

Criminal Law Enforcement for Misuse of Cytotec Drugs that Provides Legal Certainty

Diki Wijaya¹, Edi Setiadi², Ade Mahmud³

^{1,2,3}Universitas Islam Bandung, Indonesia

Email : dikiwijaya368@gmail.com

Abstract

This research aims to determine criminal law enforcement regarding acts of misuse of Cytotec drugs which provides legal certainty. Legal regulations concerning abortion practices in Indonesia have evolved to address societal changes and ethical considerations in medicine. According to Indonesian law, medical professionals are prohibited from performing abortions, aligning with religious doctrines and ethical standards. The Indonesian Doctor's Oath, based on the Geneva Declaration and enhancing the Hippocratic Oath, underscores the commitment to respect human life from conception onwards. This normative research utilizes secondary data initially, followed by primary data collection, to examine empirical-juridical aspects related to the enforcement of laws concerning Cytotec misuse for abortions, considering legal certainty principles. This research found that the previous Health Law until now is still consistent in prohibiting abortion except in cases that have been determined by law.

Keywords: Law Enforcement, Abortion, Legal Certainty, Cytotec, Medical Ethics.

A. INTRODUCTION

Legal regulations regarding the practice of abortion in Indonesia have undergone several changes with the aim that the resolution of problems caused by the practice of abortion can be adapted to developments in society's thinking paradigm. In practice in Indonesia itself, a doctor is not allowed to carry out an abortion (abortion provocateur) either according to religious views, state law or medical ethics, even from the start a person who will undertake the medical profession is officially sworn in with the Indonesian Doctor's Oath. which is based on the Geneva Declaration which completes the Hippocratic Oath, where he will declare himself to respect every human life from the moment of conception (De Londras et al., 2022; Pizzarossa & Skuster, 2021).

The general factors that support the couple to carry out a provocal abortion which is strictly illegal in Indonesia are due to economic pressures, having a large number of children, failure of contraception, the couple is still in school or college and is not married (Burman, 2020; Grossi & O'Connor, 2023a; Maudysari, 2022a). This is supported by research which reveals that the majority of contributors to criminal abortion provocateurs are unmarried teenagers who are currently attending school and college.

The factors that influence abortion behaviour in women are economic factors, the number of children and social factors: 1) Economic factors, namely related to poverty because abortion perpetrators come from lower socioeconomic status; 2) The number of children factor is related to the number of children one has; 3) Social factors

related to fear that pregnancy will interfere with work, shame and guilt about having had an abortion (Calkin, 2021a; Israel, 2021a).

The trade-in of buying and selling abortion drugs is still ongoing. Abortions or abortions carried out by women themselves or assisted by other people without medical reasons can be classified as crimes. Abusing the function of abortion drugs has become an open secret for most people in Indonesia, because this is a method that is considered safer (not known to many), easier, and can be done alone or independently without medical assistance (Johnson, 2023a; Negro et al., 2021). Even though Indonesia has clearly stated the prohibition of abortion as regulated in the Criminal Code (KUHP). The crimes that occur today will continue and continue, but we should not give up on dealing with them and we must make every effort possible to overcome and prevent them. For example, to overcome or at least reduce the number of abortions without medical indications.

Carrying out abortions secretly and using minimal equipment is so dangerous that it causes women who have abortions to die, and the number of cases of abortions carried out by Indonesian women per year is up to 2.5 million. Weak monitoring systems in developing countries result in easy access for patients to medicines. hard without a prescription. Patients should only be able to access hard drugs with a doctor's prescription, but in many countries, patients can still get them from pharmacies without a doctor's prescription (Delay & Ware, 2024; Simon, 2023a).

Enforcement of criminal law in cases of Cytotec drug abuse is very important because this drug has great potential for abuse, especially in the context of illegal abortion. Cytotec, which is medically used to treat gastric problems and as an inducer of labour, is often abused due to its ability to induce uterine contractions. This misuse is not only unlawful but also has the potential to result in serious health consequences, including life-threatening medical complications (Forsythe & Harrison MD, 2022; Thompson & O'Donnell, 2022). The impact on society is significant: increased maternal mortality rates, damage to reproductive health, and additional burden on the health system.

