

## **PSYCHOSOMATIC, CHRONIC-DEGENERATIVE DISEASES AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH**

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Chronic-degenerative diseases, psychosomatic diseases and urban violence are some of the examples that constitute today serious aggravations of epidemiological in the Brazilian population. Although communicable diseases, whether endemic or epidemic, are still quite relevant in terms of public health problems, new diseases and even known old ones appear in other environmental and social contexts. The intervention through the health services, find limitations in urban inequalities, social exclusion, migrations, etc, as several authors point out. Identifying vulnerabilities has been a major challenge for health managers, practitioners and researchers in the field.

There is still much to learn about psychosomatic or communicable diseases in the Country, even on those already widely studied, which follow as traditional public health problems. There are many unanswered questions about the control of such diseases.

There are many approaches to the occurrence and spread of disease that enrich the debate. Studies on certain epidemic trends and behaviors try to contribute to the prediction of risk situations. New technologies for the early detection and identification of symptoms and, in other cases, strains of microorganisms, already explain some of the ways of transmission better. Increasingly potent and specific drugs and immunotherapies seem to determine some success in controlling endemic diseases and epidemics in the country. The multidisciplinary approaches transcend the scope of epidemiology and have contributed to the impact of interventions, especially in the field of health education.

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New research has created new delineations in the routines of health services, aiming to incorporate knowledge and access to experiences from other regions. Such a situation has facilitated a greater integration of civil society as co-responsible on the detention of psychosomatic situations and epidemics.

Although they are such fields of research, of varied methodological universes, it is in Public Health that such subjects are better integrated, seeking to privilege the collective and somehow to better accommodate the various knowledges in explaining the health-disease process in society.

Therefore, this issue of the Amadeus Journal publishes articles on cancer, panic syndrome and obesity, for example, situations that are still under discussion, although some cases already present promising research results.

There has been a gradual integration between those managing entities of disease control and surveillance programs, with some research groups, and the latter with services. Is this a sign of greater commitment from researchers with national funding?

One of the modalities that seem to have developed most in the Country is the operational research with the capacity to respond with greater agility to the daily problems that stand out most. Also, the availability of national databases with increasing quality and reliability (SINAN, SIM, SINASC, SIH-SUS, among others) has provided more effective epidemiological diagnoses.

An association between the interests of researchers and those of health services can lead to integrated research projects aligned with the needs of the health services. In this sense, generate manuals of work in the field, which help in the management of diseases by professionals, improving the protocols, facilitating the experience of new solutions and use of technologies appropriate to the daily problems in the Country.

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