

BIOMEDICAL-CENTERED AND HOSPITAL-BASED SYNERGY

By: DR. A. HERI ISWANTO, SKM, MARS

Faculty of Health Sciences UPN Veteran JAKARTA

Health serves as a fundamental human right that must be upheld in social life. Patients have a right to health care as the embodiment of human rights (HAM) in the health sector. The community undertakes a plethora of efforts to maintain their health well-being through both traditional and modern medicine. Prior to becoming acquainted with modern medicine, the Indonesian people mastered traditional disease treatment. Meanwhile, the public has gained an understanding of modern medicine through the role of a doctor. Since its inception three decades ago, the hospital has been adhered to the country's overall development strategy, focusing on medical health, healthcare, and biotechnology. However, since the hospital's relevant research and development (R&D) unit places a high premium on pharmaceutical or biological research, there is still a dearth of engineering R&D energy dedicated to the primary development of medical electronic products.

For hospitals to be able to develop profitable research synergies in addition to implementing innovative and high-quality biomedical electronics research and research environments, it is critical that they be able to combine such research in hospital settings. Thanks to the research and clinical applications of biomedically-inclined hospitals, domestic and foreign governments, industries, universities, and research facilities have collaborated to devote themselves to biomedically-inclined research and development. Traditional medicine can be integrated with a hospital's healthcare system.

Traditional medicine, under Government Regulation No. 103 Year 2014 concerning Traditional Health Services, encompasses the practice of using plant materials, animal ingredients, mineral materials, galenic preparations, or a combination of these ingredients for treatment, with certain parameters defined.

Health development as part of national development aims to augment awareness, willingness, and ability to live healthily for everyone to realize the greatest degree of public health, as an investment for the development of socially and economically productive human resources. As mandated by Law No. 36 Year 2009 concerning Health, and Presidential Decree No. 72 Year 2012 concerning National Health System, health development is conducted through myriad efforts including the provision of services at Health Service Facilities.

Traditional health services alongside those directed at creating a healthy, independent, and just society can frequently be found in Indonesia. According to the 2018 Basic Health Research, 59.12% of the population of all ages, both men and women, living in both rural and

urban areas have utilized herbal medicine. Herbal medicine is a traditional Indonesian medicinal product that has been used for centuries. This research also found out that 95.60% of participants felt that herbal remedies provided them with benefits. There are 1,600 different types of medicinal plants among the 30,000 species that have the potential to be traditional health ingredients or, in turn, modern medicine.

To make the point about traditional Indonesian medicine and care skills, there are also hundreds of types of them. These components and skills will be developed in order to maintain and improve health, prevent disease, recover from illness, and improve quality of life following the healthy paradigm and treatment efforts. The government creates traditional health services that draw on a body of knowledge with a comprehensive biocultural dimension into a traditional Indonesian health system that adheres to the community's religious and cultural norms. The traditional approach to health care is one that incorporates holistic and cultural concepts so that the people who are medically checked will be treated more humanely. The integrated approach empowers the traditional health care system with complementary modern approaches that emphasize biomedicine, giving rise to a synergy between health services in Indonesia.

Traditional health services were started by deploying health types and methods based on experiences and skills inherited yet accountable in line with the religious and cultural norms of the community. They are further developed scientifically to create great products and practices. Indonesian traditional healers learn scientific approaches while acquiring academic competency in ethnomedicine. The scientists also develop complementary medical services to the public in order to build recognition and acceptance for the wide array of components, quality, safety associated with the wider community. The government is committed to developing traditional medical services as defined by WHO (World Health Organization) to be integrated into the nation's overall health system by the year 2023. Also, since this traditional health care system is connected to the rest of the national health system, it is a part of the health care system overall.

The application of traditional health has evolved into Empirical Traditional Health Services and Complementary Traditional Health Services, whose benefits and safety are empirically proven and utilize biomedical science. The government regulation features the various sorts of Traditional Health Services, along with Complementary Traditional Health Services. Based on the treatment methodology, these services are divided into (1) Skill-based services, and (2) ingredient-based services. It is imperative that government policies foster and oversee both empirical and complementary traditional health services so that the benefits and safety of services can be monitored and respected. Legal standing for certainty, protection, quality improvement, safety and benefit for both services is required through stringent government regulations.

In Government Regulation No. 103 Year 2014 concerning Traditional Health Services, there are three types of Traditional Health Services, namely: 1) Empirical Traditional Health Service – the application of traditional health benefits and safety which are empirically proven; (2) Complementary Traditional Health Service – the application of traditional health utilizing biomedical and biocultural sciences in its explanation and its benefits and safety that are scientifically proven; and (3) Integrated Traditional Health Service – a form of health service combining conventional health services with Complementary Traditional Health Service, either as a complement or a substitute.