

SANCTIONS FOR VETERINARY MALPRACTICES

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Abstract.

Professional crime can occur in the health sector, including among veterinarians. This professional crime is in the form of malpractice. Malpractice is the failure to use skills and knowledge that are common or fulfill the rules in their actions as a medical profession according to standards in the same environment. If it's true that a veterinarian has committed malpractice, can he be penalized? With the normative juridical method, it is answered that veterinarians who commit malpractice can be subject to legal sanctions in accordance with the Civil Code. There are elements that must be met to determine that an event is malpractice.

Keywords: veterinarians, malpractice, legal sanctions

Abstrak.

Tindak pidana profesi dapat terjadi di bidang kesehatan, termasuk di kalangan dokter hewan. Kejahatan profesional ini berupa malpraktik. Malpraktik adalah kegagalan untuk menggunakan keterampilan dan pengetahuan yang umum atau memenuhi aturan dalam tindakan mereka sebagai profesi medis sesuai standar di lingkungan yang sama. Jika benar ada dokter hewan yang melakukan malpraktek, apakah bisa dipidana? Dengan metode yuridis normatif dijawab bahwa dokter hewan yang melakukan malpraktik dapat dikenakan sanksi hukum sesuai dengan KUH Perdata. Ada unsur-unsur yang harus dipenuhi untuk menentukan suatu peristiwa malpraktik.

Kata kunci: dokter hewan, malpraktek, sanksi hukum

A. INTRODUCTION

Professional crime is a type of white-collar crime committed by a person who has a certain profession, where the crime is committed while carrying out his professional duties and/or he commits a crime related to his professional duties. White collar crime places more emphasis on the status of the perpetrator, where the perpetrator has an important position and or role in the institution/organization and even professionals with specific competencies.

Professional crimes can also occur in the health sector, namely among doctors, including veterinarians. Looking back briefly, in 2018 there was a case where a veterinarian stumbled on a legal case. Someone sued Drh. Indira Kusumawardhani worth 1.3 billion. The plaintiff considers drh. Indira was negligent in carrying out her duties resulting in the death of the plaintiff's puppy. In March 2019, the Tangerang Banten District Court (PN) won drh. Indira Kusumawardhani. Decision on civil case No. 615/Pdt.G/2018/PN.TNG was read out by a panel of judges chaired by Harry Suptanto 1 SH.

The legal cases that befell veterinarians were due to the veterinarians' lack of understanding regarding the code of ethics and the Professional Law. A veterinarian is a person with a special profession, who has the authority to give scientific opinion to himself and must be held accountable morally, ethically and legally. In legal cases, what

must be a concern in medical services is the element of negligence. Society interprets this negligence as malpractice. Malpractice in the world of health is failure to use skills and knowledge that are common or fulfill the rules in their actions as a medical profession according to standards in the same environment. Then what if it is true that the doctor is proven to have committed malpractice, are there any legal sanctions?

Veterinarians according to Article 1 number 7 Government Regulation Number 95 of 2012 namely: people who have a profession in the field of Veterinary medicine, competency certificates, and Veterinary medical authority in implementing Animal health. Veterinarians are also called veterinarians. The word veterinary comes from the Latin *veterinae*. So according to the term veterinarian is a doctor who specializes in handling animals as well as a veterinary practitioner. Whereas in Law Number 41 of 2014, it is stated that veterinary is all matters related to animals, animal products, and animal diseases. The veterinary profession itself is the most complex profession because it covers health, animal welfare, productivity of a wide range of animal species ranging from invertebrates to sub-human primates.

The veterinary profession is a very old profession in the world, emerging as a development of the medical profession in Ancient Greece in 460 – 367 BC by the Father of Medicine, Hippocrates. The development of veterinary medicine was developed by the next generation of scientists, Aristotle. Veterinary science encompasses all veterinary activities from production, animal care and these disciplines to realizing public health and all those that directly affect human health. As stated in the law that veterinary medicine is the implementation of veterinary practice activities. A veterinarian is a person who has the qualifications and authorization to practice veterinary medicine. In addition to being responsible for animal health, veterinarians also play a role in improving animal welfare and veterinary public health, so that veterinarians are doctors who specialize in animals and practice veterinary medicine.

Thus, a veterinarian is a person who has a profession in the field of veterinary medicine, is required to have a competency certificate, and has veterinary medical authority in order to provide health services to animals. Veterinary medical authority includes medical decision-making and medical actions that are promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative in nature.

