

Since its inception, after the milestone represented by the Ottawa Charter, health actions guided by the promotion of health balance between updating the biomedical discourse and claiming new benchmarks, which cast questions on the ways knowledge is produced and the power that criss-crosses societies. In Jairo Dias de Freitas and Marcelo Firpo Porto's essay titled *For an emancipatory epistemology of health promotion*, which opens issue No. 2 of volume 9 of *Trabalho, Educação e Saúde*, the theoretical concepts proposed by Boaventura de Sousa Santos are linked to Paulo Freire's line of thought seeking to point to possibilities, from a critical viewpoint, of approaching local realities by means of the Freire perspective of combining hope with emancipatory action.

Under this very horizon – of emancipatory education and its connection with health –, Elisangela Pinafo et al. discuss, in *Relationships between educational conceptions and practices in health in the view on a Family Health team*, the results of a survey that seeks to determine how Primary Health Care education concepts and practices coordinate with each other. The results reveal the incorporation of a discourse on valuing the users' knowledge while pointing to practices that conserve characteristics of a convincing mediation that is based on the hierarchical structure of knowledge.

The second article analyzes an experience that involved training health professionals based on the conceptual axis of Paulo Freire's line of thought, which underpins popular education, such as dialogue, hope and awareness. Thus, Juliana Acosta Santorum and Mary Elizabeth Cestari's study titled *Popular education in the practice of training for SUS* attained results that support the authors' claim that popular education helps recover the political nature of training in health, an element that is required to build a SUS that is effectively able interfere with quality of life.

The relationship between performance in SUS and mental health is discussed in two articles, which have very different objects. The first, by Lidiany Alexandre Azevedo, Daniely Ildegardes Brito Tatmatsu and Pedro Henrique Rocha Ribeiro, titled *Training in psychology and the appropriation of the focus on Primary Health Care in Fortaleza, Ceará* and based on an investigation carried out in the field of education, formulates a critique on the gap there is between the health system's needs and the liberal practice, which is still hegemonic in psychology courses. *Characteristics of mental health care in a CAPS from the perspective of the professionals*, by Fernanda Barreto Mielke et al., proposes an assessment of care based on a qualitative methodology and on dialogue with caregivers. Among the various topics, we highlight questions about the role played by the psychosocial care center (CAPS) and the veiled patient reinstitutionalization processes.

Thinking about youth and health based on work was the goal of the two articles that close the articles section. Authored by Sheila Aparecida

Ferreira Lachtim and Cássia Baldini Soares, *Values attributed to work and expectations for the future: how young people position themselves?* underpins the importance of work for young people. With regard to the purpose of work, some respondents see it as a guarantee for the basic forms of survival, while others as a means to personal fulfillment and maturing, a meaning that differs insofar as the modes of social integration in terms of class, young people, and research subjects are concerned.

Cássia Beatriz Batista et al.'s *Violence in health work: analysis of basic health units in Belo Horizonte, Minas Gerais* is based on an interesting diagnosis: violence in health care produces a vicious cycle. It is at the base of the process of pushing workers away from units and, thus, creating barriers to access to care, and reflects, among other factors, on the users' dissatisfaction with the quality of services, which has in access one of its most important components. Through this identification, and based on the results of research that was carried out, the authors suggest ways to address the issue, among which strengthening the health care humanization process and the continuing education policy.

A SUS worker training experience, conducted in Paraíba, is revisited by social actors who lead its implementation in the account titled *Use of active methods in the technical training of community health agents*, by Ivanilda Lacerda Pedrosa et. al. Reading the text allows one to single out issues that have permeated the discussions on the technical training of community health agents and to learn about the political and educational commitment required to institute operating devices that allowed practice and theory, teaching and action, and working and teaching to be blended.

In this issue's interview, Professor José Paulo Netto discusses the possibilities of building true knowledge, one that overcomes segmentation. The main theme is the dialectic conception as the basis for research.

*Trabalho, Educação e Saúde* also features two reviews. Aideivaldo Fernandes de Jesus reflects on Solange L'Abbate's *Direito à saúde: discursos e práticas na construção do SUS (Right to health: discourses and practices in building SUS)*, while Rafaela Teixeira Zorzanelli analyzes Francisco Ortega's *O corpo incerto: corporeidade, tecnologias médicas e cultura contemporânea (Uncertain body: Corporeity, medical technologies and contemporaneous culture)*.

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