

**Authors**

<sup>1</sup>Prihatin Effendi  
<sup>2</sup>Mohammad Nasichin

**Affiliation**

<sup>1,2</sup>Universitas Gresik

**Email**

prihattinshmh@gmail.com  
muhammadnasichinsh@gmail.com

**Date Submission**

01 January 2024

**Date Accepted**

15 January 2024

**Date Published**

31 January 2024

**DOI**

10.52249

**AUTHORITY OF NURSES TO INSTALL  
INFUSATIONS DURING THE  
PANDEMIC OUTSIDE OF HEALTH CARE  
FACILITIES**

**Abstract**

*During the COVID-19 pandemic emergency, one of the medical measures that nurses can use in certain limited conditions is installing infusion outside of healthcare institutions. The author's study methodology, which employs three approaches – legislation (statement approach), comparative approach (comparative approach), and conceptual approach (conceptual approach) – uses a normative legal research type to address these issues. Furthermore, primary, secondary, and tertiary legal documents are the sources of the legal materials used. The study's findings clarify the role and authority of nurses for infusions outside of healthcare facilities during the pandemic. Specifically, a nurse who is ill or in a state of restricted mobility during the COVID-19 emergency period is authorised to administer first aid in the form of medical action, such as infusions, in accordance with the law and her expertise in assessing the patient's condition. Although the nurse is personally accountable for the infusion because it is an autonomous duty, meaning that the nurse in question will take full responsibility if a mistake is made.*

**Keywords :** *Infusion, Nurse, Health Services, Pandemi*

**Abstrak**

Pada masa darurat pandemi COVID-19, salah satu tindakan medis yang dapat dilakukan perawat dalam kondisi terbatas tertentu adalah pemasangan infus di luar institusi layanan kesehatan. Metodologi kajian penulis yang menggunakan tiga pendekatan – peraturan perundang-undangan (statement approach), pendekatan komparatif (comparative approach), dan pendekatan konseptual (conceptual approach) – menggunakan jenis penelitian hukum normatif untuk menjawab persoalan-persoalan tersebut. Selanjutnya dokumen hukum primer, sekunder, dan tersier merupakan sumber bahan hukum yang digunakan. Temuan penelitian ini memperjelas peran dan kewenangan perawat untuk pemasangan infus di luar fasilitas kesehatan selama pandemi. Secara khusus, perawat yang sakit atau dalam keadaan mobilitas terbatas pada masa darurat COVID-19 berwenang memberikan pertolongan pertama berupa tindakan medis seperti infus, sesuai dengan peraturan perundang-undangan dan keahliannya dalam menilai kondisi pasien. Meskipun perawat bertanggung jawab secara pribadi terhadap pemasangan infus karena

merupakan tugas otonom, artinya perawat yang bersangkutan akan bertanggung jawab penuh jika terjadi kesalahan.

**Kata Kunci : Infus, Perawat, Pelayanan Kesehatan, Pandemi**

## INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic was deemed a national disaster by 2020 Presidential Decree No. 11, which also designated the COVID-19 pandemic as a non-natural disaster. The WHO (World Health Organisation) declared the pandemic a global pandemic, beginning on March 11, 2020 (Martanti et al., 2021); (Arifin, 2020). On March 14, 2020, the president of Indonesia declared through the head of the national disaster management agency that the COVID-19 outbreak was a national calamity (Dwitri et al., 2020); (Wiryanawan, 2020). Natural disasters, social disasters, and non-natural disasters are the three categories of disasters recognised by Disaster Law No. 24 of 2007. Also, the COVID-19 pandemic qualifies as an emergency non-natural disaster. Given the significance of health sector development in achieving a thriving society, health development is critical because everyone has the right to health, which is governed by a number of national and international laws (Fahlevi et al., 2023).

In terms of national regulation, it is governed by Republic of Indonesia Law Number 36 of 2009 concerning Health (Health Law) (Jaya et al., 2023), specifically Article 1, number 1, which declares that "Health is a state of well-being of the soul, body, and society which socially and economically enables every person to live productive." Therefore, health workers—that is, physicians, nurses, pharmacists, midwives, nutritionists, analysts, and others—are needed in order to be able to enhance people's health state. The nursing profession has been around since the beginning of time—even before humans were created. Everyone has the innate desire to look after their family, but women more than males (Wierzbicka, 2019). Government Regulation Number 32 of 1996 about Health Professions and Law 1992 Number 23 concerning Laws and Health recognised the nursing profession's existence in 1992. Nursing Registration and Practice Regulation No. 647, issued by the Ministry of Health in 2000, is a regulation pertaining to the enforcement of nursing practice and the professional nursing activities that are practiced (Carlton, 2005).