The legal basis for practicing medicine to serve humans is the Medical Practice Law, while the legal basis for practicing veterinary medicine is Law Number 18 of 2009 and its amendment, namely Law Number 41 of 2014 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health. According to Law Number 18 of 2009, animals are divided into 3 types, namely:

1. Pets are animals whose life partly or wholly depends on humans for certain purposes.
2. Livestock are pets whose products are intended as food producers, industrial raw materials, services, and/or their byproducts related to agriculture.
3. Wild animals are all animals that live on land, water, and/or in the air that still have wild characteristics, both those that live freely and are reared by humans.

Practicing veterinarians focus more on one particular group of animals, such as small animals or large animals. The small animal group refers to pets that are kept as hobby animals, such as dogs, cats and rabbits. While the large animal group includes livestock such as cows, goats, horses and pigs. Veterinarians also work as expert consultants (eg consultants for poultry such as chickens or wild animals such as elephants) both independently and in private companies. A number of veterinarians also work for research institutes, animal conservation, breeding, animal production and reproduction, and quarantine agencies.

Veterinary Professional Competency Standards:

1. Have insight in the field of veterinary ethics, veterinary legislation and appreciation of the veterinary profession.
2. Able to handle diseases in large animals, small animals, poultry, exotic animals, wild animals, aquatic animals, and laboratory animals.
3. Have insight in the field of the national health system.
4. Having skills in carrying out physical, laboratory (microbiology, parasitology, pathology and clinical pathology) and epidemiological diagnosis of animal diseases and dysfunctions, as well as medical, operative and populative handling.
5. Writing recipes and preparing animal nutrition.
6. Animal necropsy examination.
7. Examination of pregnancy, handling of reproductive disorders and application of reproductive technology; supervision of food ingredients of animal origin and their processed products, from live animals to consumers.
8. Control of animal health, zoonotic diseases and environmental preservation. Zoonotic diseases are diseases that can be transmitted from animals to humans or vice versa.
9. Supervision and quality control, as well as use and distribution of veterinary drugs, biological materials, and genetic materials.

Indonesian Veterinary Association (PDHI)

The Indonesian Veterinary Association (PDHI) is the only organization for the veterinary profession for all Indonesian and overseas veterinarians called the Indonesian Veterinary Medical Association (IVMA). PDHI was formed on January 9, 1953 in Lembang, Bandung, West Java. Associations of veterinarians in the regions are branches of the Central PDHI and are called Branch PDHI which are confirmed by the General Manager (PB) through a Branch Approval Decree and have boundaries for

work areas (territorial). The PDHI organization consists of the General Manager and Branch Managers, while the completeness of the organization consists of the Association Honorary Council, the Veterinary Professional Education Council, non-territorial seminary/skills/work-sector organizations, and various forms of work units with legal status or non-legal status that are held according to organizational needs. PDHI members consist of ordinary members, extraordinary members, honorary members, and junior members.

PDHI in TAP Number 13/18th Congress/PDHI/2018 stated that in making decisions, veterinarians must always be based on the fundamental principles of the profession by prioritizing:

1. a professional decision;
2. independence;
3. neutrality;
4. integrity;
5. objectivity;
6. veterinary legislation;
7. public organization;
8. quality policy;
9. procedures and standards;
10. information, complaints and appeals;
11. documentation;
12. introspection;
13. communication;
14. human and financial resources.

In addition, veterinarians are also required to apply their scientific discipline and act in accordance with service standards, professional standards, codes of ethics, codes of professional conduct, standard operating procedures, other applicable regulations, common practice. in the field of veterinary medicine.

Types of Veterinary Violations

In the event that a veterinarian is deemed not to carry out his duties properly in accordance with his obligations, the following types of violations are:

1. Violation of the Code of Ethics

Ethics are the values that apply to a profession which form the basis for members of the profession to behave, behave or act when carrying out their profession. The Code of Ethics for Veterinarians is regulated in Appendix TAP Number 07/16th Congress/PDHI/2010. One of the obligations of veterinarians in this code of ethics

is to treat patients with the care and compassion that it means to their owners, and to use all their knowledge, skills and experience for the benefit of their patients.

