



## Hospital Governance and Legal Adaptation to Contemporary Health Regulatory Reforms

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### ABSTRACT

Contemporary healthcare reforms have significantly influenced hospital governance, particularly regarding legal accountability, patient protection, and regulatory compliance. Hospitals are required to adapt their governance systems to evolving healthcare regulations to maintain legal certainty and service quality. This study aims to analyze the legal adaptation of hospital governance within contemporary health regulatory reforms. The research employs a normative juridical method using statutory and conceptual approaches. Primary legal materials include health legislation and hospital regulations, supported by scientific literature and legal doctrines. The findings indicate that regulatory reforms have expanded hospital responsibilities concerning patient safety, electronic medical records, licensing systems, and institutional transparency. Consequently, hospitals must strengthen compliance-based governance, internal supervision, and legal risk management. This study emphasizes the importance of adaptive hospital governance in responding to contemporary healthcare regulatory transformation.

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## **INTRODUCTION**

The transformation of contemporary healthcare systems has accelerated significantly alongside the development of health regulations, digital governance, and institutional accountability mechanisms in various countries. Hospitals are currently positioned not only as healthcare service providers, but also as legal institutions that must ensure compliance with increasingly dynamic regulatory frameworks. The expansion of healthcare regulations concerning patient safety, electronic medical records, medical liability, healthcare accreditation, and institutional transparency has fundamentally changed hospital governance structures in the modern healthcare era (WHO, 2021; Keesara et al., 2020). Healthcare reform has consequently become an important instrument for improving healthcare quality, strengthening legal certainty, and increasing institutional accountability within healthcare services (Greer et al., 2022).

In Indonesia, healthcare regulatory reform has become increasingly prominent following the enactment of Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health, which introduced substantial changes to the national healthcare system. The law emphasizes healthcare integration, digital transformation, simplification of licensing systems, and strengthening healthcare governance mechanisms. Hospitals are therefore required to adapt administratively, institutionally, and legally to ensure effective implementation of healthcare services under the contemporary regulatory framework (Kementerian Kesehatan Republik Indonesia, 2023). In addition, the digitalization of healthcare administration through electronic medical records and integrated health information systems has expanded hospital responsibilities regarding data protection, confidentiality, and legal accountability (Handayani & Prasetyo, 2022).

Hospital governance constitutes a crucial component in ensuring the sustainability, accountability, and effectiveness of healthcare services. Good hospital governance is closely related to transparency, compliance-oriented management, ethical supervision, legal risk management, and patient-centered healthcare delivery (Saltman & Duran, 2021). Effective governance mechanisms are also necessary to minimize legal disputes, administrative malpractice, and institutional inefficiency within healthcare systems (Mannion & Exworthy, 2020). In contemporary healthcare environments, hospitals must strengthen governance structures capable of responding to rapid regulatory transformation while simultaneously maintaining service quality and patient trust (Asamoah, 2025).

The rapid expansion of digital healthcare systems has also generated new legal and governance challenges for hospitals. The implementation of electronic medical records, telemedicine services, artificial intelligence-based diagnostics, and digital healthcare platforms has created concerns regarding patient privacy, cybersecurity, data ownership, and institutional responsibility (Faridoon & Kechadi, 2024; Kruse et al., 2022). Hospitals are consequently required to establish adaptive governance frameworks capable of balancing technological innovation with legal protection and ethical accountability (Cohen et al., 2022). Failure to adapt appropriately to healthcare digitalization may increase institutional vulnerability to legal violations, regulatory sanctions, and patient rights disputes (Basu et al., 2020).

Several previous studies have discussed healthcare reform and hospital governance from various perspectives. Research conducted by Greer et al. (2022) explained that contemporary healthcare reform emphasizes institutional resilience, governance modernization, and legal harmonization within public health systems. Meanwhile, Saltman and Duran (2021) argued that hospital governance increasingly depends on integrated compliance systems, strategic supervision, and accountability-based healthcare management. Other studies also highlighted that healthcare digitalization significantly influences legal governance mechanisms, particularly regarding electronic health information systems and institutional liability (Kruse et al., 2022; Cohen et al., 2022). In Indonesia, studies concerning healthcare governance reforms generally focus on administrative implementation and healthcare policy effectiveness, while juridical analysis regarding legal adaptation within hospital governance remains relatively limited (Handayani & Prasetyo, 2022).

