Relevansi dan Dampak Perjuangan bagi Bangsa

Warisan Sains, Etika Kedokteran, dan Pendidikan Dokter Indonesia

Herawati Sudoyo

Eijkman Institute for Molecular Biology (1992 - 2021)

Akademi Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (2017 - kini)

Alumni dan Staf pengajar FKUI

Lembaga Eijkman Diharapkan Melanjutkan Tradisi Ilmiah

Jakarta, Kompas

Presiden Soeharto menilai, Institut Eijkman sebagai suatu lembaga penelitian telah dikenal dan diakui secara internasional. Karena itu gagasan untuk mendirikan lembaga biologi molekuler kedokteran dengan nama Lembaga Eijkman diharapkan akan melanjutkan tradisi ilmiah yang telah diletakkan oleh Eijkman. Adanya lembaga ini sekaligus akan memudahkan penempatan Indonesia di peta ilmiah dunia.

Hal itu diutarakan Kepala Negara ketika membuka Simposium Internasional Biokimia Ne- ...po-

sium yang berlangsung 11-14 Desember ini diselenggarakan memperingati 100 tahun berdirinya Institut Eijkman.

"Bangsa Indonesia dan dunia ilmu pengetahuan pada umumnya akan memperoleh manfaat besar, jika Institut Eijkman ini dihidupkan kembali sebagai lembaga penelitian bioteknologi kedokteran," kata Presiden Soeharto.

Kepala Negara mengatakan, institut itu tercatat oleh sejarah sebagai pelopor penelitian dasar bidang kedokteran di dunia. Ke masa depan, banyak harapan yang tertuju pada bioteknologi. Karena itu Institut Eijkman tampaknya merupakan wadah yang tepat bagi pengembangan biologi molekuler kedokteran. Lebih-lebih lagi karena kini Indonesia juga telah memiliki ahli-ahli yang dapat mengembangkan biologi molekuler, khususnya dalam ilmu kedokteran.

Dengan dihidupkannya kembali Institut Eijkman maka para ahli Indonesia yang selama ini tersebar di berbagai tempat dan organisasi penelitian juga dapat bergabung dan bekerja di lembaga ini. "Tenaga-tenaga ahli bangsa Indonesia yang kini masih bekerja di lembaga penelitian di luar negeri pun akan dapat pulang kembali dan mengabdikan ilmu serta keahlian-

annya bagi pembangunan bangsa," tambahnya.

Pusat jaringan kerja sama

Presiden Soeharto mengingatkan, hampir semua ahli berpendapat bahwa untuk meningkatkan kesehatan di masa depan, bioteknologi memegang peranan yang penting. Bioteknologi mampu membuka jalan baru untuk dapat menentukan, mengobati dan mencegah berbagai macam penyakit yang merupakan masalah kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia.

Dalam upaya memecahkan masalah kesehatan di Indonesia dan di negara berkembang lainnya, pendekatan biologi molekuler dan bioteknologi dapat memberikan terobosan baru.

Karena itu perlu ada lembaga penelitian biologi molekuler kesehatan. "Lembaga ini akan meletakkan dasar ilmiah yang

(Bersambung ke hal. 14 kol. 1-3

Kompas 12 Desember 1990

Pemerintah Indonesia "menghidupkan kembali" Lembaga Eijkman – Sejarah berawal dari 15 Januari 1888, bermula di Rumah Sakit Militer Weltefreden, sampai tahun 1992 di LBME

INDONESIA

Brave New Biologists

Jakarta's Push for a Revolution in Medicine

In 1888, the young Dutch doctor Christiaan Eijkmann was doing research in Batavia that two years later led to the discovery of vitamin B1. His work opened vitamins to modern scientific inquiry. The field bloomed, but the institute named after him did not. Worn down by the stresses of Japanese occupation during World War II and Indonesia's subsequent struggles for independence, it became an ordinary hospital laboratory in the 1960s. A century after Eijkmann's breakthrough, however, work to re-open his institute was under way. And it might inaugurate what many believe will be a new era of medical research in Indonesia.

