

COURT DECISION ON THE CHANGE OF LEGAL STATUS AFTER TRANSEXUAL SURGERY (AN ANALYSIS ON BATANG DISTRICT COURT NO. 19/PDT/P/2009/PN.BTG)

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ABSTRACT

The issue of transsexuals have received bigger attention from various disciplines, after a US teenager named George Jorgensen came to Denmark in 1952 to undergo genital surgery and returned to his hometown in 1953 with the name of Christine Jorgensen. In Indonesia, the latest transsexual surgery was done in dr. Sutomo Hospital Surabaya in 2005 by AgusWidoyo, a man who came from Semarang and resided in Batang. After the surgery took place, the man made an application to change his legal status from male to female in Batang District Court. After a hearing on 22 December 2009, the judge decided to grant the application and AgusWidoyo's name was changed into Nadia Ilmira through the court decision No. 19 Pdt/P/2009/P.N.Btg. This paper discusses and analyze how the process for transsexual surgery with the approval of medical treatment or informed consent takes place, so that it can be performed by the medical team; and how the application process to change the legal status in court can be granted, so that the legal decision No. 19 Pdt/P/2009/PN.Btg can be analyzed.

Keywords :Informed consent, Transsexual surgery, Court Decision

INTRODUCTION

Transsexual issue has received great attention from many disciplines after an American adolescent named George Jorgensen came to Denmark in 1952 to perform a transsexual surgery and returned to her hometown with a new name, Christine Jorgensen.

The last transsexual surgery was done in dr. Sutomo Hospital Surabaya in 2005 by AgusWidoyo, a man who was originally from Semarang and resided in Batang. After the surgery, she made an application to change her legal status from a man to a woman addressed to Batang District Court. After the hearing on 22 December 2009, the court granted the application of name change from AgusWidoyo to Nadia IlmiraArkadea through the court decision No. 19 Pdt/P/2009/P.N. Btg.¹

From the religious perspective, it is stated that what has been created by Allah cannot be changed, so whatever it is should be accepted the way it is created since we were born. When a man wants to become a woman, it infringes and violates the nature. Seeing from religious point of view, it is considered as a sin.

In addition, from the social perspective, the transgender will experience low self-esteem since in their daily lives; they feel isolated by the community for their inability to adjust well in the community. Family members of the transsexuals also get the impact of the transgender surgery in the form of embarrassment and insults or verbal abuse.

Transsexual surgery is done as an effort to end the suffering. Although in reality, transsexual surgery cannot thoroughly make the organ function biologically.

This paper discusses a case of transsexual surgery performed by AgusWidoyo, the son of BambangSugianti and Witem, who was born on 16 August 1979 in Kalilangse village of Gajahmungkur area, South Semarang sub district (now becomes Gajahmungkur sub district). The struggle to change his gender was done since 2005. He performed 3 surgeries. Batang District Court also presented an expert witness, a dermato-venereologist of Batang General Hospital.

The court decision made Agus Widoyo felt so happy, one of which she could now made an identity card stated that her gender was female².

Considering the effort made by Agus Widoyo who performed medical transsexual surgery, which was done based on the agreement on medical treatment or informed consent, followed by the application on legal status change which resulted court decision No 19 Pdt/P/2009/PN.Btg make this case even more interesting to be investigated and analyzed.

Statements of the problems in this research are: (1) How the process of transsexual surgery, that is performed based on the agreement on medical treatment or informed consent, can finally be carried out by the doctor team; (2) How the process of legal status change application can be granted so that court decision No 19 Pdt/ P / 2009 / PN Btg can be issued to further be analyzed.

¹. SuaraMerdeka Daily Paper, Thursday, 24 Desember 2009. p. 1.

² SuaraMerdeka Daily Paper, Wednesday, 23 Desember 2009. p. 1

RESEARCH METHOD

The method of approach used in this research is normative juridical method. The use of this method is related to the specifications to be revealed. To find normative juridical data, primary data is used. The specification of this research is to analyze the basic consideration of the judges to enact a court decision. The method used in this research is normative. Law is decisions made by the judges (*in konkrito*) in the judicial process as part of judges' effort to settle a case, and has the possibility to be used as precedent for similar cases in the future³. In collecting the data, the researcher used the following techniques: (a) Interviewing the judge who decide the case; (b) Judge decision.

