

Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of Complete Informed Consent Filling Structure in Delivery Assistance at Independent Practicing Midwives (BPM) in the Work Area of Lubuk Buaya Health Center, Padang City: A Review

Reni Afriyani¹, Rika Susanti², Arni Amir³

¹Postgraduate of Midwifery Program ²Department of Nutrition, ³Departement of Obstetric and Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine, Andalas University, Padang, West Sumatera, Indonesia

Corresponding Author: Rika Susanti

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ABSTRACT

This review article aims to explain how the quantitative and qualitative analysis of the completeness of the structure of filling out informed consent in delivery assistance at the Independent Practicing Midwife (BPM) in the work area of the Lubuk Buaya Health Center, Padang City. Approval for medical action (PTK) or better known as informed consent is an agreement given by the patient or next of kin after receiving a complete explanation regarding the medical action to be performed on the patient with the aim of curing the disease he is suffering from. The medical action to be carried out on the patient must obtain approval, this consent can be given in writing or verbally and given after the patient has received the necessary explanation about the need for medical action to be carried out. Informed consent is made with the aim of providing protection for service users (patients) for all medical actions and providing legal protection for executors of medical actions from unreasonable patient demands, as well as the consequences of unexpected medical actions. In midwifery services, written informed consent must be carried out in midwifery services, especially in childbirth assistance.

Keywords: Informed Consent; Labor; Independent Practice Midwife (BPM)

INTRODUCTION

Approval for medical action (PTK) or better known as informed consent is an agreement given by the patient or next of kin after receiving a complete explanation regarding the medical action to be performed on the patient (1). as many as 3.4% of 7846 malpractice cases and 11.5% of 1898 patient complaints related to the approval of medical action from all specialist doctors and general practitioners (2). Carrying out medical action agreements is important for doctors and other health workers in accordance with applicable regulations in order to minimize and avoid demands from patients (3). The simplest consent is consent given verbally, for example routine actions, for more complex actions that have risks that sometimes cannot be calculated from the start and can cause loss of life or permanent disability, a written agreement is made so that one day when consent is required that can be used as evidence. The agreement made in writing cannot be used as a means of escaping from prosecution in the event of something that is detrimental to the patient (4). Inadequate approval for medical action (PTK) is one of the most frequently reported cases of medical malpractice by patients (3). This article will discuss the incomplete analysis of filling in

the informed consent form of the Independent Practice Midwife (BPM) (5,6).

DISCUSSION

Informed Consent

Approval for medical action (PTK) or better known as informed consent is an agreement given by the patient or next of kin after receiving a complete explanation regarding the medical action to be performed on the patient (1). The closest family in question is husband or wife, biological father or mother, biological children, siblings or caregivers (7). The medical action to be carried out on the patient must obtain approval, this consent can be given in writing or orally and given after the patient has received the necessary explanation about the need for medical action to be carried out (1). Medical actions performed by midwives, the results are uncertain and cannot be predicted beforehand, because they are influenced by other factors that are beyond the control of midwives, such as postpartum hemorrhage, shock, neonatal asphyxia so that patient consent for any medical action is absolutely necessary except in emergencies the agreement is known as informed consent (8). In midwifery services, informed consent is also very important. Written informed consent must be carried out in midwifery services, especially in childbirth assistance. To achieve a quality level of service, midwives do not only pay attention to their rights and obligations, but also pay attention to the rights and obligations of patients. For patient rights, namely: the patient has the right to obtain information including pregnancy, childbirth, postpartum, and newborns, the patient has the right to agree/give permission for the actions to be carried out by the midwife in relation to the illness he is suffering from. As for the patient's obligations, namely: the patient is obliged to comply with all instructions from the midwife, the nurse who treats him, the patient and/or person in charge is obliged to

fulfill things that are always agreed upon/agreement he has made (9).

Completeness of Filling Informed Consent

According to the Indonesian Medical Council, an agreement is considered valid if the patient has been given an explanation or information, the patient or his legal representative is competent to give a decision or consent, which is done voluntarily (7). An explanation regarding informed consent is contained in the Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia Article 7 paragraph 1 of 2008, namely: "An explanation of medical procedures must be given directly to the patient and/or next of kin, whether requested or not requested." the explanation at least includes: diagnosis and procedure for medical action; the purpose of the medical action performed; alternative actions and risks; risks and complications that may occur; prognosis of the action taken; and estimated financing (1). Consent to complete medical action, which contains: identity of the consent giver (name, age, gender, and address), medical action, relationship with the patient, patient identity (name, age, gender, address, and medical record number), time (place, date, month, year), witness (name and signature), doctor (name, signature), as well as those who made the statement (signature name) (10).

Steps for Medical Action Consent (PTK) or Informed Consent

The steps taken to obtain approval for medical action (PTK) or good informed consent are: 1. Evaluate patient competence whether the patient is competent to be able to receive information and give consent. If you are not competent, the PTK process will be carried out by your next of kin or guardian. 2. Assess whether the information will worsen the patient's condition. 3. Do it in a place and situation that makes the patient comfortable to receive information. 4. Ask the patient whether they need

assistance from their next of kin. 5. In carrying out the PTK process, doctors should be accompanied by other health workers. 6. Provide information clearly, adequately, and use language that the patient can understand. If necessary, tools can be used to explain. Re-ask the patient's understanding of the information that has been provided. 8. Give the patient the opportunity to ask questions and discuss. 9. Give the patient the opportunity, if they need time to discuss this information with the family, but also give a time limit for when a decision will be obtained. 10. If the patient expresses approval or refusal, ask for the patient's signature and 1 witness from the patient's family in the space provided. 11. Document the PTK process properly according to the format used, and record the time when the stages of the process of providing information were given and when the consent or refusal of the patient was decided. (3).