For Sangkot Marzuki, who heads the revitalized Eijkmann Institute, the effort was a homecoming of sorts. He had left Indonesia in 1968 as a young doctor interested in research. He went first to Bangkok. When his doctoral supervisor at Mahidol University returned to Germany, Sangkot moved to Monash University in Australia. The young doctor was quick to impress. In the second year of work toward his Ph.D., he was offered a tenured lectureship. "It was quite an offer," the biochemist recalls. "When I eventually took up the lectureship I was immediately given three post-doctoral fellowships. Such was their trust that I could handle it. And I survived."

Sangkot more than survived. He made a name for himself in the fast-paced world of molecular cell biology, or genetic engineering. By 1990, his reputation had attracted attention back home. Indonesia's Ministry of Research & Technology asked him if he was prepared to discuss returning. He later learned that Jakarta had targeted biotechnology as a national priority. "In 1986 they had identified three urgent areas — medical, agricultural and industrial biotechnology," says Sangkot.

tific breakthroughs are already being made in the two deceptively simple second-floor laboratories. Sangkot, now 49, says that his workplace, staffed by some of Indonesia's brightest young medical scientists as well as colleagues from other countries researchers. "It's not capital intensive, nor is it labor intensive," he says. "It's brain intensive." The pace of change is such that "if you're out of the field for a year, you are out of it."

The institute is making progress on a variety of fronts. There are hopes of cooperation with some of Australia's leading laboratories. Work on malaria and dengue fever is under way. And one of the genes responsible for thalassemia in Indonesia has been identified. The fatal disease is especially prevalent in the country, where some 6% of the population is afflicted — high by world standards. A hereditary disorder carried by a recessive gene, it prevents the body from making hemoglobin properly. Victims, who inherit the gene from both parents, usually die before reaching adulthood. So far, explains pediatrician Iswari Setianingsih, there is no cure, but "if we can predict that a baby will be a severe case, we can recommend abortion." In the long term, doctors hope that introduction of the healthy gene will stop the disease in its tracks.

De Los Angeles Farr

Sangkot: A need to cope with rapid change

Much of the research being done by the Eijkmann Institute will spin off into industry and agriculture, where independent work is also under way. Business should take note, says Sangkot. "Companies that do not get involved in this sort of research & development are going to find themselves out in the cold," he warns. "If you can increase the quantity of your production by 20%, it is a great advance." Sangkot sometimes ponders the boundaries of his work. "When do you step over the limit? In animals you can make giant mice by implanting a growth hormone gene that you can turn on and off at will. It's called transgenic. People are playing with transgenic cows and plants." What about human beings? "Is that the limit?" Sangkot wonders. "Basically we are doing it already with medical genetic treatment, but we do it to correct a disease."

in Southeast Asia, is better equipped than the laboratory he had at Monash University.

But equipment is only one part of the story. While Sangkot estimates the set-up cost at $30 million and minimal operating expenses at $2 million, he says the project couldn't succeed without superbly trained

Offline: Indonesia—unravelling the mystery of a nation

Size isn't everything. But population does make some contribution to a nation's presence, even its influence, in the world. China is the most populous country on our planet today, with 1·36 billion people (according to World Bank figures) making an increasingly telling impression on our lives. India is second (1·29 billion people). The USA is third (318·9 million). Which country comes next in this demographic league table? You might guess Brazil (population 206·1 million). Or Pakistan (185·0 million). Or maybe Nigeria (177·5 million). But you would be wrong. It's Indonesia (population, 254·5 million). Which is perplexing. Most of the countries mentioned occupy part of our imaginative reconstruction of the world (and of world power). But who knows anything about Indonesia? As one companion in Jakarta said last week, "People I meet always talk about going to Bali, never to Indonesia. It's a pity. There's so much more to my country than Bali." Indeed. Recent excavations on the island of Sulawesi (Indonesia is composed of 17 000 islands, around 6000 of which are inhabited), have found the earliest evidence so far of hominins—teeth, bone fragments, and tools. This discovery dates Indonesia's ancient civilisation from around 118 000 years ago. Yet it is one of the least known, or discussed, today. Indonesia remains a mystery.