Informed Consent in Agreement on Medical Treatment

The law that provide the basis of informed consent to medical treatment is: Minister Decree No. No. 585/Menkes/Per/IX/1989 of Medical Treatment Agreement, Act No: 29 of 2004 on Medical Practice, Minister Decree No: 1419/Menkes/Per/IX/2005 on Provision of Medical Practice, Government Regulation No. 32 of 1996 on Health Care Practitioner, and Indonesian Hospital Code (KODERASI).

Article 45 of the Act No. 29 of 2004 on Medical Practice state that:

- (1) Any medical or dental treatment performed by a doctor or a dentist to a patient must be based on the consent signed by the patient
- (2) The consent stated in paragraph (1) is given after the patient received a full explanation.
- (3) Explanation as stated in paragraph (2) should at least include:
 - a. Diagnosis and medical treatment procedures
 - b. The purpose of medical treatment to be performed
 - c. Other alternative treatment and the risks
 - d. Risks and complications that may occur, and
 - e. Prognosis of the treatment performed
- (4) The consent as stated in paragraph (2) can be given in oral or written form
- (5) Any high risk medical or dental treatment should be given by written consent signed by parties who have rights to give the agreement
- (6) Provisions on how informed consent on medical or dental treatment should be done as stated in paragraphs (1), paragraph (2), paragraph (3), paragraph (4), and paragraph (5) are regulated by Minister Decrees.

The functions of informed consent are⁴: (a) Promotion of the right of individual autonomy; (b) Protection from the patients and subjects; (c) Prevention to the occurrence of fraud and coercion; (d) Provoking the medical profession to do self reflection; (e) Promoting rational decisions; (f) Community involvement (in advancing the economics principles as a social value and to conduct monitoring biomedical investigation.

There are three types of Informed Consent, viewed from the kinds of treatments/purposes⁵. They are: (a) For research purpose (patients are asked to be subjects of researches); (b) For diagnosis purpose; (c) For therapeutic purpose.

The purposes of Informed Consent are:⁶(a) To protect the patients from any kinds of medical treatments performed without the knowledge of the patients; (b) Providing legal protection to doctors from unexpected and negative impacts, for example the risk of treatments which is unavoidable although the doctors have done their best efforts carefully and accurately.

Doctors also do not have much time to wait for the arrival of the patient's family members. Based on the doctrine of necessity, even if the patient's family is present and they disagree with the treatment, the doctor still have an obligation to perform a medical treatment. This is stated in the Decree No. 585/PerMenKes/Per/IX/1989 of Medical Measures Agreement, which states that in an emergency situation, informed consent is not required.

Informed consent is an agreement on medical treatment that will be performed by a doctor to his/her patient. This approval can be in the form of oral or written. In essence, informed consent is a process of communication between doctors and patients about medical procedures that will be performed by the doctors to their patients (with detail description of activities by a doctor), so that oral or spoken agreement is actually sufficient. Signing the written informed consent is only a confirmation of what has been agreed in advance. This form is also a proof that will be documented in the patient's medical record, which can be used as evidence that there has been a therapeutic contract between the doctor and the patient. Verification on the existence of therapeutic agreement can be done by the patient by giving the medical records or informed consent given to the patient. In the therapeutic contract, medical registration card or even the arrival of the patient to the doctor's room to ask for a medical treatment can be deemed as therapeutic agreement.

Written consent to a medical procedure is needed when⁷: (a) When the therapeutic treatment is complex or involves risks or significant side effects; (b) If the medical treatment is done not for the purpose of therapy; (c) When the medical treatment brings significant impact to the employment position or the patient's personal and social life; (d) If the action taken is part of a research.

³ Burhan Ashshofa, *Metode Penelitian Hukum*, Rineka Cipta, Jakarta, 1996, p.33.

⁴ J. Guwandi, *Informed Consent dan Informed Refusal*, (Jakarta : FK UI Publisher, 2003), p 2.

⁵ RatnaSupraptiSamil, *EtikaKedokteran Indonesia*, (Jakarta :YayasanBinaPustakaSarwonoPrawirodihardjo, 2001), p 45.

⁶ J. Guwandi, *RahasiaMedis*, (Jakarta :Penerbit FK UI, 2005), p.32.

Informed consent has a very important role, especially for the parties who involved in the agreement. It is also important to prevent the occurrence of malpractice claims since explanation on medical procedures done to the patients is not given. In addition, informed consent can also protect the doctor from the unexpected and negative impact, which is unavoidable although the doctor has performed his/her best efforts carefully and accurately.

