



PREFACE

v.6 n. 1, Ed. Especial, 2019

The P2P & Innovation Journal is a semi-annual publication that has as its mission to offer a space for reflection and discussion on the most diverse production experiences, especially in view of the character of innovation in the cultural, social and political spheres.

We are delighted to present to our customers this special issue of the journal about Health Information, to be released on the 2nd. National Health Information Forum, organized and realized by ICICT/FIOCRUZ in partnership with IBICT /MCTIC.

This issue of the journal is an initiative and result of the effort of Maria Cristina Guimarães and Cicera Henrique da Silva, from ICICT, and Jorge Calmon Biolchini and me, from IBICT. We understand that dialogue, commitment and partnerships are necessary to strengthen this interdisciplinary field between the sciences of Information and the health sciences.

Conflicts and discussions around public policies, especially the construction of the National Health System and the regulation of supplementary health care, are the main marks of our time. This happens in the context of a decrease in the level of economic activity, with reduction and freezing of public spending.

The articles of this collection are far from being a complete panel of what fits under the umbrella of "information in health". Are a sample of the richness of the field of knowledge. It is like approaching scattered points through the imaginary lines by publishing in the same number of the same journal.

Aderita Ricarda Martins de Sena and Christovam Barcellos present the article "Information on Drought and health: Subsidy for preventive actions". It shows knowledge about the natural process of drought, an extreme and complex climatic event that tends to become a social disaster and a public health problem. The risks of environmental, social and



economic determinants that are accentuated by drought and the impacts on well-being and human health are described.

The authors intend to strengthen the organization and dissemination of information, as well as the development of actions for the health sector. Intersectoral actions are recommended for government and society to act jointly in preventive and risk reduction measures associated with drought, adaptation and resilience to strengthen governmental infrastructure and human development.

"Escorpionism in Rio de Janeiro: Contributions of citizen science to the improvement of health care policies" is the work of Claudio Mauricio Souza and Rosany Bochner. In this article, the authors analyze the scorpionism as a neglected tropical disease from the perspective of citizen science. In Brazil, this problem presents more dynamic growth and expansion in several regions, especially in the northeast and southeast. From the analysis of SINAN, SIM and SIH-SUS identify weaknesses in the information about the deaths resulting from scorpion stings in the state of Rio de Janeiro.

These events began to serve as "Sentinel" for the research. The authors describe the formation of a wide community of dialogues with actors from the places where these problems are relevant and, based on the analysis and comparison of the knowledge, experiences and proposals of this collective research group, they produce support for a proposal to reform the public policy of care. This exercise resulted in practical responses to daily problems and reflections on the possibilities of contributing to this approach in this field of environmental health.

"Repository Datasus: Organization and relevance of open health data for epidemiological surveillance" is the article presented by Pollianna Marys de Souza e Silva and Marynice Medeiros Matos de Autran. The article shows the results of the research objective that analyze whether Datasus repository complies with the principles/criteria recommended by the W3C office Brazil for Government open data.

The authors performed the following procedures: to present the form of organization of Datasus by means of a conceptual map; construct the conceptual map; demonstrate the relevance of Datasus for surveillance and to clarify the relevance of information for surveillance. Conclude which DATASUS complies with the requirements recommended by the W3C for governmental data.

Carla Rocha Pereira, Célia Landmann Szwarcwald and Giseli Nogueira Damacena offer the article "The discrimination of people living with HIV/AIDS at work: a quantitative and qualitative analysis". The authors analyze different aspects related to the discrimination of

HIV seropositive in Brazil in the access and/or work environment. A quantitative (national research) and qualitative analysis, in-depth interviews (legal advice of NGOs/AIDS) and focal group (Health office in the city of Rio De Janeiro) were performed.

The quantitative results indicate that the lower the schooling and income of the respondent, the greater the perception of discrimination. Qualitative research reported direct and indirect discrimination, and those with lower incomes had informal employment and did not prosecute their peers, distinguishing themselves from those who sought legal counsel, who had income and higher education and who sued their employers.

"Production of information on adolescents' access to health services: a local experience in Venezuela" is the article by Henny Luz Heredia-Martínez and Elizabeth Artmann. It is a multiple case all held in three municipalities of the state Nueva Esparta, in which are included 35 establishments, 35 professionals and 246 teenagers.

