

Science is not a neutral knowledge; rather, it is interested, and itself questions its research (Aranha & Martins, 1986). Scientific research results from curiosity and creativity. It is regulated by a set of systematic procedures, based in logical reasoning and the scientific method, in the search for solutions to the problem. Scientific studies and experiments are of great importance, but inherent to the entire work of investigation are the writing and dissemination of the results, allowing the research to be known and recognized by the scientific community. In writing the text, Scientific Writing is used as the form of expression.

The concept of Scientific Writing refers to the production of information relating to the construction of knowledge through investigation; it defends points of view and presents innovation. In projects, dissertations, thesis or reports, Scientific Writing communicates the primary content, based on which the information is summarised. This summarising is expressed, not infrequently, through publication of books, chapters or articles, particularly in journals which can be accessed either physically or virtually in databases. Approximately 37% of Brazilian scientific production is undertaken in journals (Alleoni, 2012). In this way, the boundaries and autonomies are evidenced, and knowledge is updated in the various areas.

Scientific Writing, through communicating and giving visibility to the knowledge acquired in the research, shares through journals the ideas, knowledges and advances obtained. It is not a subjective, over-described, romanticized text, or with emotional emphasis; rather it is something clear, direct, brief and transmitted with rigor.

Scientific Writing has its own rules and is supported in the premises of clarity, coherence, correction and precision. Clear thinking produces clear writing. An author who is secure, confident and knowledgeable does not get lost in her own words and becomes concise. Each phrase must be the product of profound reflection. The logical and harmonious linking of the ideas makes the language scientific. This is informative, is rational, and is based in concrete data, with its own technical terminology. In order to write it is necessary to read a lot and have a good knowledge of the topic in its entirety. Checking the text's spelling and grammar is fundamental; the appropriate and correct structure makes the writing fluid and pleasant (Regan & Pietrobon, 2010).

In nursing training, the student's contact with Scientific Writing must begin as early as possible, as it is considered to be one of the most difficult stages in the process of the investigation. It is, on most occasions, the beginning of the path to a production which complies with outstanding scientific standards.

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