THE PROCESS OF TRANSSEXUAL SURGERY, THAT IS PERFORMED BASED ON THE AGREEMENT ON MEDICAL TREATMENT OR INFORMED CONSENT, CAN FINALLY BE CARRIED OUT BY THE DOCTOR TEAM

After the hearing in Batang district court on the case of legal status change from male to female, the legal basis of consideration was described as follow:

Considering that the applicant needed a legalization of sex change that he had performed so that he could change the data in his identity/residential card;

Considering that to strengthen his arguments, he had submitted some letters of evidence from P.1 to P.6, and proposed 4 (four) witnesses, including WITEM bint NURISAM, BAMBANG SUGIYANTO bin SUHARTO, MAGFUR bin SUBALI, and dr. DADI GARNADI bin RUSWAN HENDRIYANA;

Considering that from those evidences, the judge would determine whether those evidences were relevant to prove the arguments made by the applicant;

Considering that the applicant had presented P.1 evidence in the form of the photo copy of Birth Certificate No. 6/X/1979 which correspond to the witnesses' testimonies from WITEM bint NURISAM and BAMBANG SUGIYANTO bin SUHARTO stating that the applicant was born in Semarang on August 14, 1979 with the male gender;

Considering that the applicant had submitted the P.4 evidence in the form of a photo copy of letter of reference No. 03/TOUK/III/2009 of sex change surgery from the surgery team dated on 24 March 2009, signed by Prof. Dr. DjohansahMarzoeki, dr, Sp. BP (K) which stated that on Thursday the 20th of January 2005 at the Hospital Dr. Atopic Dermatitis, the applicant had successfully done a sex-change operation that transformed the applicant's genital organs from male into female;

Considering that the change in genital organs was strengthened by the witness's statement, dr. DADI GARNADI bin RUSWAN HENDRIYANA, who performed examination to the applicant. During the examination, the witness found that the applicant had female genital organs, with 2 (two) separate holes namely urethra hole and vagina hole, although the labyrinths were not present;

Considering that based on the witness's testimony of dr. DADI GARNADI bin RUSWAN HENDRIYANA, stated that viewing from the anatomical shape of the genital organs currently owned by the applicant, the organs allowed the applicant to do sexual intercourse in which the applicant had previously done it using her new genital organs and felt satisfied;

Considering, that because of the success of the operation, then there was a distinction between the physical actual conditions of the applicant with the data recorded in the citizenship data/identity card issued by the Government, particularly on the sex of the applicant;

Considering that based on Article 77 of Law no. 23 Year 2006 on Administration of residence, no one could change/replace/add any identity without the permission of the Court;

Considering that there was no regulation in the law considering about changing someone's legal status into a female;

Considering that therefore there was a need in the community to regulate something that had not been regulated previously to avoid legal vacuum;

Considering that this was reasonable because law was basically created by the needs of its constituent communities so that the law was created subsequent to the community's need;

Considering that from Article 16 of Law no. 4 of 2004, there was a mandate that the court through the judge as the representation was the last pillar to find justice for the people. And for the sake of the law, with good legal reasons, the court should answer the needs of the community about the law if there is no legal regulation on the matter at hand, to the extent that the new law did not conflict with existing law, propriety and suitability;

⁷ <http://www.lettolink.com>, accessed on 24 October 2009.

Considering that there are some individuals in the community who had similar problem to the applicant which was abnormality in the biological development in their bodies. As the testimony of a witness, dr. DADI GANARDI bin RUSWAN HENDRIYANA, stated that there are people who were physically born as men, but due to the presence of certain growth hormone and chromosome, they were actually more dominant to female hormones and chromosomes;

Considering, that to perform a sex-change operation as practiced by the applicant is not easy. Not all men who looked and behaved like women could perform a sex-change operation as conducted by the applicant;

Considering, that to be able to perform a sex-change operation was not determined solely based on the financial ability to pay the sex change operation. However, IDI/Indonesian Doctor Association had made certain standardization in which people who wanted to do a sex-change operation should performed a series of tests and observations, including psychological tests, hormonal tests, personality tests, and medical tests carried out by experts - such as Psychiatrists, psychologists, Surgery, Internist specialists, genetic experts, and Gynecology Obstetrics expert. In addition, a sex-change operation can only be done when the medical team stated that the person deserved to perform sex-change operation;

