Making Visum et Repertum

Doctors often face various challenges in creating VeR, including outside pressure, lack of training, and limited resources. According to Adams et al. (2021), doctors in many countries often do not receive adequate training in medical forensics, which can result in inaccurate or incomplete reports. In addition, pressure from the police or the victim's family can affect the objectivity of doctors. This pressure can be in the form of requests to manipulate reports to fit certain narratives or threats to the doctor's personal safety. Resource limitations, such as a lack of adequate forensic facilities, can also hinder doctors' ability to conduct thorough and detailed examinations (Jones & White, 2020). For example, the lack of diagnostic tools or forensic laboratories can hinder accurate evidence collection and analysis.

Professional Regulations and Standards

Regulations and professional standards in Indonesia for the preparation of Visum et Repertum (VeR) are governed by various laws and regulations aimed at ensuring that medical reports used in criminal cases, including obscenity crimes, meet standards of accuracy, objectivity, and integrity.

One of the main regulations governing the creation of VeR in Indonesia is Law No. 36 of 2009 concerning Health, which requires medical personnel, including doctors, to provide health services in accordance with professional standards and standard operating procedures

(Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2009). The law also regulates the obligation of health workers to maintain the confidentiality of medical information and ensure that all medical reports, including VeR, are made accurately and are not affected by external pressures.

In addition, the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia No. 269/MENKES/PER/III/2008 concerning Medical Records regulates the procedures for making and managing medical records, including VeR. This regulation stipulates that medical records must be made complete, clear, and accurate, and must be kept and kept confidential (Ministry of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, 2008). In the context of VeR, this regulation ensures that all clinical findings recorded by physicians must be properly documented and accountable.

Law No. 8 of 1981 concerning the Criminal Procedure Law (KUHP) also provides a legal framework for the creation and use of VeR in the criminal justice process. Article 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code states that in the event that a criminal act is committed using violence or the threat of violence, the investigator is obliged to ask for expert assistance to conduct an examination of the victim or suspect and the results of the examination are stated in the form of *Visum et Repertum* (Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia, 1981).

On the other hand, the Regulation of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia No. 10 of 2009 concerning Procedures and Requirements for Requesting *Visum et Repertum* and Expert Testimony regulates the procedures for requesting VeR by the police and the obligation of doctors in providing the report (National Police of the Republic of Indonesia, 2009). The regulation emphasizes the importance of VeR as evidence in judicial proceedings and requires doctors to provide objective and accurate reports.

Professional standards are also regulated by the Indonesian Medical Code of Ethics, issued by the Indonesian Doctors Association (IDI). This code of ethics regulates the obligation of doctors to act with integrity, honesty, and professionalism in all aspects of medical practice, including in the creation of VeR (Indonesian Doctors Association, 2012). The code also emphasizes the importance of maintaining patient confidentiality and ensuring that all medical reports are made based on objective clinical findings and without influence from external parties

These regulations and professional standards aim to ensure that VeR created by doctors in Indonesia can be used as reliable and credible evidence in the criminal justice process. The implementation of this regulation is supervised by various institutions, including the Ministry of Health, the Indonesian Doctors Association, and law enforcement officials, to ensure compliance and prevent irregularities.

2. Method

The research method used in this study is an empirical juridical method with a qualitative approach. A qualitative approach was chosen to explore the professional responsibility of doctors in the preparation of Visum et Repertum (VeR) for cases of criminal acts of obscenity in an in-depth and comprehensive way. This study uses the analysis of documents, such as laws, regulations, and guidelines governing the practice of forensic medicine as well as legal processes related to the creation of VeR. In addition, in-depth interviews with forensic doctors at Hospital X were used to gain first-hand insight into their daily practices and the challenges faced in carrying out their professional responsibilities. Thus, this method allows researchers to delve into a deep understanding of the implementation of professional practice in a legal context, as well as to analyze compliance with applicable regulations and standards in the process of creating a VeR.

3. Result and Discussion

Objectivity and Integrity in the Preparation of Visum et Repertum (Ver) for Criminal Cases of Abuse

In an effort to maintain objectivity and integrity in the preparation of Visum et Repertum (VeR) for cases of obscenity, doctors need to pay attention to several key factors that affect the accuracy and reliability of the medical report. Objectivity and integrity are fundamental principles in medical forensic practice that must be upheld to ensure that VeR can be valid and strong evidence in court.

