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HEALTH LAW AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE: AN INTERFACE
BETWEEN MEDICINE AND JUSTICE

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ABSTRACT

Health law and medical jurisprudence together form a dynamic interface between the disciplines of medicine and justice, addressing the ethical, legal, and regulatory challenges that arise in healthcare delivery. This field explores how legal frameworks safeguard patient rights, regulate medical practice, and ensure accountability in cases of negligence, malpractice, and bioethical dilemmas. At the same time, medical jurisprudence provides the evidentiary and scientific basis for adjudicating disputes, guiding courts in matters such as forensic medicine, consent, confidentiality, and emerging issues like biotechnology and digital health. The intersection highlights the need for interdisciplinary collaboration, where law interprets medical complexities and medicine informs legal reasoning. By bridging these domains, health law and medical jurisprudence not only protect individual and public health but also strengthen justice systems in adapting to evolving medical innovations and societal expectations. This interface underscores the pursuit of fairness, ethical governance, and human dignity in the administration of healthcare and justice.

INTRODUCTION

Health is considered an introductory need that's honoured widely; also, the need to depend on medical professionals for the food of health and life is getting more prominent in medical society. Medicine is rehearsed not in the void created by the need to consider only the medical aspects in the medical practice. In fact, the act of rehearsing drugs is rehearsed in the frame created by certain legal and ethical morals that work towards securing health along with the medical guru. The interlink between health and drugs along with the legal systems has led to the emergence of the generalities 'Health Law' and 'Medical Justice'; whereas the former encompasses the regulation concerning health care systems and institutions along with health care programs throughout the world. Medical Justice is also related to the legal morals related to medium practices. Due to the immense increase in the medical technology trend along with the increase in the mindfulness position concerning case rights and the increase in medical action cases, the need to understand health from legal considerations is essential. This paper tries to understand the significance of 'Health Law' and 'Medical Justice' along with the applicable legal issues related to present- day.

SIGNIFICANCE

Medical justice plays an important part in the determination and safekeeping of case rights. It enforces essential tenets similar as the right to sequestration, the right to confidentiality, and the right to quality healthcare delivery, all of which have arisen because of the commerce between the laws and the practice of drugs. It's important to note that with the elaboration of healthcare programs and practices, there needs to be an intricate balance between the protection of case rights and the creation of public interests in healthcare programs and practices. Integration of medical justice into healthcare policymaking also reflects the significance of interdisciplinary approaches. Attorneys, croakers and policymakers must interact and integrate to form good healthcare programs. By proper commerce between the fields of law, drug, and policymaking, it's possible to develop healthcare programs that address the current realities of drugs while being harmonious with the norms of law and ethics. Medical justice surfaced in the nineteenth century as drug and law decreasingly bisected in matters of public health, felonious disquisition, and ethical regulation of medical practice. Among these early scholars who contributed to shaping this discipline was Dr.

Stanford Emerson Chaillé, whose work is honoured as one of the foremost academic works to define the scientific and legal foundations of medical justice. Born in 1830, Dr. Chaillé had an extremely rigorous academic and medical training at Phillips Academy, Harvard University, and the University of Louisiana, which later became Tulane University. As a professor of drugs, he concentrated significant scholarly attention on the areas of public health, vital statistics, medical ethics, and particularly the origin and progress of medical justice. His jottings were extensively published in the major medical journals of the nineteenth century and helped establish medical justice as a distinct field that combined legal principles with medical wisdom.

Therefore, Chaillé's benefactions represent an important corner in the literal development of medical justice, reflecting early institutionalization of the discipline within both medical education and professional practice. The foundation of medical justice is the knowledge acquired through every branch of drug, and the extent to which similar knowledge is to be applied in the administration of justice is laid down by the law. Hence, the development of medical justice in colourful nations varies according to the development of medical wisdom and the extent to which the knowledge of drugs is applied for the protection of property, character, and life. To a large extent, the successful operation of medical justice is dependent upon the extent to which the autocrats of a nation are knowledgeable with the knowledge of drugs. In other words, because similar knowledge is not common to the numerous but to the many, the enactments of those nations which have eased the progress of legal drug have been more constantly observed in those countries ruled by the enlightened many rather than those ruled by the maturity in mass, because of the contention of politics, which states aptly a easily running administration is constantly more practical, and procedural detention in the administration of justice is the cost which a free society must pay for the protection of liberty.