Considering, that the existence of groups referred as transsexual people, as the Applicant, could not be denied. The group was also an Indonesian citizen whose rights were guaranteed either by the Indonesian Constitution or the law below it;

Considering that Indonesian Constitution guarantees that every citizen has the same status in law and governance, more specifically is described in Article 28I number (1) which states that recognition as a person before the law is a human right that cannot be reduced. The article is then further regulated in article 21 and article 29 of Law no. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, which states that the right of everyone as a whole, both physically and spiritually, is recognized so that they can actualize themselves in accordance with their personal condition;

Considering that the development of culture and today's people's mindset had accepted the existence of groups such as the transsexuals. Moreover, transsexual group had proven much that they could succeed in many fields of expertise, and their successes were recognized by the community;

Considering that the differences of opinions in the society were natural and understandable, given that the public were heterogenic resulting in community's values diversity. However, it was not an excuse for the state for not recognizing the right of its citizens which were guaranteed by the supreme law of the country, UUD'45;

Considering, that the State should be able to provide learning to the community to appreciate the differences and value the diversity as a step forward for the achievement of a strong community that have future vision;

Considering that therefore, the state should be able to give justice to every citizen, including the group where the applicant belonged;

Considering that there was no doubt that after a successful sex-change operation on Thursday, January 20, 2005 at the Hospital Dr. Atopic Dermatitis made by the applicant, in accordance with visual witness of dr. DADI GARNADI bin RUSWAN HENDRIYANA, that the genital organs of the applicant is female genital organs with two separate holes, the bladder and the vagina, although without the existence of labyrinths;

Considering, that based on all the above considerations, Batang District Court Judge had seen enough legal evidences to declare that sex changes made by the was legal, and the applicant's gender is now: women since sex-change operation was successful;

Considering that the success of a sex change operation performed by the applicant, based on witness' statements from dr. DADI GARNADI bin RUSWAN HENDRIYANA and strengthened by the confession made by the applicant, had made the applicant was physically able to do sexual intercourse with a man. Thus, it enabled the applicant to hold a marriage with a man;

Considering that therefore the applicant is entitled to receive the status, and she has the rights and obligations under the law as a woman;

Considering, that based on the description, the Judge on Batang District Court Judge had seen enough reasons to grant the petition to certify the Applicant's gender changing status from male to female;

Considering, that because of a change in the status of the applicant's sex from a man to a woman, it is natural for the Court to also grant a request to change the male name of AGUS WIDOYO to be NADIA ILMIRA ARKADEA;

Considering the Article 16 of Law No. 4 of 2004 on Judicial Power, Article 21 and Article 29 of Law no. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights, Article 2, Article 56 and Article 58 of Law no. 23 Year 2006 on Population Administration, regulations and changes related to this case

Decide:

1. Grant some parts of the application made by the applicant;
 2. Declare that the applicant is a female with all of her rights and obligations;
 3. Declare that the original name of the applicant, AGUS WIDOYO, is changed to NADIA ILMIRA AKRADEA;
 4. Order the head of the Bandar Village and the sub-district head of Bandar in Batang District to record the sex change and the name of the applicant in the village document;
 5. Refuse the rest of the application;
 6. Charge the applicant with the amount of Rp. 101,000.00 (a hundred and one thousand rupiah) to pay the for the case;
- Those statements above were defined and pronounced on Tuesday in the open trial in 2009 by WIDYATINSRI YAKTI, SH, MH, as a Judge in Batang District Court, assisted by SUHASTUTI, SH, as a substitute Registrar in Batang District Court, and attended by the applicant.

THE PROCESS OF LEGAL STATUS CHANGE APPLICATION CAN BE GRANTED SO THAT COURT DECISION NO 19 PDT/ P / 2009 / PN BTG CAN BE ISSUED TO FURTHER BE ANALYZED

Taking into account on the reasons for the request of genital surgery adjustment, the judge saw that the applicant truly had the inner motivation to actually become a women. Therefore, steps are taken through a series of psychological tests, including examination, hormonal test, personality test, and medical test conducted by psychiatrists, psychologists, surgery, internist, genetic expert, obstetrics and gynecology, and finally the medical team of Dr. Soetomo Hospital in Surabaya, which declared that the applicant was eligible to perform genital surgery.

