

HEALTH RESEARCH AND SOCIAL RESPONSABILITY

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In uncertain times, we come to the end of 2018 celebrating achievements and accomplishments but with many concerns and questions in the face of social and economic reforms, which may arise from the current Brazilian political scene. So allowing REAS readers another periodical issue is above all an achievement and assurance of the fulfillment of its mission to spread nursing science and related fields. At the same time, I would like, at this point, to applaud the approval of the indexation of the REAS in the database CINAHL-Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature, which expands disclosure and exposure of the journal.

Writing REAS editorial, this time, was therefore an exciting challenge and in a tone of much reflection, I dared to score some questions about health research and social responsibility in the production of knowledge.

The motivation for bringing this issue to this editorial came originally from an article I had opportunity to revisit recently, entitled: *Desafios da pesquisa no Brasil: uma contribuição ao debate* (Research Challenges in Brazil: a contribution to the debate) (UNICAMP, 2002). This article shows itself very recent when discussing the social responsibility of research institutions in the country, particularly those maintained with public funds, considering the debate to point out flaws and limitations of the system in the production of scientific knowledge across the scarcity of financial resources.

There is no doubt the progress of the Brazilian scientific production indicators increased 125% in the last decade (AJE, 2016). Although the data presented demonstrate the results of the investments made in the past, it is fundamental, in this moment of funds from contingency, to critically reflect on what is the science and technology that the country needs to overcome its difficulties and catching up with developed countries (UNICAMP, 2002). Much has been said today about the funding cuts that are affecting and may worsen drastically research production within the federal public universities, which accounts for much of the scientific research produced in the country. According to the ANDIFES (2018) the total transfer guaranteed by MEC shrank 28.5% in the last five years. Two factors cooperate to increase the financial difficulties faced by the scientific sector: Constitutional

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Amendment 95, which froze financial investments for years, and the use of funds from the National Scientific and Technological Development Fund for debt payment.

Thus, we must recognize the increasing need to develop partnerships to thrive with shared strengths and intersectoral action. These are questions to size which are the strategic issues to support public policies, ensure compliance of social demands, the quality of health services and boost transformation and changes in training and in care practice. In this sense, I believe that before starting any project it is essential to consider whether in fact it is a socially responsible research and in what way the results can have an impact on practice scenarios, contributing to the scientific, technological, social and cultural development.

This number of REAS presents the results of researches that demonstrate commitment to the quality of nursing care in different scenarios, and that contribute to the improvement of practices in the unified health system (Sistema Único de Saúde) (SUS) and other institutions.

It is not a question of seeking immediate answers, but rather, of open spaces to reflect, discuss and build new projects! I appreciate the opportunity to contribute to the growth of REAS.

With a lot of inspiration I wish you all have a pleasant reading!

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