

Social capital and MS

Saúl Reyes

Clinical training fellow

The Royal London Hospital

Queen Mary University of London

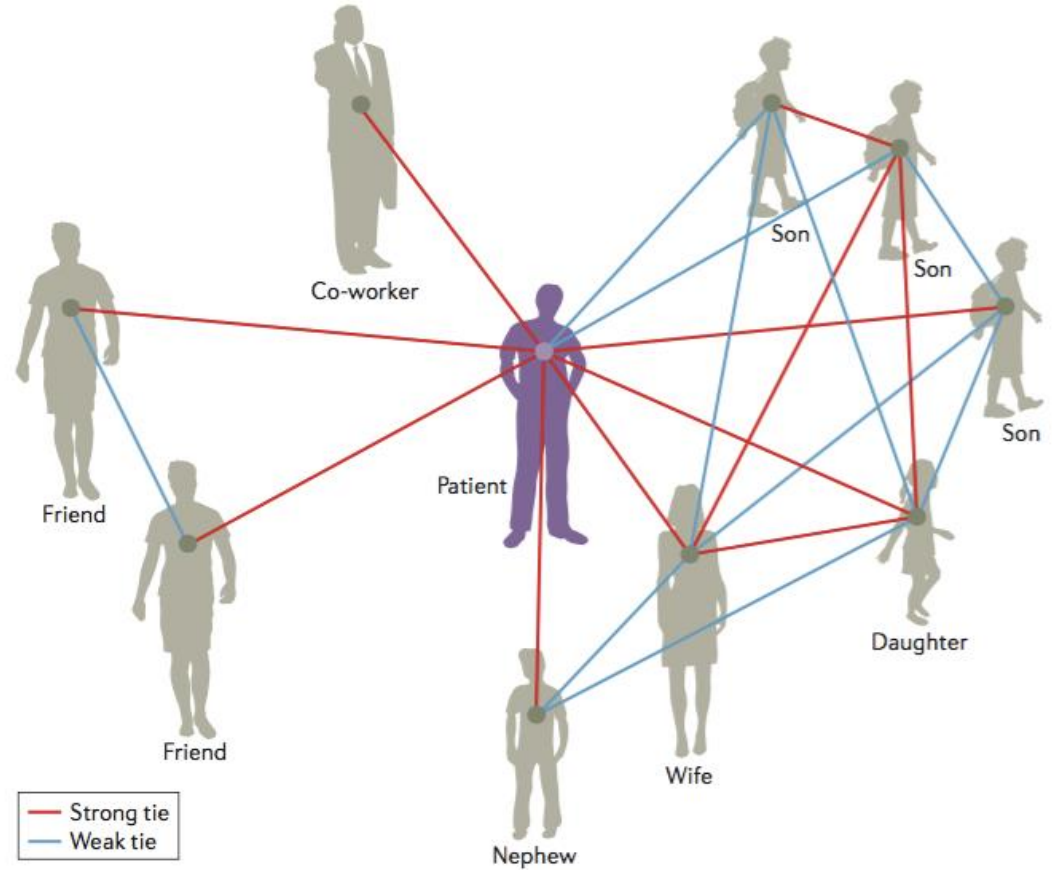
London, U.K.



What is Social Capital?