The next step was creating informed consent for transsexual surgery, and it was decided that:

1) The form, kinds, and contents of the consent to perform transsexual surgery

Basically, the agreement or consent could be done orally between the parties, and so was the health care agreements in general which also have consensual in nature. Health care consent, especially in the transsexual surgery was consensual, which meant that it does not require certain formalities. IDI/Indonesian Doctors Association states that informed consent is highly recommended to perform any medical treatment that contains high risks.

Transsexual surgery is included in medical services that have a high risk. Therefore, to perform transsexual surgery, a perfect informed consent that is completely agreed by both parties, is strongly needed. The perfect informed consent must meet the following requirements:

- a. Informed consent is given by the patient after the patient received adequate information about the need for medical treatment in order to cure the patient's disease or other health care treatments according to the patient's needs. Informed consent is given without any coercion because the patient does not always have to agree although he/she has received adequate information; and doctors could not perform any medical treatment without the patient's consent.

In line with the above statement, it can be deduced that in the informed consent can only be given after sufficient information about the necessity of medical procedure is received by the patients. When the patient does not give consent, then the doctor is not entitled to take action. Doctors will violate the law if he/she perform any medical treatment without the patient's permission.

- b. Informed consent can only be given by parties who hold the right to give the consent.
- c. Informed consent is given after the patient understands the health care procedure that will be done as an attempt to cure his/her disease or other treatments such as contraception services, cosmetic surgery, etc. Informed consent is given for health care services, which:
 - 1) Is *inspanningverbintenis*, which means that it is a health care service agreement which oriented in a particular medical effort.
 - 2) Is *resultaaverbintenis*, which means that it is a health care service agreement which can clearly be seen.

Therefore, it is clear that informed consent can be given after the medical service that the patient requests is available and the doctor is willing to perform it to the patient.

- d. Informed consent is given by the patient so that the doctor can perform medical procedure that is allowed by the law. Both doctor and patient can be pleaded guilty if they agree to perform medical procedures which violate the law. For example when a patient requests the doctor to conduct abortion and the doctor agrees, both the doctor and the patient can be charged in the court, not only for the abortion case, but also for violating the ethic code to protect the life ever since the conception process takes place.

Transsexual surgery is a health care service allowed by the law, so that informed consent can be given upon this case.

2) The form of informed consent given for transsexual surgery case in the hospital

Since it is considered as high risk medical procedures, so the informed consent must be made in the written form, which consists of:

- a. A written request/application to do transsexual surgery sent to the hospital, signed by the patient who wants to perform transsexual surgery. The letter is addressed to the hospital director c.q. the doctor team who perform the transsexual surgery in the hospital. The applicant should also attached some requested document in this request letter.
- b. Printed form of Informed consent from Dr. Kariadi Hospital, Semarang.

3) Kinds of transsexual surgery consent Macamperjanjianoperasipenyesuaiankelamin

In reality, transsexual surgery is done after an oral agreement. Actually, it is free to make any form of consent for this case. However, a written informed consent is needed to validate or confirm the oral agreement. The requirements of the consent are:

- 1) The contents have been determined by the hospital unilaterally
- 2) Patient/patient's family members did not participate in determining the content of the informed consent
- 3) Patients are generally only able to accept the terms—the informed consent requirements set by the hospital—or refuse altogether the contents of the transsexual surgery consent
- 4) It is a closed form, which means that the form has been determined in details to be agreed or refused.

4) The contents of transsexual surgery consent

Written informed consent signed by the patient based on the concept made by the hospital is a set of documents that cannot be separated. The contents of informed consents are:

- 1) A request/application letter to perform transsexual surgery in Dr. Kariadi Hospital Semarang, which consists of:
 - a. Patient's identity:
 - Patient's name
 - Place n date of birth
 - Religion
 - Occupation
 - Sex
 - b. Backgrounds of the request to perform a transsexual surgery, which includes:
 - His feeling as a woman, including: the appearance, feelings, lifestyle, and the length he has lived a women's life.
 - His desire to live as a different gender
 - His needs to clarify his legal status
 - c. Exonerate clausal which state that: "all kinds of effects emerge after the transsexual surgery are upon my responsibility"
 - d. Date, month, year of request and the patient's signature

Although the surgery is requested by the patient, but the patient has given rights to the hospital through the exonerate clausal. Therefore, the request is a part of surgery agreement between the hospital and the patient and cannot be separated.

- 2) The agreement from the parents
- 3) A letter from the institution where the patient works if the patient is a civil servants or certificate of employment if the patient is not a civil servant.
- 4) A statement from the neighborhood leader or RT, acknowledged by the village leader and sub-district leader where the patient resided.
- 5) A printed agreement determined by Dr. Kariadi Hospital Semarang to perform a transsexual surgery.

