

The articles published in this issue of *Trabalho, Educação e Saúde* have largely one thing in common: they focus on the dialogue with health workers, privileged players in increasing the knowledge about the work and training in health in the texts presented here. Despite the different objects that are dealt with, it is based on analyses grounded on the qualitative methods that it is possible to make sense of the discourse of different professionals working in the health field.

In the essay titled *Clinical training and the production of care in health and nursing*, Alcivan Vieira Nunes, Lia Carneiro Silveira, and Túlio Batista Franco propose a discussion on the clinical practice and academic training in nursing based on the theoretical and conceptual references in the field of philosophy, covering ever-present topics that blend subjects involved in health care and academic training, such as relations of power, knowledge, and subjectivity.

In two of the articles that make use of this perspective - *Health education groups: lifelong learning with HIV positive people*, by Audrey Vidal Pereira, Ana Luiza Stiebler Vieira and Antenor Amancio Filho; and *Evaluation of educational activities concerning drug abuse and youth: praxis at work and in life*, Cássia Baldini Soares, Célia Maria Sivalli Campos, Juliana Sette Berto, and Erica Pereira Gomes -, the authors discuss health education practices in areas traversed by bias. In both, the goal is to understand ways to configure relations in health that avoid blaming individuals and that reflect on promoting, preventing, and driving health care in an emancipatory context.

The interactions between the academic sphere and the Health System are highlighted in two articles that discuss training and the work process in health. Juliana Guisard Pereira and Lislaine Aparecida Fracoli, authors of *Teaching-service and Health Surveillance integration: a School District's health workers' perception*; and Rinaldo Henrique Aguilar da Silva, Soraida Sozzi Miguel and Luciana Scapin Teixeira, authors of *Problematization as an active method of teaching and Learning: Pharmacy students in practice settings*, conducting research that shows the need to develop, in an integrated manner, the pedagogical project and the work in primary health care, discussing the place and responsibility not only of the individuals, but also of the institutions in the construction of more consistent processes with the holistic approach to health care.

In *Assessment for Quality Improvements in the Family Health Strategy and professional qualification*, José Mendes da Silva and Antonio Prates Caldeira address the quality of primary health care in the municipality of Montes Claros, state of Minas Gerais, and the relevance of self-assessment through the use of the tool known as AMQ. In the discussion arising from their research, the authors show satisfactory and unsatisfactory aspects of care and discuss the limitations of the study. Insofar as the use of the

self-assessment tool is concerned, they highlight the positive aspects of incorporating it, in particular its training potential, as it provides for the workers' involvement in the reflection on the quality of services and their ability to enhance it.

Paulo Frazão and Paulo Capel Narvai's *Act 11,889/2008: progress or retrogression in Oral Health Technician skills?* positions us historically with regard to the construction of the technician in oral health profession, inquiring, based on a review of documents that are relevant to the regulation of the profession, about the skills that have been attributed to it. At the end of the article, the authors discuss the progress has been made in defining the professional role of these workers.

Understanding the various meanings attributed to the humanization of care is the purpose of the research project that gave rise to the article titled *Humanizing care for hospitalized children: designing the nursing team*, by Ilvana Lima Verde Gomes, Nair Assunta Corso Câmara, Guesa Maria Dantas Lélis, Gilvânia Ferreira Castro Grangeiro, and Maria Salette Bessa Jorge. The results show the authors' concern with the material and subjective dimensions in which care is produced, drawing comprehensive health care to the center of the debate.

The strategies adopted and the commitment to the inclusion of the workers' health care in the primary health care in the municipality of Amparo, state of São Paulo, from 2001 to 2008, are the focus of *The workers' health in primary care: an analysis of a municipal experience*, an account written by Maria Dionísia do Amaral Dias, Grazielle Cristina dos Santos Bertolini, and Aparecida Linhares Pimenta. Among the various learnings brought about by the experience, emphasis is placed on the need for coordination with a network of reference and the standing participation of diverse social actors.

This edition also features an interview with the researcher Danièle Linhart, who addresses how the difficulty of work is in the context of modern businesses and explains processes that have made the relationship between subjectivity and work, a central element in current sociological research, explicit.

In the Reviews section, Helena David analyzes Marcia Valeria Morosini's *Education and work in dispute in the SUS: a training policy for community health workers*, and Fabio Henrique Lopes discusses Vera Portocarrero's *Life sciences: from Canguilhem to Foucault*.

*Angélica Ferreira Fonseca*

*Carla Macedo Martins*

*Isabel Brasil Pereira*