Abuse of this drug creates legal uncertainty and distrust of the existing legal system, because criminals may feel they can escape punishment. Strict and consistent enforcement of criminal law is necessary to protect public health, ensure that perpetrators of abuse are punished by applicable law, and provide legal certainty that will act as a deterrent to other potential violators (Allevato, 2023; Assis & Erdman, 2021a; Reagan, 2022a).

Effective criminal law enforcement against Cytotec drug abuse also functions as protection of human rights, especially the rights of women and children. Misuse of this drug often involves unsafe abortion practices, which not only violate the law but also place women in dangerous situations (Assis, 2021; Simon, 2023b). The government can ensure that these detrimental and dangerous actions do not occur, as well as guarantee that women who need medical assistance get it through legal and safe channels with strict law enforcement. This also gives a strong signal that the state will not tolerate these actions, acts that demean dignity and harm women's health.

The social impact of Cytotec abuse also needs serious attention because when the practice of illegal abortions using this drug increases, society can experience social instability. Illegal abortions are often performed in unhygienic conditions and without adequate medical supervision, which can cause serious health complications and even death, this not only affects the individuals directly involved but also the family and wider community (Israel, 2021b; Reagan, 2022b). Legal uncertainty and fear of arrest or punishment may also prevent individuals experiencing complications from abusing these drugs from seeking necessary medical help, worsening their situation (Calkin, 2021b; Grossi & O'Connor, 2023b).

Strong criminal law enforcement also has economic implications. Misuse of Cytotec drugs can increase the burden on the public health system, because many cases of health complications resulting from inappropriate use need to be treated by hospitals and clinics and require significant resources, both in the form of medical care costs and medical personnel that must be allocated to. By dealing with these cases, countries can reduce this economic burden and allocate health resources to other urgent needs by reducing abuse through effective law enforcement (Forsythe & Harrison, 2021; Hsieh et al., 2022).

Legal certainty resulting from effective criminal law enforcement against Cytotec abuse can strengthen public confidence in the justice system. When people see that laws are enforced consistently and fairly, they are more likely to comply with existing rules and have a greater sense of security (Calkin, 2023; Johnson, 2023b). This also creates a more conducive environment for law enforcement overall, as legal certainty provides a strong foundation for various other law enforcement efforts. Effective criminal law enforcement not only addresses specific drug abuse problems but also strengthens the legal system as a whole, providing long-term benefits to society at large (Assis & Erdman, 2021b; Maudysari, 2022b).

This research aims to evaluate the effectiveness of criminal law enforcement against Cytotec drug abuse in Indonesia and provide concrete recommendations to increase legal certainty. This research aims to identify the extent to which existing laws are applied consistently and fairly, as well as to understand the obstacles faced by law enforcement in cracking down on cases of drug abuse. Through analysis of existing cases, researchers seek to uncover weaknesses in the current legal system that allow violations to occur, as well as to evaluate the impact of existing law enforcement on preventing and handling Cytotec abuse. This research aims to provide recommendations based on evidence and in-depth analysis, which can be used by policymakers to improve regulations and law enforcement practices. It is hoped that the results of this research can contribute to creating a more effective and fair legal system, which can provide better protection for society and ensure that drug abuse no longer occurs freely.

B. METHOD

The type of research used in this research is normative research. This normative research aims to analyze the laws and regulations related to Cytotec drug abuse and

the enforcement of criminal laws that regulate this. This research uses secondary data as initial data. Secondary data includes various sources, such as laws, government regulations, court decisions, legal books, journal articles, and other official documents relevant to the research topic. This research combines a normative juridical approach with empirical juridical elements. The normative juridical approach focuses on analyzing legal texts to understand the existing legal framework and how the law is formulated and implemented. Operational definitions of legal concepts are taken from applicable laws and regulations, which are then used to evaluate the extent to which the law is applied in the field. This research also uses case studies as part of the methodology to provide a more in-depth picture of the application of criminal law to cases of Cytotec abuse. This case study involves an in-depth analysis of several cases that have been decided by the court, including looking at how the legal process took place, the decisions taken, and the impact of law enforcement on the perpetrators and society.