The content of informed consent for a surgery, the one that is made by Dr. Kariadi Hospital Semarang is better than other hospitals' for the following reasons:

- a. The party who give the informed consent are not only the patient but also his/her family members who have interest to the patients (in this case is the parents)
- b. Patient's certainty to perform transsexual surgery is stronger, otherwise the parents will not give permission for the son to perform transsexual surgery. Parents' permission letter is a requirement that should be filled by the patient to conduct transsexual surgery. Otherwise, the hospital will refuse the request.
- c. The objects of the health care service agreement between the patient and the hospital is clear, that is to perform transsexual surgery. In other hospital, the agreement is usually unclear by only stating that the patient will perform a surgery, without stating what kind of surgery is performed.
- d. By stating clear purpose of the health care services performed, it will avoid the medical staff to perform unlawful service. The form of responsibilities and the result of the health care services to be achieved are also clear.

Based on the doctor's examination, it was found that the applicant had dominant female chromosomes. Furthermore, which follow-up examination was done by the doctor team of Dr. Kariadi Hospital Semarang, including psychological tests, hormonal tests, personality tests, medical tests by psychiatrist, psychologist, surgeon, internist, genetics experts, obstetric and gynecologist, in which the doctor team declared that the patient was physically and psychologically eligible to perform the operation or transsexual surgery.

Further, to get a more convincing data, the patient was asked to go to Dr. Soetomo hospital in Surabaya to conduct a reexamination and observation. The examination was lead by Prof. Dr. DjohansyahMarzoeki and once again, it was declared that the patient was eligible for transsexual surgery.

By the explanation above, it was clear that in order to conduct a transsexual surgery, the doctors ought to perform many kinds of procedures and requirements, so judgment that the hospital granted the transsexual surgery was not relevant at all since clear and strict filtration from the medical team had been performed under their ethic code and standardization set by Indonesian Doctor Association.

The existence of transgender cannot be denied. Moreover, they are also a part of Indonesian citizens, whose rights are guaranteed by the constitutional and the law below it, so that the transgender also receive appropriate protection based on the national philosophy, Pancasila.

Indonesia constitution (UUD 1945) guarantee every citizen to have equal position under the law and government, more specifically is stated in article 281 (1) which claims that recognition of the individual as a part of the community is human rights that cannot be reduced. Moreover, in article 21 and article 29 of the Law No. 39 of 1999 on Human Rights states that every people has the rights on themselves as a whole, including physically and spiritually, to get recognition in the law and to actualize themselves according to their personality condition.

CONCLUSION

The process to conduct transsexual surgery through Informed Consent given by the applicant as a basis for the doctor team to conduct transsexual surgery in Dr. Soetomo Hospital Surabaya. Informed consent is an agreement or permission given by the patient (or family who have the right) to the doctors to perform medical procedures, after the patient received sufficient explanation from the doctor regarding the information about the medical action.

About the application process to change the legal status to the court so that the court granted it through the court No. 19Pd/P/2009/PN.BTG, the decision is based on the following evidence and witnesses:

- P1 : Photo copy of birth certificate No 6/X/1976 with the name of AgusWidoyo.
- P2 : Photo copy of graduation certificate from TjendikiaPuruhita Private Vocational School No 03MK267003585 dated on 23 Mei 1998 with the name of AgusWidoyo.
- P3 : Original receipt issued by Batang General Hospital No 201009RH000037 dated 20 Okt 2009.
- P4 : Photo copy of a letter of reference No 03/TOUK/III/2009 from the transsexual doctor team, signed by the team leader, Prof. Dr. DjohansyahMarzoekidrSp BP (k).

- P5 : Photo copy of Family Card issued by Batang Distric, Central Java No 3325021612090008, with the name of the family leader: MuhWurIrfani SH
- P6 : Photo copy of Identity Card issued by Batang District, Central Java, with the name of Agus Widoyo.

The witnesses who are asked for supporting the application are: (1) WitembintNurisam (the applicant's mother); (2) BambangSugiyanto bin Suharto (the applicant's father); (3) Explanation from the witness Magfur bin Subali; (4) dr. DadiGunardibinRuswanHendriansyah. Finally, the judge granted the application and the court issue a decision No 19Pd/P/2009/PN.BTG.

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