*

This lamentation extends to medical science. The first published *Lancet* research paper with Indonesia in its title was in 1957—on homozygous haemoglobin-E disease, by Lie-Injo Luan Eng and Oey Hoey Giok at the University of Indonesia. But the footprint of Indonesia in the journal is, overall, weak. If you search for the word "India" in the title of *Lancet* publications, you will find 2098 entries. The US: 1287. China: 841. Indonesia? 33. On the positive side, the number of articles focusing on Indonesia is increasing: one in the 1950s, 22 after 2000. But the pattern of coverage does not reflect the country's burden of disease. Most papers we have published deal with infectious diseases—typhoid, malaria, and dengue, for example. There is almost nothing on non-communicable disease (only liver cancer and mental health after HbE). But the major causes of mortality and morbidity in the country are stroke, ischaemic heart disease, and TB. On health risks, the most influential are high blood pressure, smoking, obesity, malnutrition, and air pollution. Add to these dangers diabetes, road injuries, cirrhosis, and chronic lung disease, and one can see that, at least from this journal's perspective, we have given a wholly incomplete picture of current health predicaments in the fourth most populated country in the world. But these omissions are not ours alone.

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Why is the Indonesian voice so badly under-represented in the global conversation about health and medical science? Indonesians recognise the problem, and give several reasons. The country has more of an oral than a written culture. Its research community is less familiar with the dominant scientific language of English. The country has tended to look inwards rather than outwards, diminishing the importance of publishing in international journals. Yet Indonesia can be proud of several excellent research institutions. One is the Eijkman Institute, which is making a rapidly growing contribution to global medical science. A decade ago, its publication output was small. But in 2015, Eijkman could boast 50 publications in respected international journals—from strategies to manage hepatitis C to prospects for malaria elimination. Only last month, Eijkman scientists reported that Zika virus was circulating in Indonesia, alerting government authorities to a new public health danger. Indonesia has much to tell (and teach) the world about its experiences. Its struggle to achieve universal health coverage. The challenge of dealing with a double burden of disease. The gift of astonishing biodiversity. The Indonesian voice in medicine and science is too quiet. It's time that voice was heard. Indonesia's chief attribute, indeed its national motto, is Bhinneka Tunggal Ika—Unity in Diversity. The phrase sums up Indonesia's extraordinary cultural and linguistic variation. But, more importantly, it emphasises the nation's solidarity. There can be few phrases that best illustrate the global challenges that nations face today. The world is diverse, with many disagreements creating troubling prospects for our common future. But Indonesia's message is that unity must always overcome the diversity that threatens to tear us apart. Indonesia's values, its predicaments, and its attempted solutions have enormous global bearing.

Richard Horton
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Some places never leave us, because we never truly leave them

KEPUTUSAN MENTERI PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET, DAN TEKNOLOGI
REPUBLIK INDONESIA
NOMOR 433/M/2024
TENTANG
PENETAPAN BANGUNAN CAGAR BUDAYA LEMBAGA BIOLOGI MOLEKULER EIJKMAN SEBAGAI BANGUNAN CAGAR BUDAYA PERINGKAT NASIONAL

MENTERI PENDIDIKAN, KEBUDAYAAN, RISET, DAN TEKNOLOGI
REPUBLIK INDONESIA,

Menimbang : a. bahwa berdasarkan ketentuan Pasal 45 Undang-Undang Nomor 11 Tahun 2010 tentang Cagar Budaya, pemeringkatan Cagar Budaya tingkat nasional ditetapkan dengan Keputusan Menteri;

b. bahwa berdasarkan pertimbangan sebagaimana dimaksud dalam huruf a, perlu menetapkan Keputusan Menteri Pendidikan, Kebudayaan, Riset, dan Teknologi tentang Penetapan Bangunan Cagar Budaya Lembaga Biologi Molekuler Eijkman Sebagai Bangunan Cagar Budaya Peringkat Nasional;

