

EDITORIAL

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A look at new epistemological possibilities and graduation in Medicine

In another edition of the *Anais da Faculdade de Medicina de Olinda*, we have the opportunity to show the production of more enthusiastic students and teachers every day; not just with an anchored training on scientific bases, but also committed to the ethical and human values of physicians; that is, the training of a new professional for a new time.

In fact, training based on the National Curricular Guidelines proposed for the medical course must be highlighted, which goes beyond a debate that seems disconnected from reality or the whim of a few, ending up looking like a dispute between a reductionist perspective on the traditional and the new. On the contrary, the contextualization between what is taught or researched and the linking of this way of seeing the world to available technologies addresses the most important debate since the 3rd Industrial Revolution, with important repercussions on the way people live, love, and, naturally, how they prepare for entry into the world of work.

The realization that the traditional way of doing science and training for a profession has been exhausted is not a new one. Signs of this exhaustion were evident at least two decades before the beginning of this century, when renowned universities worldwide and governments of developed countries commissioned prominent thinkers to propose alternatives for training in the new century. Even in Brazil, avant-garde thinkers drew attention to the need for a new training model, especially in higher education, such as Darcy Ribeiro and Anísio Teixeira.

However, the development of higher education is strongly influenced by scientific knowledge, which seeks to improve technologies or make their use more accessible to humanity. Therefore, the crisis deepens at this point, as science would reach the beginning of this century without providing answers to serious societal issues, such as the eradication of hunger (despite large parts of the globe dedicated to cultivation), the climate and environmental issue, and in medicine, without an

effective response to so-called neglected diseases.

The result of an immense, decontextualized, and compartmentalized scientific production, leading scientists to reflect on the purpose of their experiments, making a broad discussion of integrated and interdisciplinary research agendas imperative, both internationally and nationally, by non-governmental and governmental organizations.

However, while contemporary science did not rethink the profound paradigmatic crisis in which it was inserted, higher education training was in agony. It is Morin who diagnoses “the student is taught everything at school, except how to think”, and by formalizing his theory of complex thinking, he highlights the competence-based training and the great challenges of contemporary teaching, including the civic challenge (of social responsibility) and the challenge of reforming thinking; the author considers the latter as the biggest challenge.

In Medicine, it could not be different, the paradigmatic crisis represented by the ways of doing science and training, caused important and traditional institutions to sink; generate a large concentration of doctors in large urban centers, especially in developing countries, such as Brazil, that the training would focus on the major problems that make our population sick and die, with serious and negative consequences for humanity.

Thus, the Faculdade de Medicina de Olinda will seek not only to be a new faculty with yet another new Medicine course, but also to offer an innovative one. Our physicians will be able to address the disease and its consequences from both a scientific and a patient-centered perspective by seeking to incorporate therapeutic conduct into the patient’s daily life, including how they live and interact with society. Therefore, nothing is removed from the scientific training necessary for physicians, but the qualities are added to become a human physician: one who feels like people and lives like people. Society will know how to recognize him and, even more, reward him for the great benefits he will bring to society.