Violation of this code of ethics will be subject to ethical sanctions by the Honor Council of the Association. In addition, the assembly is also tasked with resolving disputes between colleagues and legal issues that are accused of veterinarians as professional negligence (malpractice).

2. Administrative Violations

Some examples of mal-administration of veterinarians are practices without STR and SIP, practices in locations that are not in accordance with SIP and various violations of provisions regarding licensing and administration of veterinarians and veterinary practice administration provisions. Administrative sanctions are generally a reprimand or warning, revocation of SIP, fines, or if the veterinarian is a civil servant, the person concerned can be fired from his job and/or position or have his employment status revoked.

3. Violation of Civil Law

The relationship between the veterinarian and the patient (animal/animal) represented by the owner occurs based on a therapeutic agreement. Thus, if a veterinarian does not carry out his obligations, namely what should be done as a veterinarian and a loss occurs for the patient, Article 1239 of the Civil Code shall apply which reads:

Every agreement to do something, or not to do something, must be completed by providing reimbursement of costs, losses and interest, if the debtor does not fulfill his obligations.

The elements that must be proven that a breach of contract in Article 1239 of the Civil Code above is that a veterinarian has provided improper health services that violates the purpose of the therapeutic contract as evidenced by the doctor's mistake or negligence. However, because the relationship is based on a therapeutic agreement, if it is associated with malpractice, what is seen is not only the result of medical action, but also how the process of medical action is carried out. So, if unwanted consequences occur, as long as the veterinarian has tried according to professional standards, this cannot immediately be qualified as an act of malpractice.

On the other hand, the patient must submit evidence or facts that the veterinarian did not do what he was capable of, the veterinarian did what was promised but it was too late, or the veterinarian did something that according to the agreement could not be done, and therefore the patient suffered losses as a result of the veterinarian's actions. .

Another condition that is needed is that there is a causal relationship (cause and effect) between the action and the losses that arise and there is no excuse/justification. In cases like this, the patient can submit medical records as evidence.

In addition, the legal basis for seeking compensation is an unlawful act (PMH) in Article 1365 of the Civil Code. Unlawful acts occur when in medical action there is an error that causes harm to the patient. This is because the general principle or general principle of these provisions is the same as an unlawful act in which the object of the patient is a human being, as written by Widodo Tresno Novianto in his book entitled *Medical Dispute Legal Struggle in Determining Elements of Medical Negligence* (pp. 95-96).

According to Widodo, if it is related to the implementation of a therapeutic agreement in accordance with Article 1365 of the Civil Code, the elements against the law that must be proven are:

1. Is the treatment given by the doctor adequate (a duty of due care)?
2. Is there a breach of the duty?
3. Was the negligence really the cause of the injury? And
4. There are losses (damages).

One of the important doctrines that animal owners can submit to prove negligence is based on the *Res Ipsa Loquitur* doctrine or in English it can be interpreted as 'the thing speaks for itself' or 'an object speaks for itself', for example gauze was found, or scissors were left in the stomach postoperative animals.

Regarding the *Res Ipsa Loquitur* doctrine, Widodo stated several conditions, namely:

1. It must be shown that an incident cannot occur without negligence/intentional action on the part of the perpetrator (doctor);
2. It must also be shown that the loss was not caused by the actions of the victim (in this case the animal owner) or a third party;
3. At the time of the incident, the instrument causing the loss was under the exclusive control of the party accused of committing it (a doctor);
4. The cause of negligence must be within the scope of his (doctor's) obligations or responsibilities; And
5. That the fault was not the victim's (no contributive negligence on the part of the animal owner).

Therapeutic Agreement

The legal relationship between a veterinarian and a patient is an agreement between the patient and the animal legally (by law) represented by the owner or the person who takes the patient to the veterinarian. The agreement here is a therapeutic agreement whose starting point is effort (*inspaning verbintenis*) not an engagement that starts with results (*resultaat verbintenis*). If unwanted consequences occur, then the risks attached to a medical action cannot necessarily qualify as malpractice as long as the veterinarian has tried according to professional standards.

According to Article 1313 of the Civil Code, an agreement is an act by which one or more people bind themselves to one or more other people. From this event, a

legal relationship arises between two or more people called an engagement in which the rights and obligations of each party are contained. The agreement is the source of the engagement. Engagement is a legal relationship between two people/parties/more, in which case one party is entitled to something (achievement), while the other party is obliged to fulfill something (counter-performance). Because the engagement is a legal relationship, the agreement has legal consequences if there is a legal relationship between one person and another due to events, circumstances and actions.