Although previous studies have extensively examined healthcare reform and hospital management, research specifically analyzing the legal adaptation of hospital governance within the context of contemporary healthcare regulatory transformation remains insufficient. Existing studies tend to emphasize managerial efficiency, healthcare policy implementation, or technological transformation without comprehensively exploring the juridical implications of evolving healthcare regulations toward hospital governance systems. This condition demonstrates the existence of a research gap concerning how hospitals institutionally and legally adapt to increasingly complex healthcare regulations in contemporary healthcare systems.

Based on these considerations, this study aims to analyze hospital governance and examine the legal adaptation strategies implemented in response to contemporary healthcare regulatory reforms. The research focuses on the juridical implications of healthcare transformation toward institutional accountability, compliance mechanisms, legal protection, and governance effectiveness within hospitals. This study is expected to contribute to the development of Health Law by strengthening the discourse on adaptive hospital governance models capable of responding to contemporary healthcare regulatory changes.

## **THEORETICAL REVIEW**

### ***Hospital Governance Theory***

Hospital governance refers to the system of institutional control, supervision, accountability, and strategic management implemented to ensure the effectiveness, transparency, and sustainability of healthcare services. Governance within hospitals encompasses organizational structures, decision-making mechanisms, legal compliance, ethical responsibility, and institutional accountability toward patients and stakeholders (Goodwin, 2021). In contemporary healthcare systems, hospital governance is increasingly associated with principles of transparency, participation, efficiency, and responsiveness in delivering healthcare services (Tickle et al., 2022).

The concept of good hospital governance emphasizes the importance of accountability-based management capable of balancing medical professionalism, administrative efficiency, and legal responsibility. According to Clarke et al. (2021), hospitals with effective governance systems tend to demonstrate higher institutional resilience, better patient safety performance, and stronger regulatory compliance. Governance mechanisms also function as preventive instruments against maladministration, institutional negligence, and healthcare disputes that may arise within healthcare services (Ramesh et al., 2020).

Modern hospital governance additionally requires institutional adaptability toward technological development and healthcare digitalization. Governance structures must therefore integrate legal supervision, risk management, and digital compliance to ensure institutional sustainability amid rapidly evolving healthcare systems (Klein et al., 2023). Consequently, adaptive governance has become a central requirement in maintaining healthcare quality and legal certainty within hospitals.

### ***Legal Adaptation Theory***

Legal adaptation theory explains how legal institutions and governance systems adjust to social transformation, technological advancement, and regulatory change within society. According to Teubner (2020), legal adaptation represents the process through which institutions reinterpret, reconstruct, and harmonize legal norms in response to changing social realities. Within healthcare systems, legal adaptation becomes increasingly important due to the rapid evolution of healthcare technology, patient rights protection, and healthcare governance mechanisms.

Hospitals as legal entities are required to continuously adapt their institutional policies and governance structures to evolving healthcare regulations. This adaptation includes administrative reform, regulatory compliance, digital governance integration, and institutional accountability mechanisms (Purnhagen & Feindt, 2022). Legal adaptation also involves harmonization between healthcare regulations, ethical standards, and institutional operational policies to minimize legal uncertainty and governance conflict (Michaels, 2021).

In the context of healthcare reform, adaptive legal systems enable hospitals to maintain regulatory compliance while ensuring the effectiveness of healthcare services. Institutions that fail to adapt adequately may experience governance instability, legal disputes, and declining public trust (Walshe & Smith, 2021). Therefore, legal adaptation theory provides an important analytical framework for examining how hospitals respond institutionally and juridically to contemporary healthcare regulatory transformation.

### ***Regulatory Reform Theory***

Regulatory reform theory emphasizes the transformation of legal and administrative systems to improve institutional effectiveness, public accountability, and policy implementation. Regulatory reform generally aims to simplify governance mechanisms, strengthen institutional supervision, and enhance public service quality through updated regulatory frameworks (Lodge & Wegrich, 2021). Within healthcare sectors, regulatory reform frequently focuses on healthcare integration, licensing simplification, patient protection, and digital health governance.

Contemporary healthcare reforms are strongly influenced by globalization, technological development, and increasing public demand for accessible and accountable healthcare services (Braithwaite et al., 2021). Regulatory transformation within healthcare systems has consequently expanded hospital obligations concerning patient safety, healthcare transparency, data protection, and institutional compliance (Abbott & Bernstein, 2022). These reforms require hospitals to establish governance mechanisms capable of responding effectively to rapidly changing legal environments.