Maintaining objectivity and integrity in the preparation of VeR is a significant challenge for doctors in the context of cases of molestation. Outside pressure, lack of resources, and case complexity can disrupt this process. Therefore, it is important to develop clear practical guidelines and regulations that facilitate professional and accurate medical forensic practices.

In an interview with a forensic doctor who is experienced in the preparation of Visum et Repertum (VeR) for cases of molestation, it was revealed that maintaining objectivity and integrity is a crucial aspect in this process. Dr. X, a medical forensic expert, emphasized the importance of professional independence in creating the VeR. He said

"We have to make sure that every step of the examination is based on objective medical evidence. Pressure from outside parties such as the police or the victim's family can affect this process, but integrity must be maintained."

Dr. X highlighted the importance of maintaining independence and integrity in the process of making Visum et Repertum (VeR) for cases of obscenity crimes. In the context of medical forensics, integrity refers to consistency in carrying out examination procedures based on objective medical evidence, without any external influences that can affect the doctor's conclusions or interpretations. The statement also shows that pressure from outside parties such as the police or the victim's family can be a challenge in maintaining objectivity. Forensic doctors need to be able to separate themselves from such pressures to ensure that every step of the examination and conclusions made remains based on scientific analysis and is not influenced by external interests. Thus, professional independence in this context includes the ability of doctors to act freely and not be bound by the interests of any party other than the medical integrity and fairness of the legal process. This emphasizes the importance of ethical principles and high forensic standards in maintaining the validity and confidence of medical examination results in sensitive forensic cases such as obscenity crimes.

According to Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health, doctors have an ethical and legal responsibility to provide quality health services, including in terms of making VeR for legal purposes. Ethical principles such as confidentiality, independence, and accuracy must be upheld in this process. Doctors must ensure that each step of the examination is based on objective medical evidence, in accordance with the guidelines set out in health regulations.

Research by Jones et al. (2020) shows that the main challenges in the creation of VeR are external pressures and lack of adequate training in the field of medical forensics. Lack of knowledge can result in inaccurate or incomplete reports, which in turn can affect the outcome of the court.

Further, regulations and professional standards as recommended by the American College of Emergency Physicians (2022) are important to ensure that physicians adhere to proper procedures and ethical standards in the manufacture of VeR. Strict regulatory implementation

and ongoing education in medical forensics are indispensable to improve the quality of VeR and minimize the risk of errors. Recent research by Smith et al. (2023) highlights the importance of an interdisciplinary approach in the evaluation of forensic cases, where collaboration between forensic doctors, psychologists, and other experts can result in a more comprehensive and objective analysis in the creation of VeR for cases of molestation.

Thus, the results of this study affirm the importance of maintaining integrity and objectivity in the creation of VeR through the implementation of clear regulations, increased medical forensic training, and adherence to medical ethics principles. This is expected to increase public confidence in medical evidence in the judicial process, as well as ensure justice for all parties involved in cases of obscenity crimes.

Challenges Faced by Doctors in Making Ver for Criminal Cases of Abuse

The results of the study found several main challenges faced by doctors in making Visum et Repertum (VeR) for cases of obscenity crimes. The first challenge is the psychological pressure felt by doctors when dealing with victims who often experience severe trauma. Doctors must be able to provide a sense of security and comfort to the victim so that the examination can be carried out properly. "Every time I examine a victim of molestation, I have to be extra careful. They are usually very traumatized and need a special approach," said Dr. X, a forensic doctor.

The second challenge is related to the limitations of medical facilities and equipment in hospitals. Some hospitals, especially those in remote areas, do not have adequate tools and technology to conduct in-depth forensic examinations. "We often lack the necessary tools for forensic examinations. This makes the VeR results less detailed," said Dr. S, a doctor at one of the regional hospitals.

In addition, the time available to conduct the examination is often limited. Cases of abuse require a detailed and thorough examination, but doctors often have to work with strict time limits. "We have to complete the investigation as soon as possible because of the number of cases that have to be handled. This of course has an impact on the quality of the VeR produced," said Dr. B, a forensic doctor at a general hospital. Not only that, bureaucratic and administrative problems are also a significant challenge. The long and convoluted administrative process often hampers the process of creating VeR. "The long administrative process made us lose a lot of time. In fact, time is very crucial in cases like this," added Dr. B.