Legal Basis for Informed Consent

There are three laws and regulations that regulate informed consent in Indonesia which can be used as reference material for the legal basis for the practice of medical services, namely: (1). Regulation of the Minister of Health Number 290 of 2008 concerning Approval of Medical Actions. This Minister of Health simultaneously revokes and replaces the old Minister of Health Approval of Medical Actions. The explanation regarding informed consent itself is contained in Article 7 paragraph 1, namely: "An explanation of medical

procedures must be given directly to the patient and/or next of kin, whether requested or not." Based on Article 7 paragraph (3) of the Minister of Health Regulation Number 290 of 2008 This explanation at least includes: 1. Diagnosis and procedure for medical action 2. Purpose of the medical procedure performed. 3. Alternative actions and risks 4. Risks and complications that may occur. 5. Prognosis of the actions taken. 6. Estimated financing (1). Indonesian Medical Council. The 2006 medical consent manual. The Indonesian Medical Council published this Manual as a brief guide to the implementation of medical or dental consent, which hereinafter will be referred to as "Medical Action Consent". If a doctor does not obtain approval for legal medical action, then the impact is that the doctor will experience criminal, civil and disciplinary law problems (7).

Independent Practice Midwife (BPM)

Independent Practice Midwife (BPM) is a form of health services in the field of basic health. Midwife practice is a series of health service activities provided by midwives to patients (individuals, families and communities) according to their authority and abilities. Midwives who practice must have a Midwife Practice License (SIPB) so they can practice health advice or programs (11). According to Permenkes number 28 of 2017 concerning licenses and practice of midwives, midwives have the authority to provide maternal health services, child health services, women's reproductive health services and family planning (12).

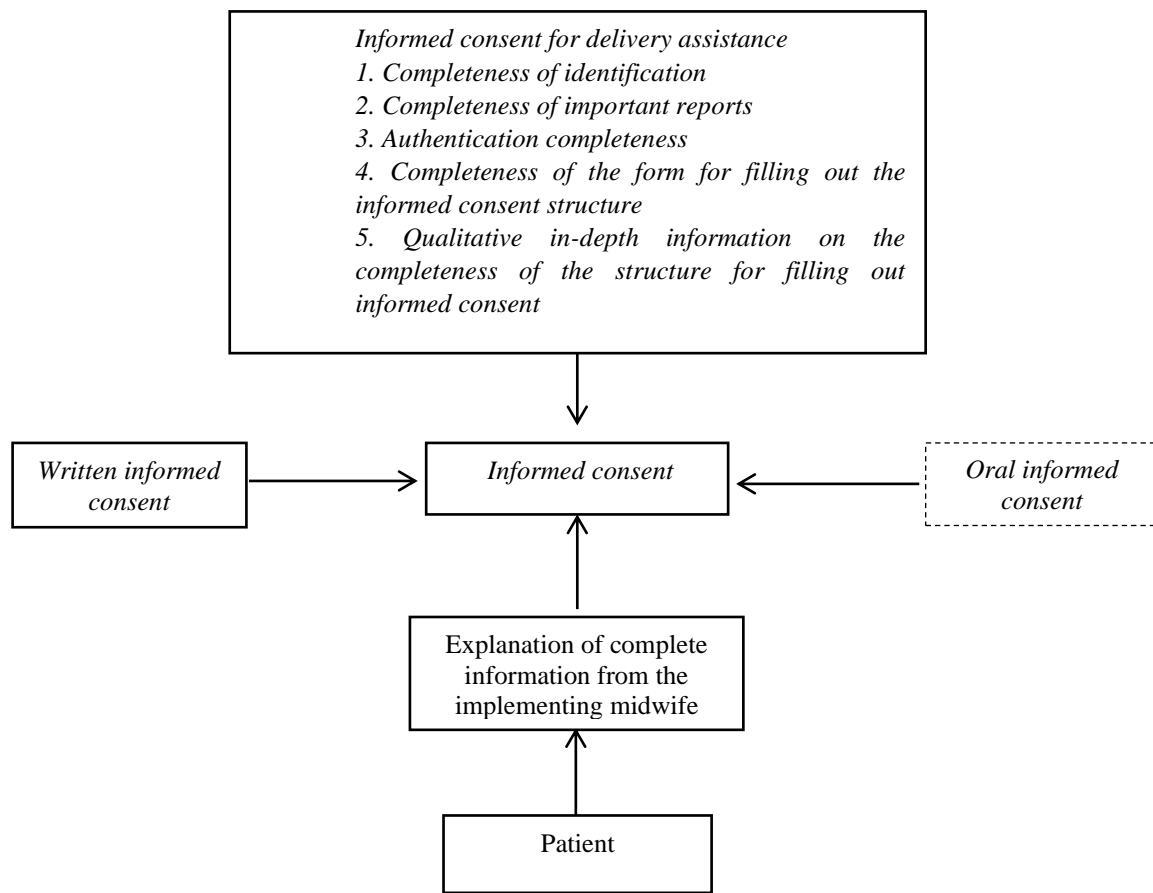


Figure 1 Quantitative and Qualitative Analysis of Completion of Informed Consent Filling Structure in Delivery Assistance at Independent Practicing Midwives (BPM) in the Working Area of Lubuk Buaya Health Center, Padang City

Declaration by Authors

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