The requirements for obtaining a Registration Certificate and a Registered Nursing Practice Licence for nurses are outlined in the Law of the Republic of Indonesia of 2014 No. 38 concerning Nursing. Applicable to district governments and one or two places, in practice. Article 17 of the Ministry of Health Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 No. 26 stipulates that nurses are authorised to offer nursing advise and work in conjunction with physicians to fulfil their responsibilities as nursing care providers (Efendi et al., 2018). To ensure that there were no issues during the infusion, each carer put the infusion in accordance with accepted surgical practices. According to 2019 Minister of Health Regulation No. 26, which implements Law 2014 No. 38 concerning nursing, nurses are responsible for giving nursing care when performing nursing practice. Installing an IV drip is one of the tasks involved in nursing care (Efendi et al., 2018).

In the Gresik area and surrounding areas, nearly all hospital facilities were nearly full during the COVID-19 pandemic, leaving many patients stranded and unable to receive medical care. As a result, patients with symptoms of exposure to the corona virus had difficulty receiving treatment. Because doctors and other medical professionals, including

nurses, have the necessary training and experience, patients and their families trust them to treat illnesses or lessen pain. On the other hand, in practical terms, there are still fewer medical doctors in Indonesia than there are people living there. However, there are more nurses than doctors in the regions, making it easier for people to seek medical attention for health issues. As a result, nurses are frequently asked to treat patients at home because hospital facilities are full and there aren't many doctors in practice. In fact, a good number of patients and their families are afraid to go to the hospital for fear of being diagnosed with corona virus exposure. Patients with COVID-19 frequently experience fever, aches in their muscles, coughing, and malaise. Headache, coughing up blood, diarrhoea, and coughing up phlegm are some of the specific symptoms. Dehydration is one of the symptoms of diarrhoea that calls for IV or liquids. Because of this, numerous carers have discovered IV techniques to keep patients from becoming dehydrated. Patients who are exposed to the coronavirus may experience a swift and potentially dangerous decline in their health as a result. Even in person, nurses must offer assistance in accordance with their training and experience without relying on physicians or other medical staff for delegation.

Article 33 of the Republic of Indonesia's 2019 Number 26 Minister of Health Enforcing Nursing Law Number 33 of 2014 Number 38 of 2014 mandates that nurses must act medically to administer first aid and give medication in accordance with their level of expertise in an emergency. It is possible to manage competencies in line with legislative requirements. The goals of first aid are to preserve the patient's life, stop additional harm, lessen discomfort, and stabilise the patient's state (Widjaja, 2021)

Health workers' duties include establishing legal relationships between patients and carers and providing medical services to sick individuals. This indicates, in a legal sense, that the nurse's actions must adhere to medical guidelines in order to protect the patient. If necessary, medical professionals apply. You have to conduct yourself with professionalism. If medical practitioners act contrary to professional norms or fail to perform in a way that would be expected of them, they may face consequences. Expert witness testimony, medical records, statements from medical professionals, and other types of evidence can all be used to demonstrate inappropriateness. The judge may apply the "res ipsa loquitur" approach if the negligence is so blatant that expert testimony is no longer necessary. According to the explanation given above, there are benefits to establishing an IV drip outside of a home or healthcare facility, but there may also be drawbacks if the proper protocols are not followed. But not all nurses are willing to help with extremely dangerous tasks, like inserting an IV, because there could be dangerous outcomes if close supervision is not given. As a result, the author is interested in researching the legal aspects of IV installation this time around under the heading "Installing an IV by Nurses Outside Health Service Facilities During the Pandemic." based on Minister of Health Regulation No. 26 of 2019 on Nursing Law No. 38 of 2014 Implementation Regulations (Hardy et al., 2021).