GUBERNUR DAERAH KHUSUS
IBUKOTA JAKARTA

KEPUTUSAN GUBERNUR DAERAH KHUSUS
IBUKOTA JAKARTA

NOMOR 241 TAHUN 2022

TENTANG

PENETAPAN BANGUNAN LEMBAGA BIOLOGI MOLEKULER EIJKMAN
SEBAGAI BANGUNAN CAGAR BUDAYA

DENGAN RAHMAT TUHAN YANG MAHA ESA

GUBERNUR DAERAH KHUSUS IBUKOTA JAKARTA,

Menimbang : a. bahwa bangunan Lembaga Biologi Molekuler Eijkman yang dibangun pada tahun 1911-1914 bergaya arsitektur *Nieuwe Kunst* merupakan pusat penelitian kedokteran tropis terkemuka dunia pada masanya serta mewakili era berkembangnya penelitian ilmiah khususnya untuk penyakit tropis di Indonesia, dan telah memperoleh rekomendasi dari Tim Ahli Cagar Budaya sesuai dengan Berita Acara Rekomendasi Nomor 144/TACB/Tap/Jakpus/III/2021 tanggal 31 Maret 2021, bangunan Lembaga Biologi Molekuler Eijkman layak untuk ditetapkan sebagai Bangunan Cagar Budaya;

Bangunan Lembaga Eijkman adalah Bangunan Cagar Budaya – SK Gubernur DKI No 241/2022

“Bukan sekedar bangunan bersejarah, Ia adalah rumah, tempat ilmu, persahabatan, dan pengabdian menemukan maknanya”

Achmad Mochtar:

Lebih dari Sekedar Korban Sejarah

Dokter, ilmuwan, dan Direktur Indonesia pertama Lembaga Eijkman (*Eijkman Instituut*)

Bukan hanya tokoh masa pendudukan Jepang, tetapi simbol integritas ilmiah Indonesia

Pengorbanannya menunjukkan bahwa ilmu pengetahuan tidak pernah lepas dari nilai kemanusiaan

Dokter ilmuwan lulusan Stovia (reformasi dari Sekolah Dokter Jawa) dan Arts di Amsterdam, peneliti leptospirosis yang mematahkan hipotesis Noguchi Hideyo mengenai Leptospira sebagai penyebab demam kuning

Disertasi doktoral tentang imunisasi terhadap disentri basiler

"Pengorbanan Achmad Mochtar tidak akan sia-sia. Perjuangannya belum berakhir - Kitalah yang akan melanjutkannya"

- **3 Juli 2010** – 65 tahun sejak gugurnya Ahmad Mochtar pertama kali diselenggarakan renungan bersama untuk memeringati kematiannya di Ereveld
- Ode bagi Achmad Mochtar dibawakan oleh para peneliti Lembaga Eijkman
- Sebuah penghormatan kepada seorang ilmuwan yang pengorbanannya menjadi bagian dari Sejarah ilmu pengetahuan Indonesia

Bukan Hanya Tokoh Masa Pendudukan Jepang, tetapi Simbol Integritas Ilmiah Indonesia

Piagam Saksi Upacara Fajar: Mengenang 65 Tahun Gugurnya Prof. Dr. Achmad Mochtar

Dengan rahmat Tuhan Yang Maha Esa, hari ini, Sabtu 3 Juli 2010, kami penerus Prof. Dr. Achmad Mochtar di Lembaga Eijkman, anggota keluarga beliau dan kawan-kawan, berkumpul di Ereveld Ancol-Jakarta, untuk memperingati kepahlawanan Prof. Dr. Achmad Mochtar.

Enam puluh lima tahun lalu, Prof. Dr. Achmad Mochtar, Direktur Lembaga Eijkman, dieksekusi oleh penguasa Jepang pada hari Selasa, 3 Juli 1945, dengan tuduhan memimpin sabotase vaksin TCD dengan toksin tetanus yang menyebabkan kematian ratusan romusha bangsa Indonesia. Sekarang makam Prof. Dr. Achmad Mochtar di Ancol telah ditemukan, dan telah terkumpul bukti bahwa beliau tidak bersalah. Pr
mengorbankan dirinya untuk menyelamatkan kolegan
Kenpetai dan kemungkinan kematian.

Semoga teladan Prof. Dr. Achmad Mochtar menja
ilmuwan yang memiliki integritas dan kecintaan dalam
berpijak pada kebenaran.