Furthermore, regulatory reform theory highlights the importance of responsive institutions capable of adapting to evolving governance frameworks. According to Black and Baldwin (2021), successful regulatory reform depends on institutional readiness, administrative capacity, and legal harmonization between policy objectives and implementation mechanisms. In healthcare systems, reform effectiveness is therefore closely connected to hospitals' ability to implement adaptive governance strategies that support legal certainty and institutional accountability.

### ***Patient Protection Theory***

Patient protection theory emphasizes the legal and ethical obligation of healthcare institutions to ensure patient safety, confidentiality, and fundamental healthcare rights. Contemporary healthcare systems increasingly prioritize patient-centered healthcare governance, where hospitals are required to guarantee safe, transparent, and accountable healthcare services (Montori et al., 2022). Patient protection also includes the protection of medical information, informed consent, equitable healthcare access, and legal remedies against malpractice or institutional negligence.

The development of healthcare digitalization has expanded patient protection concerns, particularly regarding electronic medical records and digital health data security. According to Vayena et al. (2021), healthcare digitalization creates new challenges concerning patient privacy, cybersecurity risks, and institutional accountability for health data management. Hospitals must therefore establish governance systems capable of protecting patient rights while simultaneously maintaining healthcare efficiency and technological innovation.

Within healthcare law, patient protection functions as a foundational principle that guides institutional accountability and healthcare governance practices. Effective patient protection mechanisms strengthen public trust, reduce healthcare disputes, and improve institutional legitimacy within healthcare systems (Beauchamp & Childress, 2021). Accordingly, patient protection theory becomes highly relevant in analyzing hospital governance and legal adaptation within contemporary healthcare regulatory reforms.

## **METHODOLOGY**

This study employs a normative juridical research method focusing on the analysis of legal norms, healthcare regulations, and governance principles related to hospital governance and legal adaptation within contemporary healthcare regulatory reforms. Normative juridical research is commonly used in legal studies to examine legal principles, statutory regulations, legal doctrines, and conceptual frameworks governing specific legal phenomena (IRAC, 2021). The study applies statutory, conceptual, and comparative approaches to analyze the legal implications of healthcare regulatory transformation toward hospital governance systems.

The statutory approach is conducted through the examination of various legal instruments concerning healthcare governance, hospital administration, patient protection, healthcare digitalization, and institutional accountability. These legal materials include Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health, hospital regulations, ministerial regulations, and policies related to healthcare governance reform in Indonesia. The conceptual approach is utilized to analyze theoretical perspectives concerning hospital governance, legal adaptation, regulatory reform, and patient protection within contemporary healthcare systems (Mahmud Marzuki, 2021). Meanwhile, the comparative approach is employed to compare healthcare governance developments and legal adaptation practices within several contemporary healthcare regulatory frameworks.

The legal materials used in this study consist of primary and secondary legal materials. Primary legal materials include statutory regulations, government policies, and official legal documents related to healthcare governance. Secondary legal materials are derived from scientific journal articles, legal textbooks, healthcare policy publications, and previous studies discussing hospital governance, healthcare reform, and legal adaptation (Creswell & Creswell, 2023). Supporting materials are also obtained from international healthcare policy reports and contemporary legal literature published within the last five years to ensure the relevance and contemporaneity of the analysis.

Data collection is conducted through documentation and literature review techniques by systematically identifying, classifying, and analyzing legal materials related to the research topic. The collected legal materials are subsequently analyzed qualitatively using descriptive-analytical methods to interpret legal norms, identify governance challenges, and evaluate the effectiveness of legal adaptation mechanisms within hospital governance systems (Sugiyono, 2022). The analysis process emphasizes juridical interpretation, conceptual coherence, and contextual understanding of contemporary healthcare regulatory reforms. Through this method, the study seeks to provide a comprehensive legal analysis concerning adaptive hospital governance within evolving healthcare regulatory environments.

## **RESEARCH RESULTS**

### ***Digital Transformation and the Expansion of Hospital Legal Responsibility***

The findings of this study demonstrate that contemporary healthcare regulatory reforms have fundamentally transformed the legal orientation of hospital governance in Indonesia. The enactment of Law Number 17 of 2023 concerning Health has shifted hospital governance from conventional service-based administration toward integrated compliance-oriented governance emphasizing institutional accountability, healthcare digitalization, and legal supervision. Hospitals are currently required not only to provide healthcare services, but also to ensure continuous compliance with increasingly complex healthcare regulations, digital governance standards, and patient protection mechanisms.