## **METHODS RESEARCH**

The method employed in this research to gather legal materials is document and literature examination. A researcher conducting literature or documentary research will gather, compile, or look for publications or documents that may contain information. This means that research on library materials, identification of regulations, book searches, and other information sources are used in the process of gathering material. Using inventory and

classification techniques, primary and secondary legal materials are acquired as research with a juridical and normative focus. The main source of legal information is found in the following: Republic of Indonesia Law of 2014 No. 36 concerning Health Workers; Law of the Republic of Indonesia of 2009 No. 36 concerning Health; Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 No. 26 concerning implementing regulations for 2014 Law No. 38 concerning Nursing Article 33; Law of the Republic of Indonesia number 38 of 2014 (Septiana et al., 2023) concerning Nursing; Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia of 2018 No. 47 concerning Emergency Services; and Republic of Indonesia Law of 2014 No. 36 concerning Health Workers (Anderson et al., 2014). After completing each inventory, the process of classifying the requirements pertaining to infusion installation by nurses outside of health care facilities during the pandemic is carried out. The issue is briefly summarised in accordance with the topic of infusion installation by nurses outside of health care facilities in the past using secondary legal materials in the form of statute regulations, literature and court decisions, legal books, scientific writings, and newspapers. global health crisis.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

During a pandemic, nurses are authorised to deliver IV drips outside of health care facilities in accordance with Minister of Health Regulation No. 26 of 2019, which implements Law No. 38 of 2014 addressing nursing (Ajuebor et al., 2019).

The Indonesian government has declared the COVID-19 outbreak a national disaster. This was conveyed by the President through the Director of the National Disaster Management Agency on March 14 2020. On March 11 2020, based on Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 11 of 2020 Determining a Public Health Emergency Due to Corona Virus Disease, Indonesia was declared a pandemic country and based on Article 22 exercised its constitutional authority. Use the 1945 Constitution. That's not all. A month later, the President issued Executive Order 2020 No. 12 (Yesypenko, 2021) concerning the Determination of Disasters. Non-spread of COVID-19 is designated as a National Disaster.

The many categories of emergencies specified in Indonesian positive law are inextricably linked to the various emergency provisions. Two terms appear in the 1945 Constitution that can be used to describe a state of emergency: "state of danger" (Article 12) and "imposition of a state of emergency" (Article 22). In addition, the following legislative regulations define emergency situations: Law No. 23 of 1959 concerning Dangerous Conditions, which defines "civil emergency," "military emergency," and "war emergency"; Law No. 24 of 2007 concerning Disaster Management; Law No. 7 of 2012 handling Social Conflict; Law No. 9 of 2016 concerning Prevention and Handling of Financial System Crises; and Law No. 6 of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine (No, 6 C.E.); (Wiley, 2023)

On December 31, 2021, the Republic of Indonesia issued Presidential Decree No. 24 regarding the determination of the factual status of the COVID-19 pandemic in Indonesia. This decree states that COVID-19 is a global pandemic that, in accordance with a statement from the World Health Organisation, is still factually occurring and has not yet ended in Indonesia (Radjab & Fuady, 2021).

According to the Republic of Indonesia No. 26 Minister of Health Regulation of 2019, article 16 about implementing rules of No. 38 Law of 2014 about nursing, a nurse can

function as an executor of responsibilities when performing nursing practice under specific, restricted conditions. In line with the 2020 Presidential Decree No. 11 concerning the Determination of the Corona Virus Disease Public Health Emergency (Presidential Decree 11 of 2020), a few specific limited requirements are highly significant to the emergency conditions of the COVID-19 pandemic (KMS Novyar Satriawan Fikri, 2021).

According to article 33 of the Republic of Indonesia's 2019 No. 26 Regulation of the Minister of Health regarding the implementation of 2014 Law No. 38 concerning nursing, a nurse is qualified to administer first aid in an emergency situation if their assessment of the patient's condition gives them knowledge of the situation (Widjaja, 2021). A nurse may take action in accordance with the provisions of statutory regulations and the evaluation's findings. medical and drug administration within their scope of expertise. Infusions, injections, and basic vaccines are among the medical procedures that nurses are capable of performing on their own, even in the absence of direct supervision from a physician or member of the medical team. such that in emergency scenarios and circumstances like the COVID-19 epidemic, a nurse can perform this step directly. In some situations, such as COVID-19 pandemic events, the goals of first aid are to lessen the patient's suffering, stabilize their condition, and maybe save their lives.

An IV is a medical treatment that a nurse can perform based on their level of competence. Installing an IV is a crucial procedure for patients, particularly during the COVID-19 emergency (Li & Qu, 2021). Its purpose is to maintain fluid balance by supplying fluids based on the patient's body requirements in order to prevent dehydration caused by the pandemic's impacts. It is envisaged that by meeting the patient's fluid requirements by infusion, pain or other complaints will be lessened and the patient's state will stabilize, potentially saving them from the COVID-19 emergency.