Peluncuran dan Diskusi

Eksperimen Keji Kedokteran Penjajahan Jepang:

Tragedi Lembaga Eijkman & Vaksin Maut Rōmusha 1944-1945

karya J. Kevin Baird & Sangkot Marzuki

Live dari Ereveld Ancol (Dutch War Cemetery Ancol)

via Zoom

Sabtu, 19 September 2020
Jam 15.30 - 17.30 WIB
(Ruang tunggu Zoom dibuka pukul 15.00)

Informasi & Pendaftaran:
0812-8262-4507 (Pam)

Komunitas Bambu
Sejarah, Budaya dan Humaniora

Bersama:

AIKO KURASAWA
(Sejarawan)

HERAWATI SUDOYO
(Wakil Kepala Lembaga Eijkman bidang Penelitian Fundamental)

SANGKOT MARZUKI
(Penulis buku *Eksperimen Keji Kedokteran Penjajahan Jepang*)

J. KEVIN BAIRD
(Penulis buku *Eksperimen Keji Kedokteran Penjajahan Jepang*)

Moderator:
USWATUL CHABIBAH
(Editor buku *Eksperimen Keji Kedokteran Penjajahan Jepang*)

Tragedi Jelang Kemerdekaan: Kisah Dr. Achmad Mochtar Jad Kambing Hitam Jepang

Kompas.com, 24 Juli 2025, 17:30 WIB

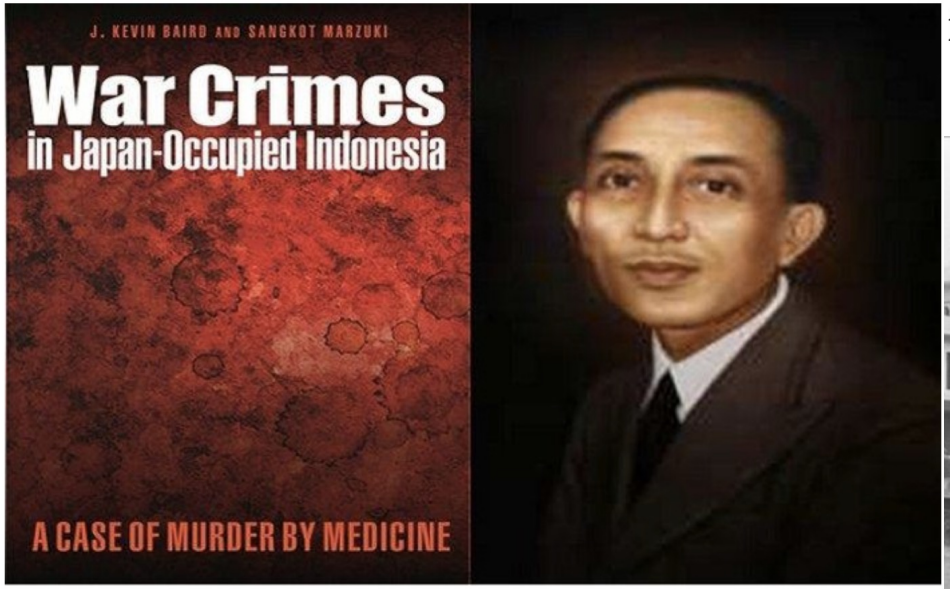
AY **Ahmad Yasin**
Penulis

TOKOH

Mengenang dr Achmad Mochtar, Ilmuwan Martir Kala Penjajahan Jepang

Nur Khafifah - detikNews

Senin, 31 Agu 2015 09:23 WIB



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HISTORY OF SCIENCE

Righting a 65-Year-Old Wrong

The head of Indonesia's best known science institute was accused of contaminating vaccines and executed by Japanese forces in 1945; new evidence suggests he was innocent

JAKARTA—In July 1944, at a labor camp on the outskirts of Jakarta, several hundred Indonesian forced laborers, or *romusha*, were injected with what was claimed to be a cholera-typhoid-dysentery vaccine produced at an institute run by the Japanese military, which then occupied Indonesia. Within a week, every last *romusha* was dead. A few months later the Kenpeitai, Japan's military police, arrested Achmad Mochtar, director of another research center—the Eijkman Institute—and most of his staff. "They were accused of deliberately contaminating the vaccines as an act of sabotage against the Japanese war effort," says J. Kevin Baird, director of the Eijkman-Oxford Clinical Research Unit at the present-day Eijkman Institute of Molecular Biology here. On 3 July 1945, with the war in the Pacific nearing its end, Mochtar was beheaded at a Kenpeitai execution ground.