One of the most significant findings concerns the expansion of hospital legal responsibility following the implementation of digital healthcare systems. The integration of electronic medical records, telemedicine services, and digital healthcare administration has created new legal obligations related to patient confidentiality, cybersecurity protection, healthcare information governance, and institutional liability. Several hospitals experienced institutional difficulties in harmonizing digital healthcare implementation with legal protection standards concerning patient data security and healthcare privacy rights. This condition indicates that healthcare digitalization has increased hospitals' exposure to legal risk, particularly regarding unauthorized data access, digital administrative errors, and healthcare information misuse.

The study further identifies that hospitals possessing stronger digital governance mechanisms demonstrate greater institutional resilience in responding to regulatory transformation. Hospitals with integrated compliance systems, internal legal supervision, and cybersecurity governance frameworks tend to exhibit higher regulatory compliance and lower administrative vulnerability. Conversely, institutions with limited technological infrastructure and weak governance mechanisms experience greater institutional instability in implementing contemporary healthcare regulations.

### ***Strengthening Compliance-Oriented Hospital Governance***

Another important finding reveals that contemporary healthcare reforms have intensified the implementation of compliance-based governance systems within hospitals. Institutional governance increasingly emphasizes legal accountability, healthcare transparency, risk management, and internal supervision as central components of healthcare administration. Hospitals have consequently established compliance divisions, legal audit mechanisms, and governance monitoring systems aimed at minimizing institutional negligence and administrative violations.

The findings indicate that accreditation systems and healthcare supervision mechanisms significantly influence governance adaptation within hospitals. Hospitals with stronger accreditation performance tend to demonstrate more effective implementation of patient safety standards, legal supervision procedures, and institutional accountability mechanisms. In contrast, healthcare institutions with weaker governance capacity continue to encounter difficulties in implementing adaptive governance systems, particularly concerning healthcare transparency and regulatory harmonization.

This study additionally finds that compliance-oriented governance has strengthened institutional awareness regarding healthcare legal protection. Hospitals increasingly recognize that governance failure may result not only in administrative sanctions but also in civil liability, ethical disputes, reputational decline, and reduced public trust. Consequently, legal compliance has become a strategic governance instrument rather than merely an administrative obligation within contemporary healthcare institutions.

### ***Institutional Challenges in Legal Adaptation***

Despite the increasing implementation of adaptive governance mechanisms, the findings reveal that several institutional obstacles continue to hinder effective legal adaptation within hospital governance systems. One major challenge concern regulatory overlap between healthcare laws, ministerial regulations, accreditation standards, and digital healthcare policies. Hospitals frequently encounter difficulties in interpreting and harmonizing multiple regulatory instruments that possess differing implementation procedures and governance requirements.

The study identifies that inconsistencies in healthcare policy implementation create administrative uncertainty within hospitals. Several healthcare institutions reported challenges in adjusting operational standards to rapidly changing healthcare regulations, particularly regarding electronic medical records, healthcare digitalization, and healthcare data governance. This condition often results in procedural adaptation that prioritizes formal compliance without adequate substantive legal understanding.

Another significant finding concerns disparities in institutional readiness among healthcare providers. Large urban hospitals generally possess greater governance capacity, legal expertise, and technological infrastructure compared to regional or smaller hospitals. Consequently, governance adaptation occurs unevenly across healthcare institutions. Hospitals with limited institutional resources remain more vulnerable to regulatory violations, governance inefficiency, and legal disputes arising from administrative non-compliance and inadequate supervision mechanisms.

The findings also demonstrate that limited legal literacy among healthcare personnel remains a substantial challenge within contemporary hospital governance. Several healthcare administrators and medical personnel possess insufficient understanding concerning healthcare digitalization law, patient rights protection, cybersecurity obligations, and institutional legal accountability. This condition increases institutional vulnerability toward malpractice disputes, healthcare complaints, and administrative sanctions. In several governance practices, legal adaptation is implemented procedurally without comprehensive juridical interpretation, thereby weakening institutional legal protection mechanisms.

### ***Emerging Legal Risks within Contemporary Hospital Governance***

The research further reveals that healthcare digitalization has generated emerging legal risks requiring more adaptive governance frameworks. Hospitals are increasingly exposed to cybersecurity threats, patient data breaches, healthcare information misuse, and institutional liability associated with digital healthcare systems. Several healthcare institutions continue to demonstrate weak cybersecurity governance and insufficient healthcare information protection mechanisms, increasing the potential for healthcare data exploitation and digital governance failure.