Therefore, in the COVID-19 emergency, a nurse's conduct of installing an infusion outside of a medical facility qualifies as first aid in an emergency and under specific limited circumstances, such as the limited availability of medical personnel in different regions – in this case, doctors. where it is simpler for individuals to receive assistance in treating their ailments during the COVID-19 pandemic since there are more nurses than doctors..

Additionally, emergency services are defined as medical interventions that are required right away to preserve lives and prevent disabilities for emergency patients under Articles 47 and 1 of the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia (Hidayati, 2018). According to Article 6, hospitals, polyclinics, independent dentistry and medical practices, pustulosis, and the practices of other health professionals are among the healthcare facilities required to offer emergency services. According to Article 11, emergency services can be rendered by physicians, nurses, dentists, and/or other health professionals and non-health professionals (Ajuebor et al., 2019). Thus, it is evident from this remark that nurses are among the medical professionals that are capable of providing emergency treatment.

Everybody has the right to health, according to Article 4 of the Republic of Indonesia's 2009 Health Law, Article 36. Article 5(2): Everyone is entitled to safe, inexpensive, and high-quality healthcare. Article 5 Paragraph 3: Everyone has the freedom to select the health care they require on their own, autonomously, and at their own risk (Yahya, 2021).

During a pandemic, regulations issued by the Ministry of Health for the implementation of Law No. 38 of 2014 regulating nursing standards impose obligations on nurses, including the installation of IV drips outside of healthcare facilities (Tsita, 2021).

Since a large number of persons have verified having COVID-19 in the current epidemic, medical facilities are fully booked and unable to handle the influx of new COVID-19 patients. Consequently, many turn to healthcare professionals—among whom is a nurse—for assistance in receiving therapy at home. Because health care facilities, such as clinics, hospitals, or first-level service facilities (*puskesmas*), were full during the COVID-19 pandemic and when the number of COVID-19 cases was high, nurses performed medical actions, such as placing an IV in the patient's home and continued to assess actions by monitoring the patient's condition.

The nurse who installs an IV is accountable for administrative, criminal, and civil duties. In order to fulfill their administrative duties, nurses have to possess a nurse registration certificate, perform infusion operations within their scope of practice, adhere to professional standards, and follow Minister of Health Regulation No. 26 of 2019 (Wahyuni et al., 2021).

Articles 1365 and 1366 of the Civil Code apply to the civil responsibilities of the nurse who installed an infusion outside of a health service facility during the pandemic (Hassan et al., 2022). The nurse fulfilled her civil responsibilities without breaking any laws and without causing any harm to anyone. Health service facilities (*Puskesmas*, clinics, hospitals) were full during the pandemic, and they were unable to accommodate people who had been confirmed to have COVID-19. Despite this, the government persisted in urging these facilities to continue providing services to the community, and there were no appeals or regulations regarding the ban on providing medical care at home, including installing IV drips (Hassan et al., 2022).

In addition, administering infusions outside of healthcare facilities puts nurses at criminal risk. The 2020 Presidential Decrees No. 11 regarding the declaration of a COVID-19 public health emergency and No. 12 regarding the designation of the COVID-19 outbreak as a non-natural disaster as a national disaster all established the pandemic period (Octavian, 2021).

As per the Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 No. 26 article 16 concerning the implementation regulations of the 2014 law no. 38 concerning nursing, which states that nurses serve as executors of duties in certain limited circumstances in carrying out nursing practice, nurses are criminally responsible for the actions they take when installing an infusion. In order to prevent malpractice and the possibility of criminal activity, nurses must always follow Standard Operating Procedures when implementing IV installation actions (Wahyuni et al., 2021).

## CONCLUSION

The Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia 2019 No. 26 concerning implementing regulations of Law 2014 No. 38 concerning nursing gives nurses the authority to install IV drips outside of health care facilities during the pandemic (Liu et al., 2021). Under certain limited circumstances during the COVID-19 emergency period, a nurse is authorized to assess the patient's condition and provide first aid in the form of medical action, such as installing an IV in accordance with the nurse's competence based on statutory

regulations. The Regulation of the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia of 2019 No. 26 concerning the implementation of regulations of Law of 2014 No. 38 concerning nursing establishes accountability for the act of installing an IV by a nurse (Linton, 2015). Since this regulation is independent, the nurse in question will be held accountable if an error occurs in her actions.