But was Mochtar innocent? Over the past several months, Baird and Mochtar's successor at Eijkman, molecular biologist Sangkot Marzuki, have unearthed evidence that exculpates Mochtar, one of Indonesia's leading scientific lights in the early 20th century. They believe the deaths were the result of a medical experiment by the occupying forces. "It's now well documented that he was made a scapegoat," says Iris Heidebrink, an archivist at the National Archive in The Hague, Netherlands. Baird and Marzuki plan to rehabilitate Mochtar, with a graveside memorial service on 3 July.

Mochtar was an early star. Born in took up an obligatory 2-year posting at a remote clinic in Panyabungan. There he crossed paths with W. A. P. Schüffner, who was carrying out what would become a classic study: the first longitudinal microscopic research on the malaria parasite. "Schüffner was Mochtar's mentor," says Baird. Perhaps thanks to Schüffner's influence, the Dutch colonial administration in Indonesia—then known as Netherlands East Indies—dispatched Mochtar to the University of Amsterdam for Ph.D. training.

The seeds of Mochtar's demise may have been sown in Amsterdam. His thesis in 1927 largely disproved the widely held belief that leptospira cause yellow fever. The principal promoter of that view was Hideyo Noguchi, a Japanese microbiologist who in 1911 had shown that another kind of spirochete causes the neuropathy of tertiary syphilis. Mochtar returned to Indonesia and continued to work on leptospirosis before joining the country's top biomedical research facility, the Central Medical Laboratory here, in 1937.

It was also here in the late 19th century that the lab's founding director, Christiaan Eijkman, put Indonesia on the scientific map. He won a Nobel Prize in medicine in 1929 for his revelation that a dietary deficiency causes beriberi, a finding that led to the discovery of vitamins. In 1938, the 50th anniversary of its founding, the lab was renamed the Eijkman Institute. Four years later, Japan invaded and immediately interned Eijkman's Dutch staff in camps. (The former Dutch director, W. K. Mertens, died of beriberi in confine-

Glory days. A bacteriology labe Eijkman Institute (*inset*), circa late

work. Meanwhile, the Japanese mandeered the Pasteur Institute a regional center for vaccine pro renamed it Boeki Kenkyujo.

Some details of the *romu* may never be known. It's unclea ple, how many *romusha* were i the vaccine; estimates range as h The laborers came down with sy sistent with tetanus, according t tors allowed into the camps. "T described it as a meningitis o lumbar punctures ruled that out, The medical team, led by Bah rushed some 90 *romusha* who become extremely ill to Jakarta's pital for antitetanus therapy, but In the weeks that followed, Eijkm ers analyzed postmortem tissue concluded that the vaccine had b nated with tetanus toxin.

In October 1944, the Kenpe Mochtar and his colleagues, as tral hospital doctors and staff me city health service who carried cinations at the behest of Boek Prisoners later said they had b shocked, burned, and subjecte boarding. "It was brutal and sa Baird, who with Marzuki inter survivor and the families of se and tracked down written test doctor died while being tortured, died later in captivity.

All the survivors from the Ei tute were released in January Mochtar. Later, three independe that Mochtar assured them of thei eral days beforehand and indicat remain imprisoned. "He may h deal with his captors: He woul sabotaging the vaccine if his col released," says Baird. Mochtar w on 3 July; according to a Japan diary, his body was then crushed roller and his remains were du mass grave. "Mochtar died a tecting his subordinates," says Sj Ronokusumo, chair of the Medi sion of the Indonesian Academy

Baird and Marzuki believ man Institute had nothing to vaccine. In a written account a Djohan said he observed vi cholera-typhoid-dysentery vacci by Boeki Kenkyujo—the prepar

Warisan bagi Sains Indonesia

- Membuktikan bahwa ilmuwan Indonesia telah mampu berdiri sejajar dengan ilmuwan dunia sejak era kolonial
- Berkontribusi pada riset penyakit tropis, mikrobiologi, dan kesehatan masyarakat
- Menjadi tonggak lahirnya kepemimpinan ilmiah Indonesia di lembaga riset modern
- Tragedi yang menimpanya juga menjadi tragedi perkembangan ilmu pengetahuan Indonesia karena menghentikan regenerasi ilmuwan di Lembaga Eijkman

Mengapa Achmad Mochtar sejajar dengan ilmuwan dunia?