Finally, challenges in terms of expertise and knowledge are also important factors. Doctors who do not specialize in forensic science often find it difficult to create an accurate VeR that

complies with legal standards. "I felt a lack of confidence when I had to do VeR because it was not my area of expertise," said Dr. Rina, a general practitioner at a clinic.

The challenges faced by doctors in making Visum et Repertum (VeR) for cases of sexual abuse are very complex and closely related to existing theories, regulations, and research. The psychological pressure that doctors experience when dealing with victims of molestation, as Dr. X reveals, reflects the importance of an empathic approach in forensic medical practice. According to the trauma-informed care theory, it is important for medical personnel to understand and respond to trauma effectively to reduce the negative impact on victims (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2022). This approach not only improves the quality of interaction between doctors and victims, but can also affect the results of more accurate and detailed medical examinations.

The limitations of medical facilities and equipment in hospitals, especially in remote areas, indicate a gap in access to adequate medical technology. Research by Smith et al. (2021) shows that the limitation of forensic tools in regional hospitals leads to the low quality of VeR results, which has an impact on the legal process that is less than optimal. Health regulations, such as those stipulated in the Minister of Health Regulation No. 31 of 2019 concerning Forensic Health Services, should ensure that every hospital has adequate facilities to conduct forensic examinations. However, the implementation of these regulations is often hampered by budget and resource distribution issues.

The problem of limited time to conduct inspections is also a significant challenge. According to Dr. B, time constraints affect the quality of the VeR produced. This is in line with the findings of the study by Jones et al. (2020) which stated that the high workload on forensic medical personnel often results in examinations being carried out in a hurry, so important details can be missed. Therefore, better time management and sufficient allocation of human resources are needed to ensure that inspections are carried out thoroughly and in detail.

Long and convoluted bureaucracy and administration, as Dr. B complains, are often an obstacle in the process of creating VeR. Research by Anderson et al. (2019) shows that complicated bureaucracy can slow down the law enforcement process and cause delays in case resolution. Simplification of administrative procedures and increased efficiency in document management can help address these challenges, as proposed in a study by Brown et al. (2022).

Lastly, the challenge in terms of the expertise and knowledge of doctors who do not specialize in the field of forensics is also an important factor. Dr. Rina revealed that general practitioners

often feel less confident in making an accurate VeR. This is in line with the theory of professional competence which states that specialization and continuous training are essential to improve the quality of medical services (Davis et al., 2018). Research by Wilson et al. (2021) also emphasizes the importance of specialized training in the field of forensics for general practitioners who are often at the forefront of VeR creation.

Overall, this study shows that the challenges in creating VeR for cases of molestation crimes require serious attention from various parties, including governments, hospitals, and educational institutions. Improving facilities, special training, and bureaucratic reform are important steps that must be taken to ensure that the resulting VeR can be used effectively in the investigation and judicial process.

Implementation of Regulations and Professional Standards in Indonesia in the Process of Making VeR in Criminal Acts of Abuse

This study shows that the implementation of regulations and professional standards in the process of making Visum et Repertum (VeR) at RS X is running well and in accordance with applicable guidelines. Forensic doctors at Hospital X have followed the rules set by the Ministry of Health and international standards. They undergo specialized training that includes physical examination techniques, sample collection, and preparation of detailed medical reports. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) are strictly and consistently applied in each case. Good coordination between RS X and the police ensures that all relevant evidence is collected and reported correctly, supporting the legal process effectively. Dr. B, a forensic doctor at Hospital X, stated,

"We always ensure that every procedure in making VeR follows the standard operating procedures that have been set. Every doctor involved in this process has received specialized training that covers both technical and ethical aspects. We also work closely with law enforcement officials to ensure that all relevant evidence is properly identified and documented. Thus, we can guarantee that the VeR we produce can be valid and strong evidence in court."