Therapeutic Agreement is an agreement between a doctor and a patient that authorizes the doctor to provide health services to the patient based on the expertise and skills possessed by the doctor. The agreement will give rise to rights and obligations, which is called the Engagement.

Therapeutic agreement transactions are broken down into four categories, namely legal relations, doctors and patients, medical/medical services and medical professional standards. Legal relationship between veterinarian and patient:

1. Independent veterinarians (own clinic) – Patients
2. Joint vet (joint clinic) – Patient
3. Veterinarians who work in other people's clinics – Patients
4. Veterinarians who work in RSH – Patients

The conditions for the validity of this agreement are based on Article 1320 of the Civil Code, which contains points, namely the agreement of the parties, the ability to make an agreement/agreement, regarding a certain matter, a cause that is lawful/permitted.

Agreements or engagements in civil law are regulated in book VI of the Civil Code. For a therapeutic agreement to be valid, the conditions according to Article 1320 of the Civil Code must be fulfilled.

1. There is an agreement of will (Consensus, Agreement)
With the condition that the intention agreement is intended for a contract to be considered valid by law, both parties must have a conformity of opinion about what is regulated by the contract. As Article 1321 of the Civil Code stipulates that an agreement is invalid if it is given due to an oversight or obtained by coercion or fraud.
2. Authority/Ability to act according to law (Capacity)
The term "authority to act" means that the party making the contract must be a person who by law has the authority to make the contract. As Article 1330 of the Civil Code stipulates that everyone is capable of entering into an agreement, unless the law determines that he or she is incompetent. Regarding people who are incapable of making agreements, we can find it in Article 1330 of the Civil Code, namely:

- a) People who are not yet mature
 - b) Those under guardianship
 - c) Married women, this provision was later removed with the enactment of Law no. 1 of 1974 concerning marriage. Because Article 31 of this Law determines that the rights and position of husband and wife are equal and each has the right to take legal action.
3. Certain objects/subjects
- With certain conditions, it means that a contract must be related to certain things, clear and justified by law. We can find this in Articles 1332 and 1333 of the Civil Code. Article 1332 of the Civil Code stipulates that: "Only goods that can be traded can be the subject of an agreement." of course, provided that the amount can later be determined/calculated"
4. Permissible/halal/legal causes
- The point is that a contract must be made with the intention/reason in accordance with applicable law. So it is not permissible to make a contract to do things that are against the law. And the contents of the agreement are not prohibited by law or contrary to decency/public order (Article 1337 of the Civil Code). Apart from that, Article 1335 of the Civil Code also stipulates that an agreement made without cause or made for a reason that is fake or prohibited does not have legal force.

In the world of medicine there is also an agreement. In carrying out medical services, this agreement is used by doctors and patients, in this case animal owners. This agreement is known as the therapeutic agreement. A therapeutic agreement or therapeutic transaction is an agreement between a doctor and a patient that authorizes the doctor to carry out activities to provide health services to patients based on the expertise and skills possessed by the doctor. Therapeutic agreement basically prioritizes basic rights.

Hermien Hadiati Koeswadji argues "therapeutic transactions are agreements (Verbintenis) to find or determine the most appropriate therapy for patients by doctors. Veronica Komalawati expressed her opinion that "the therapeutic agreement is basically based on two kinds of human rights, namely (1) the right to self-determination and (2) the right to information. The right to self-determination is a human right that has been determined by God Almighty for a person. The right to information is the right to obtain information related to health. The parties involved in this therapeutic contract or medical agreement are doctors and patients, in this case, animal owners.

The start of the Therapeutic agreement is spelled out when the client takes a sick patient (animal) to the vet. Then the veterinarian gives the agreed action or the client's agreement. Termination of the agreement when there are conditions including the patient recovering, the doctor resigns, termination by the patient, the patient dies, the contract is completed, expires, agreement between the two parties.

Malpractice

The doctor-client relationship begins with a "transaction" (agreement). In this case malpractice can be seen from several aspects. One of the parties broke a promise (default). Because the animal hospital or the owner/responsible person is also a legal subject, the one who breaks a promise can also be the animal hospital/clinic co-owner, for example not providing good medical facilities. The doctor can default if he is not/late/wrong to do what has been agreed upon. In carrying out medical procedures, doctors deviate from the Standards of Medical Profession, commit mistakes (intentional/unintentional), and their actions result in losses (material/non-material/defective). The doctor is negligent in carrying out the action, for example after surgery the patient must be infused, it has been written in the medical record and has given instructions. But apparently it was not or has not been done. In this case the negligent doctor does not control.