"The Knowledge Agent: Perspectives in the context of the translation of knowledge in public health" is the article by Juliana Gonçalves Reis. The author presents the knowledge broker as an agent of knowledge to mediate information and communication bidirected to researchers and stakeholders in using the research results.

The author shows the absence of this profile in Brazil and proposes a work agenda focused on 1-design of knowledge ecosystems to ensure the specificity of interlocution with stakeholders; 2-strengthening strategies of collaborative networks; 3-good practices of knowledge mobilization in order to develop, apply and evaluate strategies and methods for knowledge to make a positive difference and 4 – development of competence for the impact of research in order to make the results of research and evaluation of useful data for the lives of people and society.

"The systematic reviews as sources of evidence in health recommendations: The case of breastfeeding and the child's health" is the article by Martha Silvia Martinez-Silveira, Cicera Henrique da Silva and Josué Laguardia. Systematic reviews are a methodologically constructed synthesis based on the original studies that generate scientific evidence for health decisions, but its quality can be used.

The objective of the study is to investigate systematic reviews as sources of scientific evidence of the recommendations on the theme the repercussions of breastfeeding on the child's health. A citation analysis was performed to identify the systematic reviews referenced in the recommendations of international institutions and in Brazil, United States and Canada. They selected 101 recommendations that cited 30 systematic reviews. The revisions are moderate and insufficient quality regarding the theme and the findings.

"The evaluation of health evidence by the population" is an article by Maria Cristiane Barbosa Galvão, Fabio Carmona and Ivan Luiz Marques Ricarte. The authors investigate how the population evaluates the evidence on the health of children and adolescents. They disseminate evidence in health with simple language, focusing on speakers of the Portuguese language, in technological platform and in social media. They analyzed 113 assessments of evidence performed by poll, using a structured questionnaire, as well as 136 assessments from free comments recorded in social media.

The authors affirm that, in social media, the population evaluates the evidence dichotomously, by concordance or disagreement, considering personal experiences. In the assessments collected by structured questionnaire has adherence, but are more detailed. The challenge is to make the health evidence evaluated by other segments of the population, preferentially employing formal evaluation instruments.

Alexssandro da Silva, Paulo Roberto Borges de Souza Júnior, Ana Luiza Braz Peacock, Garibaldi Dantas Gurgel Júnior and James Anthony Falk present their work "Safety culture of patient in hospitals: An integrative Literature review". The study describes the main publications referring to the patient safety culture in hospitals, seeking a better understanding of the researches that use the Hospital Survey on patient safety culture (HSOPSC).

Their study is a bibliographic research of the Integrative literature review type, structured: identification of the theme and selection of the hypothesis or question of research for the elaboration of the integrative review and ends with the presentation of the review/synthesis of knowledge. After searching the Medline database, HSOPSC was used as an instrument for assessing the safety culture of the patient in 94.8% of the publications. The US enhead the list with 56 (30.4% of n = 184) publications, followed by Iran (13).

The authors observe that the publications referring to the patient's safety culture have increased greatly in the international literature and Brazil accompanies this growth tendency, having its peak in 2013, when it was public a resolution of the ANVISA board RDC n ° 36/ANVISA, which establishes actions for the safety of the patient in health services.

"Dissemination of information on health and music in the pediatric hospital context" is the article by Maria Cristiane Barbosa Galvão, Paula Maria Pereira, Fabio Carmona and Ivan Luiz Marques Ricarte. The authors emphasize that many researches have been carried out to verify ways to make pediatric assistance humanized and inclusive.

Thus, the authors want to see if the dissemination of information in health and music in a pediatric hospital, promotes some type of reaction or involvement of the public. The study contemplate different stages of the informational cycle, such as: the selection of information in

health and music; the production of information in health in simple language; the dissemination of information in health and music in Pediatric Hospital page. During the intervention period, 22 health information was disseminated on the hospital page, which reached a total of 19,156 people, and 27 songs that reached a total of 17,914 people.

"Librarians in hospitals: communicative competence and learning", is the article by Clovis Ricardo Montenegro de Lima, Kátia de Oliveira Simões, Márcio da Silva Finamor and Helen Fischer Günther. The authors discuss the work of the librarian in hospitals based on the theory of the communicative action of Jürgen Habermas.