Transition from Physician – centric to patient – centric approach

The relationship between croaker and case has also experienced a dramatic change from that of former times when croaker used to make all the opinions for cases to that of moment when it has come decreasingly cooperative and empowering of cases to make informed opinions for their well- being. At the moment, healthcare is no longer a one- way road where health care professionals only are involved in the process of furnishing it to cases; it has come decreasingly further from a cooperation where cases are also directly involved in it. In getting

habituated to this case- concentrated paradigm, there has to be a necessary element of communication. Communication facilitates understanding and helps ensure that healthcare needs revolve around cases' needs and values. In support of this paradigm, the American Medical Association (AMA) offers, via way Forward Practice Innovation¹, strategies which help practices ameliorate patient communication, understand health threat factors, encourage collaboration between specialists, and coordinate transitions in care. These strategies offer a pivotal pathway for croaker practices exploring a more compassionate, patient- centred approach. The following factors have contributed to this shift which are as follows.

- **Commission, Information, and Decision Making:** The vacuum of health care information via the internet has raised mindfulness regarding health care conditions, therefore making it possible for further informed decision timber. This has led to increased commission, making cases less unresistant about health care providers.
- **Case Rights and Autonomy:** The recognition of case rights has increased the significance of patient autonomy. Cases are no longer seen as bare donors of healthcare services; rather, they've become vital actors in the healthcare delivery system and are entitled to information and preferences in all matters relating to healthcare.
- **Holistic Health Approach in Health Care:** Modern healthcare understands that health is much broader than just being free from illness because it also involves an existent's physical, emotional, and social well-being. Therefore, healthcare practice that concentrates on cases also follows the holistic approach.
- **Advancing Technology:** inventions like electronic health records, telemedicine, and mobile health operations greatly enhanced case engagement. These technologies enable cases to pierce medical information, communicate fluently with healthcare providers, and laboriously engage in the operation of their own health.
- **Cultural and Societal Changes** in social values and artistic morals have also shaped health care delivery. The growing interest in patient

¹ AMA STEPS Forward® Innovation Academy, available at <https://www.ama-assn.org/practice-management/ama-steps-forward-program/ama-steps-forward-innovation-academy>

satisfaction and service quality has motivated health care systems to modify their practices to meet the changing patient prospects.

- Value- Grounded Care Models Modern healthcare is increasingly planting value- grounded care systems in which high- quality treatment and positive case issues are the precedence over the volume of services delivered. This metamorphosis aligns with the principles of case- centred care.

MEDICAL JUSTICE IN COURTS

Medical justice refers to the integration of medical and legal knowledge, fastening on the operation of medical knowledge in the judicial system. In the history of medical justice, the names that originally told the elaboration of medical justice include Song Ci and Paul Zacchias. Medical justice has specialized language that applies to both medical and legal aspects and entails several issues of medical justice, utmost of which pertain to felonious disquisition and the determination of the cause of death and other matters in the forensic fields with the overall thing of offering objective scientific substantiation for the administration of justice.

Expert Witness Testimony Physicians and medical professionals give expert evidence in courts. They're suitable to explain medical results and indeed complex scientific substantiation in court to help judges and jurors in making informed opinions. Ascertaining Beget and Manner of Death Forensic pathologists assay courses for determining cause, similar as injury, poisoning, and complaint, and manner of death, whether natural, accidental, suicidal, or sanguine. Evaluation of Injuries and Trauma Medical professionals assess injuries and injuries in assault, accident, and sexual assault cases in regard to the claims made in court proceedings. Disquisition of Medical Malpractice Mis medical justice assists in making inquiries into whether health providers have fulfilled needed norms, which eventually come to be grounds in malpractice suits.

Forming Identity Identification of an unknown person or dead body is done through dental identification, DNA samples, or shell analysis. Substantiation Analysis Samples of blood, DNA, or body towel taken from crime spots are analysed using rigorous scientific styles to gain authentic substantiation. Legal Documents instrument Croaker's issue medical instruments concerning births, deaths, injuries, and fitness for work. All these are of legal

significance. Medical interpreters are assigned with assessing mentally ill cases to establish whether they're fit to go to trial or whether they need to be rehabilitated.

Precedents that establish medical justice in India

- For Negligence & norms of care.

Jacob Mathew V. State of Punjab (2005)²- The Supreme Court clarified negligence in the health assiduity, making it clear that a croaker isn't liable for negligence grounded on simple miscalculations, but only in cases when there's a " gross divagation" from the usual norms, using the Bolam Test a croaker is not careless if they conform to exercise approved by an estimable body of croakers.

