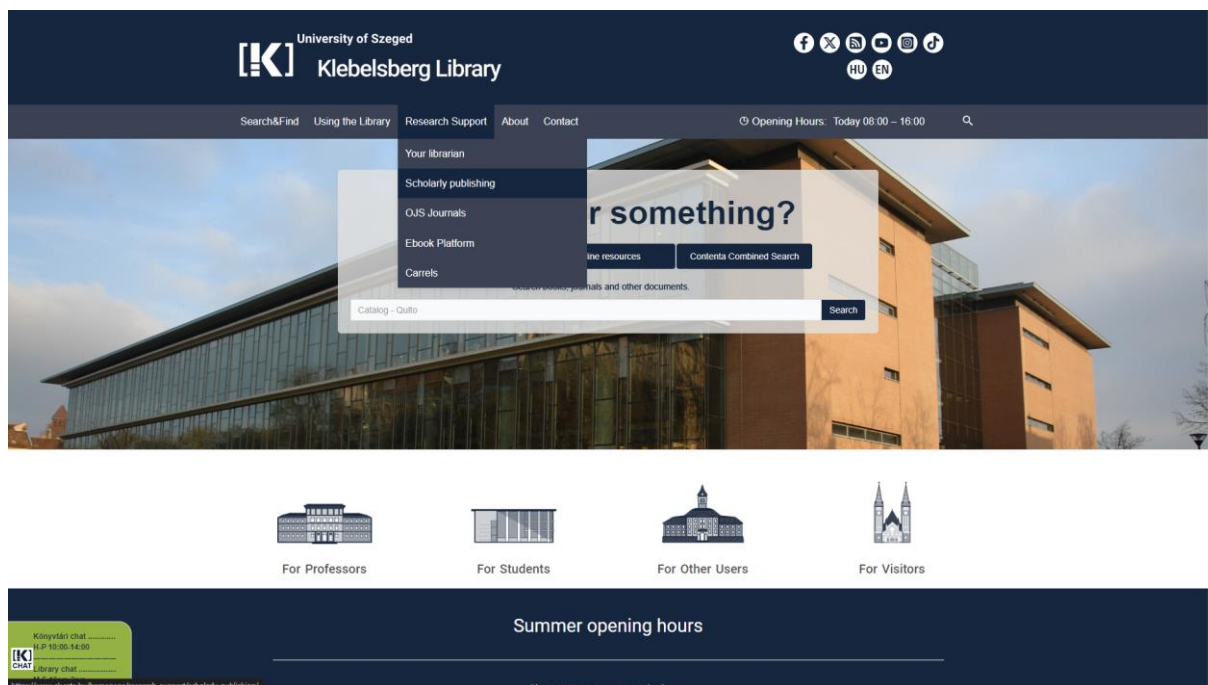


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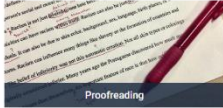
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reform of Indonesia's criminal law is actually carried out in a scattered and partial manner.² It is widely intended that criminal law reform in Indonesia is carried out based on each aspect that is not necessarily the progress of ¹⁵ the aspect balanced and supported by the development of other aspects. This can be seen ²⁷ the aspect of the substance of criminal law reform, for example with the promulgation of Law No. 1 of 2023 (New Criminal Code) ¹ which replaces the Old Criminal Code. Although in substance there has been a formulation of the New Criminal Code, ⁶ the reform of criminal law is actually not only enough to reformulate by formulating a New Criminal Code. Criminal law reform must be carried out comprehensively by emphasizing five aspects, namely: substance, structure, culture, professionalism, and leadership spirit.³

¹¹ The importance of the five aspects in criminal law reform above must also pay attention to the philosophical dimension of criminal law reform. Although criminal law reform emphasizes praxis, an understanding of the philosophical dimension is important as a means of giving the criminal law a firm and intellectual ⁶ foothold. In this context, aspects of Pancasila's legal philosophy become inter ⁶ ting as part of an effort to reflect on the reform of existing criminal law. The excavation of the legal philosophy of Pancasila is important because as the basis of the state, Pancasila was originally put forward by Sukarno ¹ in his 1 June speech as a *filosofische grondslag*. So that an understanding of views on the legal philosophy of Pancasila is important ¹, especially in the reform of criminal law.⁴ The main purpose of this study is to reflect ¹ on criminal law reform in terms of aspects of Pancasila legal philosophy.

Research on criminal law reform is a research that ²² has been widely conducted by researchers and legal academics. One of the momentum for the review of criminal law reform is after the passing of the New Criminal Code. Even so, research on criminal law reform that is reviewed and reflected using the Pancasila legal philosophy is research that has never been done because research on criminal law reform tends to be carried out on the dogmatic-praxis dimension and is rarely analyzed abstractively-philosophically. Various previous studies on criminal law reform as conducted by Sukma (2021), which as well as mainstream research in criminal ⁵ law reform always focus on revising the Criminal Code. The novelty ¹ of this study is that the legal needs of the community must be inventoried as well as being an important aspect in guiding the implementation of criminal law reform.⁵

Broader reasoning regarding criminal law reform is carried out by Khaizar (2022) who sees that material and formal criminal law reform is the main pillar and basis for criminal law reform. The novelty of Khaizar (2022) research takes an important position that in criminal law reform, material and formal criminal law occupy an important position to be

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Abstract

Aims

The optimal vascular access site for percutaneous coronary interventions (PCIs) in patients with acute myocardial infarction (AMI) complicated by cardiogenic shock (CS) remains uncertain. While observational data favour transfemoral access (TRA) due to lower complication rates and mortality, transfemoral access (TFA) PCI offers advantages such as shorter access and procedure times, along with quicker escalation to mechanical circulatory support (MCS). In this study, we aimed to investigate factors associated with a transfemoral approach and compare mortality rates between TRA and TFA in AMI-CS patients undergoing PCI.



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