It starts with primary data of 26 librarians working in hospitals. It presents the interactions mediated by language, which require communicative competence, and establishes a relationship between discourse and learning. Communicative action is characterized as a basis for problematization with scientific evidence in hospitals. The collected data indicate that the Librarian professionals recognize the importance of their work in the health team.

However, the communicative competence of librarians cannot be focused solely on the retrieval of information in teams guided by scientific evidence. Librarians are invited to intervene critically. The authors conclude that the librarian is the link between scientific information and daily hospital practices, intensifying and enhancing social and communicative practices and that carrying out work with health information is a way of caring for the patient's health.

Raquel Pavan Braz and Gilson Brito Alves Lima present the article "Thematic instrument for systemic assessments of factors influencing the retention of social volunteers in the health area". The authors propose a managerial instrument thematic that specifies the information to be addressed in the systemic assessments on the dimensions and factors of influence of volunteering in the health area, seeking to understand the issues influencing their retention.

The authors conclude by the existence of 36 thematic factors, organized in four dimensions of influence: individual (sociodemographic, health of the volunteer, previous experience with the disease, experience with volunteering, improvement/ Self-esteem, values, comprehension, protection, career, expectation, conflict); Family (responsibilities, support/support, influence); Social commitment, recognition, support/support, belonging, social change agent) and organizational (infrastructure, services and activities, workload, selection, recruitment, training, human resources, incentives, autonomy, internal communication, interpersonal relationships, organizational support, stressors, follow-up, relationship with the community, External relations).

"What scientific policy can learn from the Official Journal of the Union: An exploratory investigation" is the article by Paulo Eduardo Potyguara Coutinho Marques, Maria Cristina Soares Guimarães, Renato Rocha Souza and Janio Gustavo Barbosa. Science of scientific policy emerges in response to the growing concern with the lack of analytical capacity of the policies that guide the development of science.

The authors expose that the central questions are to try to respond if public investments in the research sector have achieved the expected results. The text launches an exploratory and methodological look on the theme in the Brazilian context, and takes the official Journal of the Union (DOU) as a source of potential data for the analysis of public funding of health research in Brazil, specifically in dengue. The authors consider that there is potential of this data source for quantitative analysis on research with public funding in Brazil.

"Hyperinformation in the digital age: Validation of information in Health", is the article by Mariângela Rebelo Maia and Jorge Calmon de Almeida Biolchini. Their research seeks to show that hyperinformation directly affects the process of validating information, disseminating fake news and the daily lives of people.

In this age of "spectacularized information" the speeches lack sincere commitment to the truthfulness of what is informed. The authors conclude that hyperinformation about health is related to the fragility of informational truthfulness. They recommend filter and font selection.

We hope thus to be contributing to the demarcation of the territory of "Health Information", with borders and values in dispute. There is a working group at ANCIB dedicated to the topic, as well as there are two working groups in ABRASCO that discuss it. It is not worth thinking about hegemony, but in the sum and plurality.

We reaffirm the understanding about the correction of the work group's menu - Information and health from the National Association of Research in Information Science: "Studies of theories, methods, structures and informational processes, in different Health contexts, considered in its scope and complexity. Impact of information, technologies, and innovation on health. Information in health organizations. Information, health and society. Health information policies. Training and training in health information".

The information science is an applied social science, where humanistic approaches emerge. We want to highlight the practical nature of health information, which can always articulate criticism and propositions. It is necessary that the work with information contributes to the development of integrated actions in health, of appropriate technologies, of effective and humanized organizations and of universally accessible systems.

Finally, we want to present the proposition of creating a national network of researchers in Health Information - RENAPIS. It is possible to articulate an autonomous public sphere that brings together researchers from different fields of knowledge, particularly information sciences, focused or interested in Health Information.

An open research network defines its epistemological contours as it lives. This network must have a deep commitment to health as a human and social right, to the construction of the national health system and to the regulation of supplementary health care. A network's agenda is fluid, derived from its ethical and political commitments.

Rio de Janeiro, October 15, 2019

Clóvis Ricardo Montenegro de Lima

Editor