Suresh Gupta V. Govt. of NCT of Delhi (1998)³- Firstly, courts used the Bolam Test set up within the English case of Bolam v. Friern Hospital Management Committee from 1957 when establishing cases of medical negligence. The Bolam principle stated that a medical guru would not be ashamed of negligence if he or she followed a practice accepted as proper by a responsible body of professed medical interpreters rehearsing in that particular field of practice. The principle principally stated that if a croaker simply followed accepted medical practice, he'd not be liable indeed if another practice would work more.

- Compensation Cases.

Kunal Saha V. AMRI Hospital (2013)⁴- It's a corner judgment in the Supreme Court in cases of medical negligence. Anuradha Saha failed because of negligence in dealing with her severe medicine mislike in the AMRI Hospital. Croakers and the sanatorium were held liable for lack of proper care in the case, and they paid a record compensation of ₹ 6.08 crore to Kunal Saha, Anuradha Saha's hubby. This judgment helped to promote patient rights and raised norms in regard to croaker and sanatorium liability in the medical justice system in India.

² Jacob Mathew vs State Of Punjab & Anr, AIR 2005 SUPREME COURT 3180

³ Dr. Suresh Gupta vs Govt. Of N.C.T. Of Delhi & Anr, AIR 2004 SUPREME COURT 4091

⁴ KUNAL SAHA VS. AMRI HOSPITAL, CAL 692, 2866, 731, 858 OF 2012, SSC 384 (2014)

Kishan Rao V. Nikhil Super Speciality Hospital (2010)⁵- It's a significant Supreme Court case on medical negligence. The case failed after being incorrectly treated for malaria rather than typhoid. The Court held the sanatorium and croakers liable for careless opinion and indecorous treatment. It ruled that expert medical substantiation is not always obligatory in negligence cases when insufficiency is apparent. This judgment strengthened consumer protection in medical services and bettered responsibility in healthcare delivery.

- Establishing Forensic Principles.

Mulakh Raj Etc V. Satish Kumar (1992)⁶- This is a significant case which underlines the significance of medical justice in felonious cases. The Supreme Court in this case appertained to medical literature, similar as Taylor's Medical Justice, to identify the medical cause of death. The Court held that medical literature may help judges in felonious cases to understand medical data to some extent when medical substantiation given by specialists in courts remains inadequate or in nebulosity. This decision further supports medical justice in demonstrating scientific data in felonious cases to grease judicial opinions.

Selvi v. State of Karnataka (2010)⁷-major Supreme Court decision that held involuntary administration of narco- analysis, lie detector tests, and Brain Electrical Activation Profile (BEAP) to be unconstitutional and violative of Composition 20(3) (right against tone- imputation) and Composition 21(right to sequestration and particular liberty).

⁵ V. Kishan Rao vs Nikhil Super Speciality Hospital & Anr, CIVIL APPEAL NO.2641 OF 2010

⁶ Mulakh Raj Etc vs Satish Kumar And Others , 1992 AIR 1175

⁷ Selvi & Ors vs State Of Karnataka & Anr, AIR 2010 SUPREME COURT 1974

CONCLUSION

Different results are demanded to address the problems facing medical justice, including medical malpractice, moral mystifications, and data sequestration enterprises. Legislative adaptations are necessary to keep up with changes in society values and medical technology. Legal systems can be strengthened by using state-of-the-art cyber security and forensic logical capabilities. Healthcare, legal, and ethical professionals working together enable sophisticated results to complex issues. Public education about case rights and liabilities promotes transparency and advocacy. Societies can effectively cut medical justice while esteeming ethical and legal morals by enforcing comprehensive results that address these issues.

The strengthening of cases via advocacy and informed concurrence remains a continual emphasis in medical law. Policymakers need to persist in enhancing rules to bolster patient protections, promote clarity and guarantee that people share opinions related to their medical care. As medical law progresses in tandem with developments in drugs and technology. Their influence on healthcare policy and legislation will stay important. The nonstop cooperation between legal and medical experts are pivotal for diving new challenges, guarding patient entitlements and attesting that health programs conform to moral norms. Through encouraging a cross-disciplinary strategy, policymakers can manage the complications of the moment's healthcare terrain and produce guidelines that endorse the utmost situations of care, responsibility and fairness. The collaboration and the interplay of medical justice and healthcare policy is an evolving influence that will impact the future of drug and law, eventually enhance individual well-being and promote public health progress.

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