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement is a term that has a variety of meanings. According to Satjipto Rahardjo, law enforcement is defined as a process of realizing legal desires, namely the thoughts of law-making bodies which are formulated and stipulated in legal regulations which then become a reality. Law enforcement is the overall activity of those implementing law enforcement, justice, and the protection of human dignity, peace and legal certainty, by the 1945 Constitution.

Law enforcement against criminal acts in Indonesia is carried out by a criminal justice system. In general, the criminal justice system in Indonesia is divided into several sub-systems, namely: the Police (in this case the National Narcotics Agency), the Prosecutor's Office, the Courts and Correctional Institutions. Abortion is a problem in Indonesia and in many other countries in the world, remembering that abortion is not only a problem for doctors and legal experts, but is also a problem for social experts, psychologists, religious leaders and even the general public themselves.

Provocatus Therapeutics Abortion is a Provocatus Abortion that is carried out based on medical considerations and is carried out by personnel who have received special education and can act professionally. "Meanwhile, Criminal Provocatus Abortion is Provocatus Abortion that is carried out secretly and usually by personnel who are not specifically trained. Abortion (abortion) is a quite complicated problem because it involves many aspects of human life related to ethics, morals and religion as well as law. Moreover, the distribution of abortion drugs is so easy to obtain in the community. This is also a serious concern for the government in terms of coordinating and controlling the distribution of abortion drugs on the market.

The term abortion comes from the English word abortion, which means deliberate abortion. Meanwhile, in terms of terms, abortion is the expulsion of the products of conception from the uterus prematurely (before they can be born naturally) which is a forced birth process due to an unwanted pregnancy. Various

criminal acts or crimes occur, one of which is abortion provocatus or abortions carried out by women themselves or assisted by other people.

According to Suryono Ekotama et al, Abortus Provocatus is the "abortion of a pregnancy intentionally by a human being". Then Adam Chazawi said:

"Provocatus abortion is prohibited and contrary to law because it is intended to protect the fetus, pregnant women and decency. On the other hand, abortion provocation is intended to protect the life of the mother herself, because if the pregnancy continues it could bring death to the mother's soul or there are medical indications. Other considerations are based on psychiatric indications and eugenic indications. Psychiatric indications mean that if the pregnancy is continued, it will aggravate the disease suffered by the mother, while eugenic indications are that if the pregnancy is not aborted, there is a high possibility of congenital defects from birth, whether due to hereditary defects, viral diseases, radiation or the influence of drugs. Crimes in the form of abortion provocateur It is prohibited and there is no justification whatsoever for any reason. "

Abortion is defined as the threat or expulsion of the products of conception before the fetus can live outside the womb. The limitation is that the pregnancy is less than 20 weeks or the fetus weighs less than 500 grams. 4 Abortion is the termination of pregnancy before 20 weeks of gestation with a fetus birth weight of less than 500 grams. Abortion is preterm delivery before the age of the fetus that allows it to live, and in this case, this word is synonymous with miscarriage.

Spontaneous abortion (Spontaneus Abortus) is a miscarriage that occurs accidentally and can be caused by several conditions. First, imminence abortion or threatened abortion is characterized by bleeding accompanied by contractions of the uterus. At this stage, the pregnancy can still be maintained by giving the mother complete rest (bed rest) and being given medication to strengthen the pregnancy. Second, incipient abortion is an ongoing abortion, which usually cannot be maintained any longer. This condition is characterized by heavy bleeding which indicates that the pregnancy cannot continue. Third, incomplete abortion, where some of the products of conception come out while others remain in the uterus. This situation is usually accompanied by heavy bleeding, and curettage is necessary to clean up any residual conception left behind. Finally, complete abortion is a condition in which all the products of conception exit the uterus intact. In this case, further medical action may not be necessary once the doctor ensures that all the products of conception have passed perfectly.

