

PRODUCTION AND DISSEMINATION OF NURSING SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE TODAY: CHALLENGES AND IMPLICATIONS FOR EDUCATION AND QUALIFICATION OF NURSES

Neide Aparecida Titonelli Alvim ¹

When discussing the production and dissemination of knowledge in a particular area, it is important and necessary to tie it to the research and the funding of this research by the national sponsorship agencies responsible for policy development and postgraduate science and technology, without losing sight of the priority areas and strategies. Under this logic, the definition of priorities for investment of resources for research is related to the Government's view on science, research and technology.

Hence one of the major premises of knowledge production must be to meet the demands of society, given its link with public policy and socioeconomic development. This implies the existence of a close relationship between the education system and the demands of science and technology, which fuels expectations of building a more just and inclusive society. With regards to the professional development, building a solid knowledge capable of producing significant advances in practice is essential to ensure the credibility of a profession.

The implementation of master degrees, and later, doctorate degrees, in the nursing area has brought significant benefits and has become an important strategy for strengthening the profession in this field of science. The investigation started to get structured, sub-areas of knowledge emerged and policies were established for this field of knowledge. The movements of networking - with the organization of groups and lines of research - have helped to strengthen and deepen knowledge of nursing, particularly through the development of Research Groups (GP, acronym in Portuguese).

Currently, the Board of GP National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq, Portuguese acronym) has 328 research groups registered for this area. The insertion of a special committee of nursing at CNPq is part of the relationship of space conquered by the profession in the scientific community field in order to give greater visibility to the specificities of their production.

Regarding the dissemination of the knowledge produced, the creation of specific nursing journals, especially the Brazilian Journal of Nursing (Reben), the first created, as well as the Center for Nursing Research (CEPEn), both linked to the Brazilian Association of Nursing (ABEN), actively supported the scientific dissemination of this area. Another initiative is ABEN's promotion of a biennial National Seminar on Nursing Research.

Amid the challenges faced in relation with the production and dissemination of knowledge in nursing, is the investment of resources in the formation of young scientists - from graduation to doctorate. In addressing the validation of the research produced, it is necessary to emphasize that besides the importance of being applied in practice, it appears directly related to the dissemination in the scientific community, as an indicator to assess the growth of science and technology in a given area, since it is spread mainly by greatly expanding the discussions and reflections that provide feedback to the production.

In the field of professional education, it becomes necessary to work the fertile understanding of the social commitment of the profession with the quality of life and health of people, linking, within the nurse's education, research with extension, considered as a living laboratory for the development of research and academic experience in the relations established in the field of teaching and learning process. It is also necessary to provide opportunities for social integration experiences for the student and the teacher so they remain updated for the demands of reality, social problems and the way how they impact academic life and the teaching-learning process.

In relation to graduate education, it is indispensable to keep the spirit of solidarity and international cooperation alive. Today, one of the greatest challenges in terms of science, technology and graduate education, is to combat regional disparities. It is imperative that the nursing profession develops a relevant body of knowledge and skills to ensure its existence as a science and meet the necessary changes in the social field, recognizing the human complexity in the development of the theoretical basis and the limitations of linear thinking and of fragmented vision to address complex problems.