



Neutrosophy and Health Sciences: a necessary alliance**Neutrosofía y Ciencias de la Salud: una alianza necesaria****Neutrosopia e Ciências da Saúde: uma aliança necessária**Alfredo Pardo-Fernández^{1*} , Yamilé Rodríguez-Sotomayor¹ ¹ Universidad de Ciencias Médicas de Guantánamo. Guantánamo, Cuba.*Corresponding to: pardo@infomed.sld.cu**Received: 19-01-2023 Accepted: 20-01-2023 Published: 20-01-2023****How to cite this article:**Pardo-Fernández A, Rodríguez-Sotomayor Y. Neutrosophy and Health Sciences: a necessary alliance. Rev Inf Cient. 2023; 102:4114. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.7554477>

Dear Editor:

The Universidad de Ciencias Médicas de Guantánamo (UCMGT) received on October 28, 2022, from PhD. Jesús Estupiñán Ricardo, co-founder and current vice president of the Asociación Latinoamericana de Ciencias Neutrosóficas (Latin American Association of Neutrosophic Sciences), the membership certificate plate as full member of the aforementioned non-governmental organization based in Guayaquil, Ecuador. To honor this special moment, the authors of this letter decided to reflect on the Neutrosophy's essence and its relationship with Health Sciences.

In the late 1980s, the Romanian philosopher and mathematics professor Florentin Smarandache became interested in the study of neutralities as part of dialectical discussions, specifically related to the relationship between the laws of thought.⁽¹⁾

There are immovable, mechanistic and dogmatic laws in formal logic. According to these conditions, in the law of identity, each thing is only identical with itself: what it is, it is; what it is not, it is not ("A is A" and "Non-A is Non-A"). In the law of contradiction, "A" will never be "Non-A"; in other words, two contradictory propositions cannot be true at the same time. On the other hand, the law of excluded middle is based on two contradictory judgments, one is true - the other false, a third one is not admitted.

On the other hand, the reasoning elements in dialectical logic are usually different. Dialectical reasoning is always resulting from deliberation and contrasting aspects, hence the need to choose or decide on the basis of a system with an infinite number of variables that depend on the context in which they exist and were created.⁽²⁾

As it is evident, Neutrosophy is a dialectical logic reasoning developed by Leibniz, Kant, Hegel and Marx. The basis of this new branch of Philosophy is based on negation of formal logic, mainly on the law of the excluded middle. This logic of inclusion places the excluded middle in a level of reality in which opponents can coexist together.

All this reasoning aspects open the gate to an important way of conciliation, talk, tolerance, negotiation and peace. From this point of view, any defined positions are not irreconcilable: for instance, Einstein's reasoning does not deny Newton's nor surpasses it; they are just two valid visions to focus on the macrobodies and microparticles single truth.

The same approach can be seen in the field of public health between the concepts of health and disease, both holding positions that are not irreconcilable; one is not the opposite of the other as many refer. Transferring the conflict to a different context outside the traditional sphere in order to achieve a vision in which both positions can coexist, it gets plain obvious that health and disease are inseparable concepts, not constituting one the opposite of the other, therefore the logic of inclusion of different parts is inherent with the concept of the complexity in public health and its determinants at the different levels of reality.⁽³⁾

Neutrosophy in the field of public health allows critically analyzing a dialectical conflict accumulated throughout history, focused on the false paradigm of defining health as the opposite of illness and not facing them as two complemented moments; illness is a state of health itself. It means finding out in this new science a way of reasoning to focalize the ideas that emerge from the systematic relations tightly interwoven between health determinants, and also connect the processes analyzed in totality, summarized in two essential dialectical moments that complemented and interrelated themselves: health and illness. Both concepts act as generators of different states of health that reach different levels.

Health shows the truth of life; it is a fundamental quality on the human being, which is expressed in each of its four dimensions (biological, ecological, social and spiritual) and defines the human nature. The knowledge needed in order to understand the complexity of the health-illness concept lies in the Neutrosophy, and it must come from the dialogue and conciliation between life, social and behavioral sciences. Progressing in the knowledge of these fields has a transdisciplinary approach, based on the transformational capacity provided by this new science, which conceives that in order to be, it is necessary to know and know how to do, becoming a healthy way of coexistence.



Neutrosophy and Health Sciences presuppose the unity of the transdisciplinary cognitive activity, held in the transforming action of science from the point of view of valuation and interactive communication, as a form to solve problems from commitment and flexibility, transcendence, peace and love for human beings.

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Conflict of interest:

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

Funding:

Authors received no funding.