Intentional abortion is divided into two types, namely Abortus Provokatus or Induced Proabortion and Abortus Provokatus Criminalis. Provocal abortion or Induced Proabortion is an abortion carried out for medical purposes to save the mother's life. Examples are if the mother suffers from serious heart or lung disease, or if the mother has a serious mental or psychiatric disorder. This type of abortion is carried out based on clear medical indications and aims to maintain the health and safety of the mother.

Abortus Provokatus Criminalis is an abortion carried out without any medical indication. This type of abortion is usually performed to remove the results of an illicit relationship or to end an unwanted pregnancy. Abortus Provokatus Criminalis is a type of abortion that is prohibited for several reasons. First, a fetus is a cell that has the right to life, whether it has human status or not. Respecting the right to life is something very valuable. Second, the dignity and value of human life remain the same before and after birth, which means that killing a fetus in the womb is the same as killing a human being after birth. Third, the most basic things in human life begin at conception. When fertilization occurs, the genetic program is already underway, therefore, humans are obliged to protect life from the moment of conception.

Abortus provocatus criminalis is usually synonymous with unsafe abortion, namely abortion carried out by personnel who are not trained or competent, resulting in many complications and even death. For this reason, all women who experience incomplete abortions require post-miscarriage measures, namely abortion treatment with all possible complications, post-miscarriage contraceptive counselling and services, as well as reproductive health care. The causes of this abortion include:

- 1) Economic factors are likely to be experienced by other people who want to choose abortion because they are afraid and are under pressure from bad economic conditions, then the woman will have an abortion. Not sure whether she can raise the child she is carrying or not, and that's why this abortion is carried out, this is haram according to religion and the state.
- 2) Social Factors Cases of teenagers who have free sex make them believe that abortion can be done as a way to avoid their actions.
- 3) Diagnosis of Fetal Abnormalities One factor that causes miscarriage, for example because the mother has a sexually transmitted disease, often this disease is caused by the common lifestyle of many couples.
- 4) Rape victims from a large number of teenage abortion cases also have worrying factors, one of which is teenage victims of rape, because they do not know who is responsible so it is not surprising if this happens. They demand that the teenager have an abortion to save her life.
- 5) Psychological factors: a person who becomes pregnant out of wedlock and the pregnant woman becomes a victim of rape must bear the consequences. This can also affect women who are victims of incest or children.

There are many causes of the abortion problem above, all parties are faced with conflict both morally and socially on the one hand and religiously and legally on the other hand. From a moral and social perspective, it is difficult to allow a mother who has to care for an unwanted pregnancy, especially as a result of rape, the result of commercial sex relations (with commercial sex workers) or a mother who knows that the fetus she is carrying has serious physical defects. Children who are born in conditions and environments like this will most likely be excluded from normal social life and will lack the protection and affection that children who grow up and grow up

in a normal environment should receive, and it is also possible that they will become trash of society.

It is this situation like the one above with so many complex problems that has led to the emergence of many illegal abortion practices, which are carried out by both formal medical personnel and informal medical personnel. Whether by medical operational standards or not, which then causes complications ranging from mild to death. In Article 1 number 2 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police: Officials of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia are members of the State Police of the Republic of Indonesia who, based on the Law, have general police authority." The National Police of the Republic of Indonesia aims to guarantee order uphold the law and maintain public peace to realize security and public order in the context of maintaining state security and achieving national goals by upholding human rights.

According to Article 2 of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the Police: "The function of the Police is one of the functions of the State Government in the field of maintaining security and public order, law enforcement, as well as protection, protection and service to the community." Then Article 15 of Government Regulation Number 58 of 2010 concerning the implementation of the Criminal Procedure Code reads: 1) Receive reports and complaints; 2) Take first action at the scene; 3) Take fingerprints and other identification and photograph a person; 4) Looking for information and evidence; 5) Organizing a national crime information centre; 6) Help resolve community disputes that could disrupt public order; 7) Prevent and overcome the emergence of community diseases; and 8) Providing security assistance in trials and implementation of court decisions, activities of other agencies and community activities.