## Reference

- Ajuebor, O., McCarthy, C., Li, Y., Al-Blooshi, S. M., Makhanya, N., & Cometto, G. (2019). Are the Global Strategic Directions for Strengthening Nursing and Midwifery 2016–2020 being implemented in countries? Findings from a cross-sectional analysis. *Human Resources for Health, 17*, 1–10.
- Anderson, I., Meliala, A., Marzoeqi, P., & Pambudi, E. (2014). The production, distribution, and performance of physicians, nurses, and midwives in Indonesia: an update. *Washington DC, Unites States: The World Bank*.
- Arifin, R. (2020). Proses Sekuritisasi Pandemi Sars-Cov-2 (Covid-19) Di Indonesia Serta Implikasinya Terhadap Hubungan Luar Negeri Indonesia. *Jurnal Asia Pacific Studies, 4*(1), 15–32.
- Carlton, A.-L. (2005). National models for regulation of the health professions. *Law in Context, 23*(2), 21–51.
- Dwitri, N., Tampubolon, J. A., Prayoga, S., Zer, F. I. R. H., & Hartama, D. (2020). Penerapan algoritma K-Means dalam menentukan tingkat penyebaran pandemi COVID-19 di Indonesia. (*JurTI*) *Jurnal Teknologi Informasi, 4*(1), 128–132.
- Efendi, F., Chen, C.-M., & Kurniati, A. (2018). The situational analysis of nursing education and workforce in Indonesia. *The Malaysian Journal of Nursing (MJN), 9*(4), 20–29.
- Fahlevi, M., Ahmad, M., Balbaa, M. E., Wu, T., & Aljuaid, M. (2023). The efficiency of petroleum and government health services to benefit life expectancy during the inefficiencies of hydroelectricity consumption. *Environmental and Sustainability Indicators, 19*, 100289.
- Hardy, S., Sanudin, A. H., Afzal, R., & JHTukayo, I. (2021). Analysis of Imbalance Between Government Regulations and Nursing Education on Industrial Nurses. *Caring: Indonesian Journal of Nursing Science, 3*(1), 17–26.
- Hassan, J., Haigh, C., Ahmed, T., Uddin, M. J., & Das, D. B. (2022). *Potential of Microneedle Systems for COVID-19 Vaccination: Current Trends and Challenges. Pharmaceutics 2022, 14, 1066.* s Note: MDPI stays neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in ....
- Hidayati, S. I. (2018). The Implementation of Minister of Health Regulation on Performance Improvement in Individual and Community Health Service (Study of Puskesmas Bawen, Central Java). *Journal of Indonesian Legal Studies, 3*(1), 29–46.
- Jaya, I. G. A., Suparno, S., & Bakir, H. (2023). The Aspects of Indonesia's Positive Law in Health Services. *Proceedings of the 3rd International Conference on Law, Social Science, Economics, and Education, ICLSSEE 2023, 6 May 2023, Salatiga, Central Java, Indonesia*.
- Kementerian kesehatan RI. Status wabah Corona di Indonesia ditetapkan sebagai bencana nasional. 15 Maret 2020. Jakarta. <https://www.kemkes.go.id/article/view/20031500003/status-wabah-corona-di-indonesia-ditetapkan-sebagai-bencana-nasional.html>
- KMS Novyar Satriawan Fikri, J. (2021). Juridical Review of Regional Regulation Number 50 of 2020 Concerning Health Protocols as a Prevention and Control of Corona Virus Disease 2019 in Indragiri Hilir District. *Annals of the Romanian Society for Cell Biology, 25*(6), 5506–5517.
- Kementerian kesehatan RI. Status wabah Corona di Indonesia ditetapkan sebagai bencana nasional. 15 Maret 2020. Jakarta. <https://www.kemkes.go.id/article/view/20031500003/status-wabah-corona-di->

