



## Editorial

Undoubtedly Brazil has a significant participation in the international scenario regarding scientific publication. In recent years, the Brazilian international scientific representation can be measured in the amount of scientific articles published by Brazilian researchers, as demonstrated in the last editorial written by Dr. Rodrigo Rached. According to recently published data, our country occupies the 13<sup>th</sup> place in number of publications, making it one of the most important countries in the dissemination of knowledge. This achievement is the result of numerous government actions by different agents such as CAPES (Coordination of Improvement of Higher Education Personnel), CNPq (National Council for Scientific and Technological Development), Ministry of Education, Ministry of Science and Technology, FAPs (Foundation for Research Support), among others.

Some of the successful actions have been the strongest incentive to encourage new Masters and PhDs, as well as financial support to fund research. However, a feature that has to be emphasized is the induction, using different instruments, to the diffusion of doctors and research centers in every corner of Brazil, considering that the islands of knowledge rarely have a promising future, because excellence is an effective excellence when it is spread, disseminated. The decentralization of research excellence is a concept that can be extrapolated when we think that the knowledge generated by science will produce, in addition to knowledge and scientific publication, a social gain for those who live around the research center. Therefore, the diffusion of science tends to reduce the social gap in different regions of Brazil.

Given these circumstances, I also see a new challenge at this time. Despite the increase in the number of Brazilian publications, the number of citations, that is, how relevant these studies were directed to the scientific community, still shows that we have a long way to go. It is salutary that researchers, reviewers and editors tackle the difficult task of contributing to scientific development and not merely publish an increasing number of papers, if they have limited chances to be published elsewhere. Specifically in Dentistry, there are numerous studies that show only simple reports or studies validating data already well-established in the literature. Thus, it is necessary that along with this positive jump in quantity, there is a parallel search for quality. In order to achieve this goal, it is necessary for researchers to identify relevant problems, with solid theoretical foundation, enabling the formulation of novel hypotheses, which once proven, will result in knowledge that will add the advancement of knowledge.

The research with rare exceptions was present sovereignly in Postgraduate Institutions in Brazil. In contrast, in developed countries such as South Korea, only 7% of Postgraduate students remain in the Academy. The others are distributed in the companies. Therefore, an integration of policies on science and technology to the industrial policy is essential for companies to be encouraged to incorporate innovation in the production process. Another important step will be the change in culture and policies for patents filed by Brazilian researchers.

So the challenge in our country is to transform science, technology and innovation into a fundamental axis of Brazilian development. This is the path of Brazil, which fortunately found that the development of a solid foundation in education, science and technology represents the rising of an economically developed and socially fair country.

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