Furthermore, Article 1 point 2 of the Criminal Procedure Code reads: "Investigation is a series of investigative actions in terms and according to the methods regulated in this Law to search for and collect evidence that will shed light on the criminal act that occurred and to find the suspect."

According to Yulies Tiena Masriani, explaining that a criminal act is "an act of a person or group of people that causes a criminal event or an act that violates criminal law and is threatened with punishment".

In Indonesian positive law, the provisions governing the issue of abortion are contained in the Criminal Code which determines that for any reason, abortion is an unlawful act. The sound of each article referred to in the Criminal Code regarding the prohibition of abortion is as follows (Article 251): (1) Any person who gives medicine or asks a woman to use medicine by informing or giving rise to the hope that the medicine will result in abortion, shall be punished with a maximum imprisonment of 4 (four) years or a maximum fine of category IV; (2) If every person as intended in paragraph (1) commits such an act in carrying out his profession, he may be subject to additional punishment in the form of revocation of rights as intended in Article 86 letter f.

Article 342 of the Criminal Code regulates that anyone who sells, offers or distributes materials that are dangerous to life or health, without informing the buyer or recipient of the dangerous nature of the materials, can be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 10 years. If the act results in someone's death, the maximum sentence increases to 15 years. The hazardous materials in question can also be confiscated by the state.

Article 408 of the Criminal Code states that every person who openly displays, offers, broadcasts writings, or shows contraceptive devices to children, can be subject to a category I fine. Article 409 of the Criminal Code adds that every person who without the right openly displays contraceptives for aborting a pregnancy, offering it, broadcasting writings, or showing how to obtain this device, can be punished with imprisonment for a maximum of 6 months or a category II fine. Article 410 of the Criminal Code provides exceptions for the actions mentioned in Article 408 if they are carried out by authorized officers in the context of implementing family planning programs, preventing sexually transmitted infections, or for education and health education. Article 409 is also not punishable if it is carried out for science or education. Authorized officers include competent volunteers assigned by authorized officials.

Article 463 of the Criminal Code stipulates that every woman who has an abortion can be sentenced to prison for a maximum of 4 years, unless the woman is the victim of a crime of rape or other sexual violence that causes pregnancy, and the gestational age does not exceed 14 weeks or there are indications of a medical emergency. Article 464 adds that anyone who performs an abortion on a woman with the woman's consent can be sentenced to prison for a maximum of 5 years, or a maximum of 12 years if without consent. If the act results in the woman's death, the maximum sentence is 8 years (with consent) or 15 years (without consent).

Article 465 states that doctors, midwives, paramedics or pharmacists who commit criminal acts as referred to in Article 464 can be subject to an additional penalty of one-third of the basic penalty. They can also be subject to additional penalties in the form of revocation of rights by Article 86 letters a and f. However, they are not punished if they carry out an abortion because of a medical emergency or for a victim of a crime of rape or other sexual violence that causes pregnancy.

Based on the articles of the Criminal Code above, it can be concluded that according to the Criminal Code, abortion outside of medical reasons is not permitted. Abortion regulations according to Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health are explained in several articles. Article 60 prohibits abortion except with permitted criteria according to the Criminal Code. Permitted abortions must be carried out by competent medical personnel, in qualified health facilities, with the consent of the pregnant woman and her husband, except for rape victims.

Article 61 states that the central government, regional governments and society are responsible for protecting women from unsafe and unlawful abortions. Article 62 states that further provisions regarding abortion are regulated in government regulations and Article 143 of Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health regulates that every person who produces and distributes pharmaceutical preparations,

medical devices and household health supplies must comply with a business permit from the central or regional government by applicable norms, standards, procedures and criteria. Article 320 classifies drugs into prescription drugs and non-prescription drugs. Prescription drugs are further divided into hard drugs, narcotics and psychotropics, while non-prescription drugs include over-the-counter drugs and limited over-the-counter drugs. The central government can determine the classification of drugs or change them according to developments in science and technology.