Moreover, the implementation of telemedicine and integrated healthcare information systems has expanded institutional responsibility concerning cross-platform healthcare accountability and digital medical supervision. Hospitals are consequently required to strengthen legal governance mechanisms capable of balancing healthcare innovation with patient protection and legal certainty. Failure to establish adaptive digital governance systems may expose healthcare institutions to litigation risks, regulatory sanctions, and declining institutional legitimacy.

To summarize the principal findings of this study, the following table presents the major governance transformations and juridical implications identified within contemporary hospital governance systems.

**Table 1. Major Findings and Juridical Implications of Contemporary Hospital Governance Reform**

No	Major Findings	Juridical Implications
1	Expansion of healthcare digitalization	Increased legal responsibility concerning electronic medical records, cybersecurity, and healthcare data protection
2	Strengthening of compliance-based governance	Hospitals establish legal supervision units, compliance systems, and institutional risk management mechanisms
3	Expansion of patient protection obligations	Stronger institutional responsibility regarding confidentiality, informed consent, and healthcare transparency
4	Regulatory overlap and policy inconsistency	Administrative uncertainty complicates governance harmonization and institutional legal adaptation
5	Disparities in institutional readiness	Unequal governance capacity affects regulatory compliance and healthcare quality
6	Limited legal literacy among healthcare personnel	Increased vulnerability toward malpractice disputes, legal sanctions, and governance inefficiency
7	Emerging cybersecurity and digital governance risks	Hospitals face greater exposure to digital healthcare disputes and institutional liability

Overall, the findings confirm that contemporary healthcare regulatory reforms have transformed hospital governance into a highly regulated legal-administrative system requiring continuous institutional adaptation. Adaptive governance has become an essential prerequisite for maintaining legal certainty, healthcare accountability, patient protection, and institutional legitimacy within contemporary healthcare systems.

## DISCUSSION

The findings of this study indicate that contemporary healthcare regulatory reforms have significantly transformed the governance orientation of hospitals from conventional healthcare administration toward adaptive and compliance-oriented institutional governance. This transformation reflects the increasing integration between healthcare services, legal accountability, digital governance, and institutional supervision within modern healthcare systems. Hospitals are no longer positioned merely as healthcare providers, but also as legally regulated institutions responsible for ensuring transparency, patient protection, and compliance with rapidly evolving healthcare regulations. This condition aligns with the argument proposed by Busse et al. (2021), who explained that healthcare reform in contemporary societies increasingly emphasizes institutional

accountability and governance responsiveness as fundamental components of healthcare sustainability.

The expansion of digital healthcare systems identified in this study demonstrates that healthcare digitalization has substantially altered hospital governance structures and legal responsibilities. The implementation of electronic medical records, integrated healthcare information systems, and telemedicine services has improved healthcare efficiency and administrative coordination; however, it has simultaneously generated emerging legal challenges concerning healthcare data protection, cybersecurity, patient confidentiality, and institutional liability. According to Sharma and Bashir (2022), healthcare digitalization creates multidimensional governance consequences because healthcare institutions must balance technological innovation with ethical accountability and legal protection. This finding further confirms that digital healthcare transformation requires hospitals to establish governance frameworks capable of accommodating legal supervision and digital risk management simultaneously.

The findings additionally reveal that hospitals increasingly implement compliance-based governance systems through legal supervision mechanisms, institutional audits, and governance monitoring structures. This transformation illustrates the growing institutional awareness that healthcare governance failure may result in administrative sanctions, civil liability, reputational decline, and reduced public trust. In this context, governance compliance no longer functions merely as an administrative requirement, but rather as a strategic institutional mechanism to maintain organizational legitimacy. This condition supports the perspective developed by Freeman et al. (2021), who argued that institutional compliance within healthcare organizations is closely associated with governance sustainability, public accountability, and organizational resilience.

Another important finding concerns the expansion of patient protection obligations within hospital governance systems. Contemporary healthcare reforms increasingly strengthen the legal position of patients through healthcare transparency requirements, informed consent standards, medical confidentiality protections, and complaint resolution mechanisms. This finding reflects the development of patient-centered governance approaches emphasizing patients' legal rights and participatory healthcare relationships. According to Montgomery (2020), modern healthcare governance has progressively shifted toward rights-based healthcare systems in which patient autonomy and legal protection constitute central principles within institutional healthcare management. Consequently, hospitals are required to strengthen governance structures that not only prioritize healthcare efficiency but also guarantee patients' legal and ethical protection.

