Comparative study of the level of social capital in first time AMI and control group

Abstract

Goal and Background: In the recent years, the concept of social capital has been introduced in the public health literature. The relationship between social capital and health has been studied intensively. Social capital is regarded as an asset for the individual and collective production of well-being. In this study, the comparative study of the level of social capital in first time AMI (Acute Myocardial Infarction) and control group has been investigation.

Methodology: This study is a case control study including 150 patients of the acute myocardial infarction and the control group was detected 150 members of surgical patients as the control group. The measurement tool of social capital was questionnaire form. The social capital’s items including as social participation and trust was asked in the questionnaire form. Base on individual answers the social participation and trust in the case and the control groups were analyzed separately and simultaneously. The statistics results were analyzed using SPSS software.

Results: This study showed that the social capital was low in both groups. (high social capital was totally 27.5%). Moreover, the social capital in the case group was lower than the control group (high social capital in the case group was 23% and in the control group was 59%). The high participation in the case group and the control group were 34.7% and 55% respectively. Also, the high trust in the case group and control group were 36.9 % and 63.1 % respectively.

Conclusion: In this study, low social capital (low participation and low trust) and miniaturization of community (high participation and low trust) were observed in association with AIM.

Keywords: cardiovascular disease: first time acute myocardial infarction: social capital: social participation: trust