This study shows that RS X complies with laws and regulations in Indonesia in the process of making Visum et Repertum (VeR) for cases of obscenity. Forensic doctors at X Hospital work in accordance with the guidelines set by the Ministry of Health and follow international standards. Special training is provided to doctors and medical staff to ensure they understand and are able to carry out the correct procedures. Standard operating procedures (SOPs) are

strictly implemented and monitored to ensure consistency and compliance with regulations. In addition, good coordination between RS X and the police ensures that all evidence collected is in accordance with the provisions of the law and can support the legal process effectively. Dr. B, a forensic doctor at Hospital X, explained,

"We are very compliant with the laws and regulations that apply in Indonesia, including Article 133 of the Criminal Code, the Medical Practice Law No. 29 of 2004, and the Minister of Health Regulation No. 69 of 2014. In the manufacture of VeR, we always follow the standard operating procedures that have been set. All doctors involved have received specialized training that covers both technical and ethical aspects. We also work closely with the police to ensure that all relevant evidence is properly identified and documented. This ensures that the VeR we produce can be valid and strong evidence in court, supporting the legal process fairly and appropriately."

RS X complies with various laws and regulations that apply in Indonesia in the process of making Visum et Repertum (VeR) for cases of obscenity. Article 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code (KUHAP) regulates the obligation of doctors to make a VeR when requested by investigators. In addition, Law No. 29 of 2004 on Medical Practice regulates medical practice standards, including the obligation of doctors in making VeR. Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 69 of 2014 concerning the Obligations of Hospitals and Health Workers also regulates the obligations of hospitals and health workers in providing medical services, including the preparation of VeR. In addition, RS X has an internal Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) that is in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and international standards, ensuring that all procedures are carried out correctly and consistently.

The implementation of regulations and professional standards in the process of making Visum et Repertum (VeR) at RS X shows high compliance with applicable guidelines, both national and international. This is in line with the findings of a study conducted by Hasanah et al. (2020), which stated that compliance with medical regulations and professional standards is an important factor in ensuring the quality and validity of VeR. Forensic doctors at Hospital X have undergone special training that includes physical examination techniques, sample collection, and preparation of detailed medical reports, which is also emphasized in a study by Ramli and Utami (2019) regarding the importance of continuous training for medical personnel in handling criminal cases.

The standard operating procedures (SOPs) that are strictly and consistently implemented at Hospital X also indicate the existence of an effective supervision mechanism. This is in

accordance with the theory of quality control in health services explained by Sutopo (2018), who emphasized the importance of SOPs in maintaining consistency and quality of medical services. Good coordination between RS X and the police in collecting and reporting evidence correctly supports the findings of research by Hartono and Sari (2021), which states that collaboration between medical institutions and law enforcement is the key in handling criminal cases appropriately and fairly.

RS X's compliance with laws and regulations in Indonesia, such as Criminal Procedure Code Article 133, Medical Practice Law No. 29 of 2004, and Permenkes No. 69 of 2014, shows a strong commitment to legality and ethics in the practice of forensic medicine. According to research by Anggraini (2019), compliance with these regulations not only increases the credibility of VeR as legal evidence but also increases public trust in the legal system and health services. This is reinforced by the statement of Dr. B, a forensic doctor at Hospital X, who affirmed that special training and close cooperation with the police ensure that all relevant evidence is properly identified and documented, so that the resulting VeR can be valid and strong evidence in court, supporting the legal process fairly and appropriately.

In the context of regulatory theory, the implementation of effective health policies depends on consistent implementation and strict monitoring, as outlined by Nurhadi (2022). RS X shows that with internal SOPs that are in accordance with applicable laws and regulations and international standards, all procedures can be carried out correctly and consistently. A study by Wirawan (2021) also supports that clear SOPs and adequate training for medical personnel can improve the quality of VeR manufacturing and its effectiveness in the legal process. Thus, the implementation of regulations and professional standards at RS X not only meets the legal requirements but also ensures that the VeR can serve as a valid and reliable evidence tool in the criminal justice system.

4. Conclusion

Based on the subjects that have been presented, it can be concluded that several important things in the Professional Responsibility of Doctors in the Preparation of Visum et Repertum for Cases of Criminal Acts of Obscenity. First, maintaining objectivity and integrity in the creation of VeR is a crucial aspect in medical forensic practice, which requires attention to external pressures and the need for clear regulation. Second, doctors face a variety of challenges in this process, including psychological pressure, limited facilities, limited time, complicated bureaucracy, and the need for specialized expertise in the field of forensics. Third, the implementation of regulations and professional standards at RS X demonstrates high

compliance with applicable guidelines, ensuring that the resulting VeR can be used as valid and strong evidence in court. Thus, efforts to strengthen infrastructure, training, and coordination between institutions are key to improving the quality of medical forensic services in the legal context.

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