Case Study

One example of a case study of Cytotec drug abuse is a case that occurred in Jakarta in 2020. In this case, a young woman with the initials S had an abortion using Cytotec which was purchased illegally through an online platform. S did not have access to safe and legal health services, so she chose this method as a shortcut to ending her unwanted pregnancy. As a result of this action, S experienced serious complications and had to be hospitalized.

Law enforcement in this case involved arresting the seller of the illegal drug. Authorities were able to identify and arrest a suspect who was selling Cytotec without a license and without providing information about the dangers of its use. This seller was subject to sanctions under Article 342 of the Criminal Code, which regulates the distribution of hazardous materials without adequate notification to consumers. The suspect was sentenced to 8 years in prison because he was proven to have committed an act that endangered the lives of other people.

Law enforcement also investigated further to uncover the illegal distribution network of Cytotec drugs. Through case development, it was discovered that the suspect was not the only perpetrator in the network. Law enforcement was able to dismantle the larger syndicate and arrest several other members involved in the illegal distribution of the drug. All perpetrators were charged with related articles in the Criminal Code, including Article 409 which regulates the offer and sale of tools for abortion without rights.

The courts play an important role in ensuring that suspects receive appropriate punishment in the law enforcement process. The court examined the available evidence and heard testimony from various parties, including victims who experienced complications due to the use of illegal drugs. The judge found the suspects guilty and imposed prison sentences and fines according to the severity of the offence committed.

This case is a clear example of how law enforcement is applied in dealing with Cytotec drug abuse. Firm action against sellers and illegal distribution networks of this drug shows the commitment of the government and legal authorities to protect public health and prevent unsafe abortion practices. This case also highlights the importance of education and access to legal and safe health services to prevent similar incidents in the future.

Another case study example is the Cytotec drug abuse case that occurred in Surabaya in 2021. In this case, a woman with the initials M, who worked as a medical

worker in a small clinic, abused her position to illegally sell Cytotec to several women who wanted to abort their pregnancies. M not only sold the drug but also provided instructions regarding its use, despite not having the necessary license or qualifications to perform a medical abortion. This case came to light when one of the patients, N, experienced serious complications after using the drug and had to be hospitalized. The hospital was suspicious about the origin of the drugs used and reported the incident to the authorities. Further investigation by the police revealed that M had sold Cytotec to several other patients using the same method.

Law enforcement in this case involved arresting M and searching the clinic where he worked. Authorities found a large amount of Cytotec drugs stored without permission and not by legal regulations. M was charged with violating Article 342 of the Criminal Code for selling and distributing dangerous substances without providing adequate information about the dangers. M was also subject to sanctions under Article 409 of the Criminal Code for openly offering and selling tools to abort a pregnancy without the right.

The legal process against M took place in court, where evidence and testimony from the victim and expert witnesses were presented. The judge found M guilty of the charges presented and sentenced him to 7 years in prison and a significant fine. This case also triggered further investigation into the clinic where M worked, which turned out to have several administrative and licensing violations. This case shows that even though the perpetrator is a medical professional, abuse of trust and violations of the law must still be dealt with firmly. Effective law enforcement in this case sends a strong message that illegal acts such as the sale and distribution of dangerous drugs without a license will not be tolerated, and this case also underscores the importance of strict regulation and oversight of medical practices to protect public health and safety.

Handling this case also involves educating the public about the dangers of using non-prescription drugs and the importance of seeking legal and safe health services. This effort aims to prevent similar cases from occurring in the future and ensure that women who need medical assistance receive appropriate treatment by applicable laws and health standards.

Legal Certainty

Evaluation of legal certainty in enforcement against Cytotec drug abuse shows positive progress but also several challenges that need to be overcome. Consistent and firm law enforcement against illegal sales of Cytotec has a significant impact in preventing and combating this practice. The punishments given to perpetrators, such as imprisonment and heavy fines, serve as an example for others not to engage in similar illegal activities. There are still several aspects that can be improved to increase the effectiveness of preventing and controlling Cytotec abuse. One is increased scrutiny of online drug sales, where illegal practices often occur. Tighter regulations and more proactive law enforcement against illegal sellers on online platforms could help reduce public access to dangerous drugs like Cytotec.