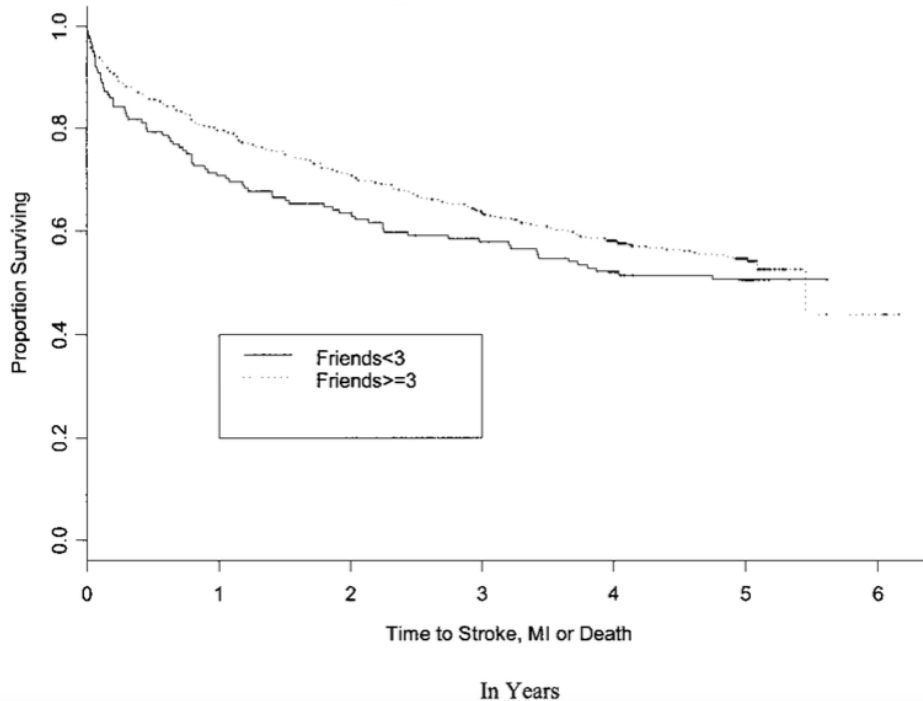
- Resources derived from the social interaction between individuals and groups:
 - Networks.
 - Organizations.
 - Social trust within a community.
 - Norms of reciprocity.