- indonesia-ditetapkan-sebagai-bencana-nasional.html
- Keputusan presiden RI No 24 tahun 2021 tentang penentuan status faktual pandemi corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) di Indonesia
- Kitab Undang-undang hukum Perdata (KUH Perdata)
- Kitab Undang-undang Hukum Pidana (KUHP)
- Laskowski-Jones dan Falkowski; Ingnavicius dan (workman 2010 dalam Wayunah 2011
- Li, X., & Qu, X. (2021). Establishment of an effective nursing team against COVID-19—a COVID-19 treatment center experience. *Annals of Palliative Medicine*, 10(6), 6661668–666668.
- Lilik Pranata dkk. Manajemen Keperawatan Pengelolaan ruang rawat inap era pandemi covid 19. 2021. Yayasan Pendidikan cendekia muslim: Sumatera Barat. h. 1-2.
- Linton, A. D. (2015). *Introduction to medical-surgical nursing*. Elsevier Health Sciences.
- Liu, S.-Y., Kang, X. L., Wang, C.-H., Chu, H., Jen, H.-J., Lai, H.-J., Shen, S.-T. H., Liu, D., & Chou, K.-R. (2021). Protection procedures and preventions against the spread of coronavirus disease 2019 in healthcare settings for nursing personnel: Lessons from Taiwan. *Australian Critical Care*, 34(2), 182–190.
- Martanti, D. M., Magdalena, F., Ariska, N. P. D., Setiyawati, N., & Rumboirusi, W. C. B. (2021). Dampak pandemi Covid-19 terhadap tenaga kerja formal di Indonesia. *Populasi*, 28(2), 52–69.
- M. Syamsudin, *Operasional Penelitian Hukum*, Rajawali Pers, Jakarta, 2007, h. 56-57.
- No, A. (6 C.E.). *of 2018 concerning Health Quarantine*.
- Octavian, A. (2021). National defense perspective of the COVID-19 pandemic. *IOP Conference Series: Earth and Environmental Science*, 708(1), 12103.
- Peter Mahmud Marzuki, *Penelitian Hukum*. Prenadamedia Group, Jakarta, 2019, h. 133
- Peraturan Pemerintah Republik Indonesia Nomor 47 Tahun 2016 Tentang Fasilitas Pelayanan Kesehatan
- Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan RI No. 47 tahun 2018 tentang pelayanan kegawatdaruratan
- Peraturan Menteri Kesehatan RI No.26 tahun 2019 tentang peraturan pelaksanaan undang-undang No.38 tahun 2014 tentang keperawatan.
- Radjab, S., & Fuady, M. I. N. (2021). The Indonesian Government's Inconsistency in Handling The Covid-19 Pandemic. *Yuridika*, 36(3), 745–758.
- Septiana, S., Hayatuddin, K., & Hum, M. (2023). The Position of the Report on the Accountability of Regional Heads to the Regional People's Representative Council According to Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 23 of 2014 Concerning Regional Government. *International Journal of Social Science Research and Review*, 6(9), 36–41.
- Tsita, S. (2021). *The perceptions of primary healthcare clinic nurses on implementation of standard precautions, in Leribe District Lesotho*. Stellenbosch: Stellenbosch University.
- Undang-undang RI No.23 tahun 1993 tentang Kesehatan.
- Undang-undang Nomor 39 tahun 1999 tentang Hak Asasi Manusia
- Undang-undang RI No.36 tahun 2009 tentang Kesehatan
- Undang-undang Nomor 44 Tahun 2009 tentang Rumah Sakit
- Undang-Undang No.38 tahun 2014 tentang keperawatan
- Undang-undang RI No.36 tahun 2014 tentang tenaga kesehatan
- Undang-Undang No. 30 Tahun 2014 tentang Administrasi Pemerintahan
- Wahyuni, I. I., Resaldi, M. F., & Huda, M. K. (2021). Services of Specialist Doctor at Type C Regional General Hospital based on Regulation of the Minister of Health No. 3 of 2020 on Hospital Classification and License. *Indian Journal of Forensic Medicine & Toxicology*, 15(4).
- Widjaja, G. (2021). New Paradigm in Health Law Education and Regulation; a Conceptual Approach Towards Indonesian National Health Law. *Multicultural Education*, 7(10).



- Wierzbicka, I. B. (2019). Nursing-history and development of the profession. *Journal of Education, Health and Sport*, 9(9), 121-129.
- Wiley, M. (2023). *About Executive Orders: An Overview*.
- Wiryan, I. W. (2020). Kebijakan Pemerintah Dalam Penanganan Pandemi Virus Corona Disease 2019 (Covid-19) Di Indonesia. *Prosiding Webinar Nasional Universitas Mahasaraswati Denpasar 2020*.
- Yahya, A. (2021). State Responsibility towards the Right to Health in the Age of COVID-19 Pandemic in Indonesia. *1st International Conference on Law and Human Rights 2020 (ICLHR 2020)*, 10-17.
- Yesypenko, N. (2021). *An executive order in a modern English presidential discourse*.