Public education about the dangers of using drugs without medical supervision needs to be improved. Greater information about the health risks and acceptable punishments that result from drug abuse should be communicated to the public, and this can help raise awareness of the serious legal consequences for those involved in the illegal trade or use of drugs illegally.

Collaboration between law enforcement, health service providers and civil society is also critical. This synergy can support increased monitoring and rapid response to cases of drug abuse, as well as provide better protection for society from uncontrolled health risks. In this way, this joint effort can strengthen legal certainty in handling Cytotec abuse and minimize its negative impact on public health as a whole.

Evaluation of legal certainty in enforcement against Cytotec drug abuse highlights several important aspects that need to be considered to increase the effectiveness of preventing and dealing with cases like this. One thing that needs to be considered is consistency in law enforcement across regions and existing levels of legal hierarchy. Even though there have been punishments given to illegal perpetrators, there are often still challenges in coordinating law enforcement in various regions or between different law enforcement agencies.

Strengthening cross-institutional cooperation is crucial in this regard, including collaboration between the police, prosecutors and drug control agencies. Good coordination between these institutions is not only needed to ensure effective action against illegal actors but also to prevent the emergence of legal loopholes that can be exploited for illegal activities such as illegal drug trafficking. There is a need to increase the capacity and quality of law enforcement officials in handling cases such as Cytotec drug abuse, and this includes the development of better investigative skills to uncover illegal drug trafficking networks more comprehensively, it is hoped that law enforcement can be more responsive and efficient in dealing with challenges the increasingly complex nature of the illegal drug trade by strengthening this capacity.

Public education also plays an important role in preventing misuse of Cytotec drugs. Increasing public understanding of the health risks of using drugs without medical supervision, as well as understanding the serious legal consequences, can reduce market demand for illegal drugs. Effective outreach campaigns can also provide the public with accurate information about legal and safe medical options for their health conditions.

The importance of revising or adapting appropriate regulations to technological developments and trends in the drug trade must also be considered. Facing rapid changes in the way drugs are traded, regulations must be flexible and able to respond to new challenges that arise, such as drug trafficking via online platforms or social networks. This will not only protect public health from the risks of illegal drugs but also send a clear message that the state is taking a firm stance in maintaining public safety and welfare.

D. CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis and discussion in this research, it can be concluded that the previous Health Law up to the current one is still consistent in prohibiting abortion except in cases that have been determined by law. Exceptions to the permissibility of abortion include, among other things, if there is an indication of a medical emergency detected at an early stage of pregnancy which threatens the life of the mother and/or fetus, who suffers from a serious genetic disease and/or congenital defect, or which cannot be repaired, making it difficult for the baby to live outside the womb; or pregnancy due to rape which can cause psychological trauma for the rape victim.