The study also identifies that disparities in institutional readiness significantly affect hospitals' ability to implement adaptive governance mechanisms. Hospitals with stronger financial resources, technological infrastructure, and legal expertise tend to demonstrate more effective governance adaptation compared to smaller healthcare institutions. This disparity illustrates that healthcare reform implementation remains strongly influenced by institutional capacity and governance resources. Similar findings were identified by Exworthy et al. (2022), who explained that unequal organizational capacity frequently creates inconsistent healthcare governance implementation across healthcare institutions, particularly within rapidly transforming regulatory environments.

Furthermore, the findings concerning overlapping healthcare regulations and inconsistent policy implementation indicate that regulatory complexity continues to hinder effective governance adaptation. Hospitals often experience difficulties in harmonizing ministerial regulations, accreditation standards, healthcare digitalization obligations, and administrative governance procedures. This condition creates institutional uncertainty and increases procedural inefficiency within healthcare administration. According to Levi-Faur (2021), excessive regulatory fragmentation may weaken governance effectiveness because institutions become more focused on procedural compliance than substantive regulatory objectives. The findings of this study therefore suggest that healthcare regulatory reform requires stronger harmonization mechanisms to ensure governance consistency and institutional legal certainty.

The findings additionally demonstrate that limited legal literacy among healthcare personnel remains a critical challenge within contemporary hospital governance systems. Several healthcare administrators and medical personnel continue to possess insufficient understanding regarding healthcare digital law, patient data protection obligations, and institutional legal accountability. This condition increases the potential for malpractice disputes, governance inefficiency, and procedural violations within healthcare institutions. In line with this finding, O' Cathain et al. (2021) emphasized that governance effectiveness within healthcare institutions depends substantially on organizational legal awareness, ethical understanding, and institutional learning capacity.

Another significant aspect identified in this study concerns the emergence of cybersecurity and healthcare data governance risks resulting from healthcare digitalization. Hospitals increasingly face exposure to cyberattacks, healthcare information misuse, unauthorized data access, and institutional liability arising from digital healthcare system failures. This finding confirms that healthcare digital transformation generates not only administrative opportunities but also new juridical vulnerabilities requiring adaptive legal governance mechanisms. As argued by Mittelstadt (2021), healthcare digital systems require stronger legal and ethical governance frameworks because technological dependence within healthcare institutions simultaneously increases institutional exposure to digital risk and accountability disputes.

The discussion demonstrates that contemporary healthcare reforms have transformed hospital governance into a multidimensional legal-administrative system requiring continuous adaptation, regulatory harmonization, and institutional accountability. Adaptive governance has consequently become an essential component for maintaining healthcare quality, legal certainty, patient protection, and institutional legitimacy within contemporary healthcare systems. The findings of this study contribute to the development of Health Law by emphasizing that effective hospital governance in the contemporary era depends not only on healthcare management efficiency, but also on the capacity of healthcare institutions to integrate legal adaptation, digital governance, and patient-centered accountability within rapidly evolving healthcare regulatory environments.

## CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This study concludes that contemporary healthcare regulatory reforms have significantly transformed hospital governance systems by expanding institutional responsibilities concerning legal compliance, healthcare digitalization, patient protection, and governance accountability. Hospitals are increasingly required to implement adaptive and compliance-oriented governance mechanisms capable of responding to evolving healthcare regulations, particularly regarding electronic medical records, cybersecurity protection, healthcare transparency, and institutional legal supervision. Nevertheless, challenges such as regulatory overlap, disparities in institutional readiness, limited legal literacy among healthcare personnel, and weak digital governance frameworks continue to hinder effective legal adaptation within hospital governance systems.

Based on these findings, hospitals are recommended to strengthen compliance-based governance through integrated legal supervision, digital risk management, and continuous institutional capacity development. Regulatory harmonization between healthcare policies and administrative governance mechanisms is also necessary to reduce institutional uncertainty and improve governance effectiveness. Furthermore, healthcare institutions should enhance legal awareness and digital governance competence among healthcare personnel to support sustainable, accountable, and patient-centered healthcare systems within contemporary regulatory environments.

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