Permentan Number 3 of 2019 is a legal umbrella for the veterinary medical profession in carrying out its duties to find new paths. The issuance of Minister of Agriculture Regulation (Permentan) No. 3/2019 concerning Veterinary Medical Services, can be used as a professional guide. The authority possessed by a veterinarian is a veterinary authority which is the implementation of the oath made by each individual veterinarian after graduating from college. The person in charge of the veterinary authority is also responsible for improving the quality and ability of veterinarians in carrying out their duties and functions, for example knowledge of disease diagnosis and veterinary pharmacology.

Malpractice is an error or negligence committed by health workers in carrying out their profession that is not in accordance with professional standards and standard operating procedures, as a result of these errors or omissions patients suffer serious injuries, disabilities and even death. Malpractice is a very general term and does not always have a juridical connotation. Literally "mal" means "wrong" while "practice" means "implementation" or "action", so malpractice means wrong implementation or action. Even though the literal meaning is like that, most of these terms are used to express wrong actions in the context of carrying out a profession.

According to M. Jusuf Hanafiah and Amri Amir (1999), Malpractice is: "Negligence of a doctor to use the level of skill and knowledge commonly used in treating patients or people who are injured according to size in the same environment. What is meant by negligence here is inattention, that is, not doing what a person with a prudence would normally do, but instead doing what a person with a prudence would not do under the circumstances. Negligence is also interpreted as carrying out medical procedures under medical service standards (professional standards and standard operating procedures).

The elements of malpractice according to M.jusuf Hanafiah and Amri Amir (1999), namely:

1. There is an element of error/negligence committed by health workers in carrying out their profession;
2. There is an act that is not in accordance with standard operating procedures;
3. There is a serious injury or death, which results in the patient being disabled or dead;
4. There is a causal relationship, where the serious injuries suffered by the patient are the result of the doctor's actions that are not in accordance with medical service standards.

Meanwhile, according to Guwandi (2010), the elements that must be determined to prove that negligence has occurred (malpractice), namely:

1. Obligations

In the event of an injury, it is related to their obligation, namely the obligation to use all their knowledge and skills to heal or at least alleviate the burden of suffering of their patients based on professional standards.

2. Breach of the duty (not carrying out the obligation)

Violations occur in connection with their obligations, meaning deviating from what should be done according to professional standards.

3. Proximate caused (causes)

Breach of its obligations causes or is related to the client's injury.

4. Injury (injury)

A person suffers an injury or damage that can be prosecuted by law.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is normative juridical with an approach to laws and regulations that apply.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The legal basis for practicing medicine to serve humans is the Medical Practice Law, while the legal basis for practicing veterinary medicine is Law Number 18 of 2009 and its amendment, namely Law Number 41 of 2014 concerning Animal Husbandry and Animal Health. Veterinarians are required to apply scientific discipline and act in accordance with service standards, professional standards, code of ethics, code of professional conduct, standard operating procedures, other applicable regulations, common practice in the field of veterinary medicine. . A veterinarian is a person who has a profession in the field of veterinary medicine, is required to have a competency certificate, and has veterinary medical authority in order to provide health services to animals. Veterinary medical authority includes medical decision-making and medical actions that are promotive, preventive, curative and rehabilitative in nature.

In making decisions, veterinarians must always adhere to the fundamental principles of the profession by prioritizing: professional decisions; independence; neutrality; integrity; objectivity; veterinary legislation; public organization; quality policy; procedures and standards; information, complaints, and appeals; documentation; introspection; communication; human and financial resources.

Malpractice can be seen from several aspects, for example one party breaks a promise (default). The animal hospital or the owner/person in charge is a legal subject, so the one who breaks a promise could be the animal hospital/clinic owner together not only the doctor, for example not providing good medical facilities. The doctor is considered to have defaulted if he/she is not/late/wrong in doing what has been agreed upon. In carrying out medical procedures, doctors deviate from the Standards of Medical Profession, commit mistakes (intentional/unintentional), and their actions result in losses (material/non-material/defective).