REFERENCES

1. Allevato, P. (2023). Does Federal Law Ban Mailing Abortion Drugs? A Textual Analysis of 18 USC § 1461. *A Textual Analysis Of*, 18.
2. Assis, M. P. (2021). Misoprostol on trial: a descriptive study of the criminalization of an essential medicine in Brazil. *Cadernos de Saúde Pública*, 37, e00272520.
3. Assis, M. P., & Erdman, J. N. (2021a). In the name of public health: misoprostol and the new criminalization of abortion in Brazil. *Journal of Law and the Biosciences*, 8(1), lsab009.
4. Assis, M. P., & Erdman, J. N. (2021b). In the name of public health: misoprostol and the new criminalization of abortion in Brazil. *Journal of Law and the Biosciences*, 8(1), lsab009.
5. Burman, A. (2020). Abortion Sanctuary Cities: A Local Response to the Criminalization of Self-Managed Abortion. *Calif. L. Rev.*, 108, 2007.
6. Calkin, S. (2021a). Transnational abortion pill flows and the political geography of abortion in Ireland. *Territory, Politics, Governance*, 9(2), 163–179.
7. Calkin, S. (2021b). Transnational abortion pill flows and the political geography of abortion in Ireland. *Territory, Politics, Governance*, 9(2), 163–179.
8. Calkin, S. (2023). *Abortion pills go global: Reproductive freedom across borders* (Vol. 7). Univ of California Press.
9. De Londras, F., Cleeve, A., Rodriguez, M. I., Farrell, A., Furgalska, M., & Lavelanet, A. (2022). The impact of criminalisation on abortion-related outcomes: a synthesis of legal and health evidence. *BMJ Global Health*, 7(12), e010409.
10. Delay, C., & Ware, M. (2024). “Utterly Impossible”: Investigating Drug-Related Abortions in South Carolina, 1872–1973. *History of Pharmacy and Pharmaceuticals*, 65(2), 242–265.
11. Forsythe, C. D., & Harrison, D. (2021). State Regulation of Chemical Abortion After Dobbs. *Liberty UL Rev.*, 16, 377.
12. Forsythe, C. D., & Harrison MD, D. (2022). State regulation of chemical abortion after Dobbs. *Liberty University Law Review*, 16(3), 2.
13. Grossi, P., & O’Connor, D. (2023a). FDA preemption of conflicting state drug regulation and the looming battle over abortion medications. *Journal of Law and the Biosciences*, 10(1), lsad005.

14. Grossi, P., & O'Connor, D. (2023b). FDA preemption of conflicting state drug regulation and the looming battle over abortion medications. *Journal of Law and the Biosciences*, 10(1), lsad005.
15. Hsieh, Y.-P., Wang, Y.-J., Feng, L.-Y., Wu, L.-T., & Li, J.-H. (2022). Mifepristone (RU-486®) as a Schedule IV Controlled Drug—Implications for a Misleading Drug Policy on Women's Health Care. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 19(14), 8363.
16. Israel, M. (2021a). Chemical Abortion: A Review. *Heritage Foundation Backgrounder*, 3603, 2021–2023.
17. Israel, M. (2021b). Chemical Abortion: A Review. *Heritage Foundation Backgrounder*, 3603, 2021–2023.
18. Johnson, D. M. (2023a). The Promise of Abortion Pills: Evidence on the Safety and Effectiveness of Self-Managed Medication Abortion and Opportunities to Expand Access. *SMU L. Rev.*, 76, 135.
19. Johnson, D. M. (2023b). The Promise of Abortion Pills: Evidence on the Safety and Effectiveness of Self-Managed Medication Abortion and Opportunities to Expand Access. *SMU L. Rev.*, 76, 135.
20. Maudysari, S. (2022a). Efforts to Combat the Crime of Selling Abortion Products Through Social Media. *Ius Poenale*, 3(2), 141–152.
21. Maudysari, S. (2022b). Efforts to Combat the Crime of Selling Abortion Products Through Social Media. *Ius Poenale*, 3(2), 141–152.
22. Negro, F., Varone, M. C., Cotoia, A., & Beck, R. (2021). Medical vs Surgical Abortion. Overview of European Legislation and Health Care Practice. *Southeastern European Medical Journal: SEEMEDJ*, 5(1), 183–190.
23. Pizzarossa, L. B., & Skuster, P. (2021). Toward human rights and evidence-based legal frameworks for (self-managed) abortion: a review of the last decade of legal reform. *Health and Human Rights*, 23(1), 199.
24. Reagan, L. J. (2022a). *When Abortion Was a Crime: Women, Medicine, and Law in the United States, 1867-1973, with a New Preface*. Univ of California Press.
25. Reagan, L. J. (2022b). *When Abortion Was a Crime: Women, Medicine, and Law in the United States, 1867-1973, with a New Preface*. Univ of California Press.
26. Simon, M. S. (2023a). The Federal Future of Medication Abortion. *Ind. L. Rev.*, 57, 613.
27. Simon, M. S. (2023b). The Federal Future of Medication Abortion. *Ind. L. Rev.*, 57, 613.
28. Thompson, L. M., & O'Donnell, K. (2022). Contemporary Comstockery: Legal Restrictions on Medication Abortion. *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 37(10), 2564–2567.