Social capital and neurological conditions

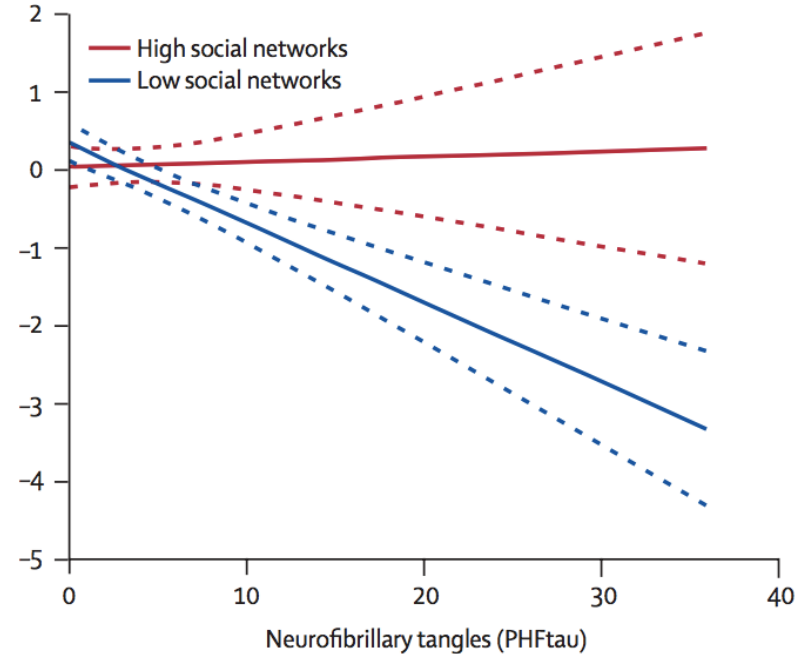


Social networks

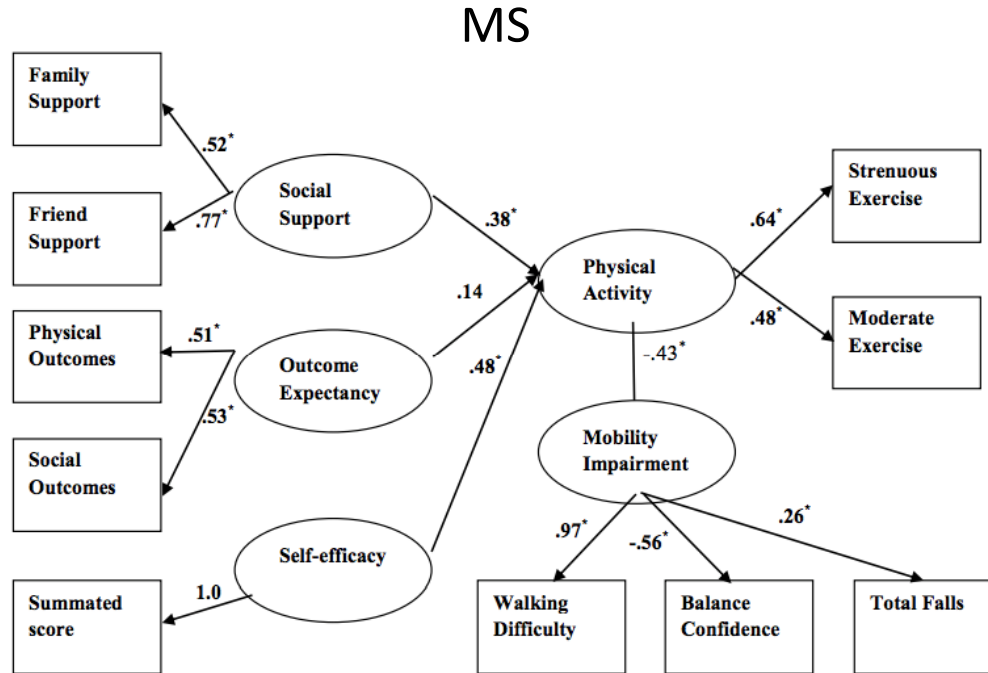
Stroke



AD



Social networks \neq Social Capital



Note: * $p < .05$

Figure 1: Model with path coefficients of the association among social cognitive factors,

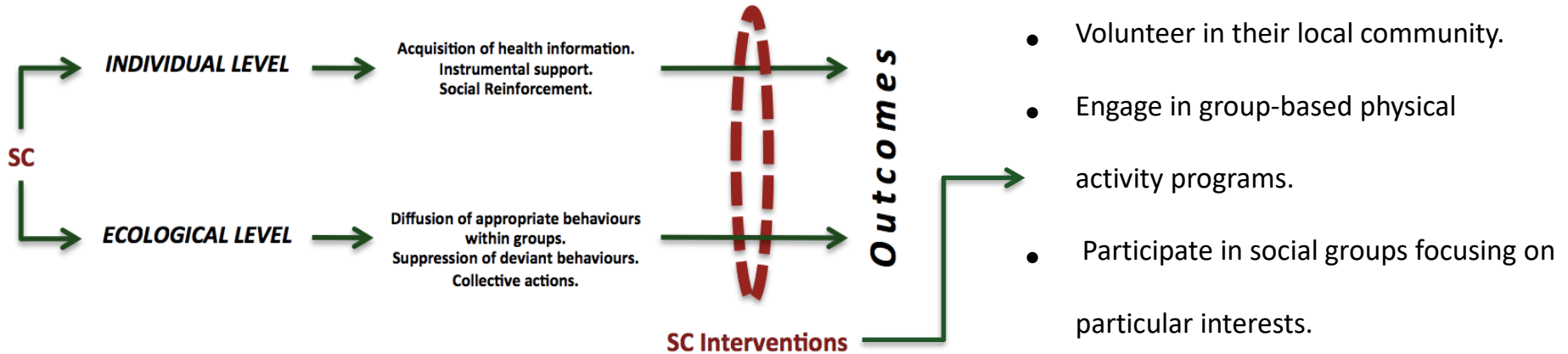
Social capital and MS

- Groups and networks.
- Trust and solidarity.
- Collective action and cooperation.
- Information and communication.
- Social cohesion and inclusion.
- Civic engagement.

Table 3. Effect of demographic and clinical variables and social capital dimensions on combined constructs of physical and physiological health of quality of life using backward multiple linear regression model

	Residual variables in final model	Standardized B	p-value
Combined dimension of physical health	<i>Constant</i>		0.08
	Education Status	0.24	0.06
	Duration of disease	-0.25	0.05
	Comorbid disease	0.32	0.02*
	Ownership of a house	-0.27	0.06
	Corticosteroids consumption	0.37	0.01*
	Social cohesion and inclusion	0.25	0.09
	Empowerment and political action	0.23	0.09
	<i>Variable</i>	Standardized B	p-value
Combined dimension of psychological health	<i>Constant</i>		0.82
	Groups and networks	0.38	0.02*
	Collective action and cooperation	-0.53	0.01*
	Empowerment and political action	0.50	0.01*
	Comorbid disease	0.45	0.00*
	Unusual treatment other than conventional medicine	-0.33	0.03*

Implications for the neurologist



Social capital and MS

- SC is an integral part of medical care.
- The role of SC in MS is just beginning to be explored.
- Future → Quality of life and health-related outcomes.
- SC interventions.