The doctor is negligent in carrying out the action, for example after surgery the patient must be infused, it has been written in the medical record and has given instructions. But apparently it was not or has not been done. In this case the negligent doctor does not control. The elements set out to prove that negligence has occurred (malpractice), namely for veterinarians, includes obligations, namely when an injury occurs, it is related to their obligation, namely the obligation to use all their knowledge and intelligence to heal or at least alleviate the suffering burden of their patients based on professional standards. If this obligation is not carried out by a veterinarian then this is in the category of negligence or malpractice. Breach of the duty (not carrying out obligations, namely violations occur in connection with their obligations, meaning deviating from what should be done according to professional standards. For example failing to record and report what is studied from patients, such as level of consciousness at admission, failure to meet nursing standards set as hospital policy, failed to implement and document appropriate safeguards (bed restraints, restraints, etc.).

The proximate caused element is an element that must also be considered in determining whether something is malpractice or not. Breach of its obligations causes or is related to the client's injury. Example: an injury that occurs directly related to a violation of the veterinarian's obligations to the patient or failure to use proper restraint causes the client to fall and result in a fracture. The element of injury is the next element that can be categorized as malpractice. A person experiencing injury or damage can be used as a cause for filing a lawsuit. Example: Hip fracture, pain, long hospitalization and need for rehabilitation.

Negligence is inattentiveness, not doing what a conscientious person would naturally do, but instead doing what a conscientious person would not do under the circumstances. Negligence is also interpreted as carrying out medical procedures under medical service standards (professional standards and standard operating procedures). Malpractice can also be sued because of an element of error/negligence committed by health workers in carrying out their profession, in this case veterinarians. There are actions that are not in accordance with standard operating procedures, there are serious injuries or death, which result in the patient being disabled or dead and there is a causal relationship,

where the serious injuries experienced by the patient are the result of a doctor's actions that are not in accordance with medical service standards. These things must really be considered in determining whether an event is a malpractice or not.

The veterinarian and the animal owner are bound in a therapeutic relationship that at the start of the examination is mutually binding. Because of this therapeutic relationship or agreement, it can be prosecuted under the Civil Code. According to Article 1313 of the Civil Code, an agreement is an act by which one or more people bind themselves to one or more other people.

Therapeutic agreement, which is a doctor's agreement with a patient, is related to an effort agreement, a doctor only strives for all of his abilities, of course, in accordance with the competence and standards of his profession. However, any deviation from the standard procedure is a breach of promise or default as stipulated in Article 1239 of the Civil Code. In this case the animal owner can file a claim for material and immaterial damages for the loss suffered. Articles 1365 and 1366 of the Civil Code can be used as a basis for a lawsuit if there are facts that can prove that the patient's loss was the result of a doctor's actions. Errors or omissions made in therapeutic agreements usually occur due to inability due to lack of knowledge. Errors in general can be interpreted as actions that objectively should not be done. Forms of liability for legal relations between doctors and patients can be in the form of civil liability, criminal liability, and administrative legal liability. In both therapeutic agreements, both patients and doctors have the same position as equals, because it is said to be legally liable.

D. CLOSING

The legal relationship between a veterinarian and a patient is an agreement between the patient and the animal legally (by law) represented by the owner or the person who takes the patient to the veterinarian. The agreement here is a therapeutic agreement whose starting point is effort (*inspaning verbintenis*) not an engagement that starts with results (*resultaat verbintenis*). If unwanted consequences occur, then the risks attached to a medical action cannot necessarily be qualified as malpractice as long as the veterinarian has tried according to professional standards.

There are elements that must be proven if there has been a breach of contract according to Article 1239 of the Civil Code, whereby a veterinarian is deemed to have provided inappropriate health services which violates the purpose of a therapeutic contract with evidence of a doctor's mistake or negligence.

However, because the relationship is based on a therapeutic agreement, if it is associated with malpractice, what is seen is not only the result of medical action but also how the process of medical action is carried out. So, if unwanted consequences occur, as long as the veterinarian has tried according to professional standards, this cannot immediately be qualified as an act of malpractice. Therapeutic Agreement is an agreement between a doctor and a patient that authorizes the doctor to provide health services to the patient based on the expertise and skills possessed by the doctor.

In providing services, doctors must have STR, SIP according to the place of practice, pay attention to the code of ethics, and carry out actions according to standard operating procedures.

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