

ABSTRAK

Determinan Sosial Kesehatan (DSK) seperti kemiskinan, lingkungan tempat tinggal, pendidikan rendah, dan keterbatasan akses layanan kesehatan berperan besar terhadap risiko serta hasil kesehatan individu. Ketimpangan ini sering membebani kelompok yang terpinggirkan. Sayangnya, praktik medis konvensional masih dominan berfokus pada penyembuhan klinis, mengabaikan prinsip *justice* dalam bioetika yang menekankan pentingnya perhatian pada kebutuhan kelompok rentan. Dokter yang menjunjung prinsip *justice* tidak hanya mengobati, tetapi juga berperan sebagai advokat sosial, bekerja lintas sektor untuk memperbaiki kondisi hidup pasien dan mendukung kebijakan yang inklusif. Penelitian ini bertujuan mengeksplorasi sikap mahasiswa kedokteran terhadap peran dokter dalam menangani DSK berdasarkan prinsip *justice*. Menggunakan pendekatan campuran, data dikumpulkan melalui diskusi dan refleksi daring (kualitatif), serta kuesioner tertutup (kuantitatif) dalam bentuk *workshop*. *Workshop* dilakukan melalui pemaparan materi luring, diskusi di *WhatsApp*, dan refleksi via *Zoom*. Sebanyak 36 mahasiswa ikut secara sukarela. Hasil menunjukkan bahwa mayoritas mahasiswa menunjukkan sensitivitas terhadap isu sosial dan memahami pentingnya peran dokter dalam menjembatani aspek medis dan sosial. Prinsip *justice* dipahami sebagai pemberian layanan berdasarkan kebutuhan. Tingkat pemahaman kuantitatif menunjukkan bahwa 46,9% mahasiswa memiliki pemahaman tinggi. Penelitian ini menegaskan pentingnya integrasi DSK dalam pendidikan kedokteran untuk membentuk dokter yang tidak hanya kompeten secara klinis, tetapi juga adil secara sosial.

Kata kunci: determinan sosial kesehatan, prinsip *justice*, ketidaksetaraan, sikap mahasiswa, peran dokter.

ABSTRACT

Social Determinants of Health (SDH), such as poverty, living conditions, low educational attainment, and limited access to healthcare services, play a significant role in influencing individual health risks and outcomes. These disparities often disproportionately burden marginalized groups. Unfortunately, conventional medical practice still tends to focus primarily on clinical treatment, often overlooking the ethical principle of justice in bioethics, which emphasizes the importance of addressing the needs of vulnerable populations. Physicians who uphold the principle of justice are not only responsible for providing treatment but also act as social advocates, working across sectors to improve patients' living conditions and support inclusive health policies. This study aims to explore medical students' attitudes toward the role of physicians in addressing SDH based on the principle of justice. Using a mixed-methods approach, data were collected through online discussions and reflections (qualitative), and structured questionnaires (quantitative) conducted during a workshop. The workshop was delivered in a hybrid format, including in-person lectures, WhatsApp-based case discussions, and Zoom-based reflections. A total of 36 students voluntarily participated. The findings show that most students demonstrated sensitivity to social issues and understood the physician's role in bridging medical and social aspects. Justice was understood as providing care based on individual needs. Quantitative results showed that 46.9% of students had a high level of understanding. This study highlights the importance of integrating SDH into medical education to shape physicians who are not only clinically competent but also socially just.

Keywords: *Justice, Social Determinants of Health, Inequality, Students' attitude.*