- Menempuh Pendidikan kedokteran lanjutan di Universitas Amsterdam
- Menerbitkan sekitar 25 artikel ilmiah di Geneeskundig Tydscfhrift voor Nederlandsh-Indie (GTNI), saat itu jurnal kedokteran paling bergengsi di Hindia Belanda
- Aktif melakukan penelitian laboratorium mengenai penyakit tropis, khususnya leptospirosis (penyakit weil) dan kusta, serta berbagai penyakit infeksi lain yang menjadi masalah kesehatan global pada masanya
- Memimpin salah satu pusat penelitian biomedis paling maju di Asia Tenggara pada zamannya
- Membangun fondasi penelitian penyakit infeksi, vaksin, dan kesehatan masyarakat di Indonesia yang kemudian diteruskan oleh generasi ilmuwan berikutnya.

Achmad Mochtar bukan hanya pahlawan nasional, tetapi juga seorang ilmuwan produktif yang berkontribusi pada ilmu kedokteran tropis di tingkat internasional

Pengorbananya mengakhiri hidupnya, tetapi tidak menghentikan warisannya

Berkontribusi pada Riset Penyakit Tropis, Mikrobiologi, dan Kesehatan Masyarakat

tirto.id Pencarian Periksa Fakta News

28 April 1932

Penelitian Demam Kuning dan Dendam Kempetai kepada Achmad Mochtar

Profesor Achmad Mochtar, Direktur Eijkman Instituut, dibunuh kempetai. Diduga karena ia menentang hasil penelitian Hideyo Noguchi tentang demam kuning.

Uswatul Chabibah
Terbit 28 Apr 2022 01:00 WIB
Diperbarui 29 Apr 2022 05:42 WIB

Bagikan

Ilustrasi Mozaik Vaksin Wabah Kuning. tirto.id/Quita

Jadikan **tirto.id** sumber pilihan pencarian Google

tirto.id - Siang itu Profesor Achmad Mochtar meninggalkan kantornya, Eijkman Instituut, menuju rumahnya di Jalan Cikini Raya. Direktur Eijkman Instituut itu pulang karena istrinya, Siti Hasnah, membuatkan masakan favoritnya untuk makan siang. Rupanya itu hari terakhir Siti Hasnah melihat suaminya. Pada Oktober 1944,

AIPI
Akademi Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia

Etika Kedokteran:

Menempatkan Kemanusiaan di Atas Kekuasaan

Nilai yang diwariskan

Achmad Mochtar

- Kejujuran ilmiah
- Tanggung jawab moral
- Melindungi pasien dan sejawat
- Menolak manipulasi ilmu untuk kepentingan politik maupun militer

Achmad Mochtar bukan hanya salah satu peletak fondasi kedokteran modern Indonesia, tetapi juga ilmuwan yang mewariskan teladan bahwa ilmu pengetahuan harus dijalankan dengan **integritas, keberanian, dan pengabdian kepada kemanusiaan**.

Mengusulkan beliau sebagai Pahlawan Nasional bukan sekadar mengenang masa lalu, melainkan memberikan penghormatan yang layak kepada ilmu pengetahuan, etika profesi, dan kemanusiaan sebagai pilar pembangunan bangsa.

“Bangsa yang besar tidak hanya menghormati mereka yang mempertahankan kemerdekaan dengan senjata, tetapi juga mereka yang membangun kemerdekaan melalui ilmu pengetahuan, integritas, dan pengabdian kepada kemanusiaan”

Di antara nama-nama itu, Achmad Mochtar layak mendapat tempat yang terhormat sebagai Pahlawan Nasional Indonesia.

Terima Kasih

Mendorong Budaya Ilmiah Unggul di Indonesia

www.aipi.co.id