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Influence of social relationship domains and their combinations on incident dementia: a prospective cohort study

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► Additional material is published online only. To view please visit the journal online (<http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/jech-2017-209811>).

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Received 2 August 2017

Revised 17 October 2017

Accepted 18 October 2017

Published Online First

31 October 2017

ABSTRACT

Background Social relationships consist of mutually related but distinct dimensions. It remains unclear how these domains independently contribute to incident dementia. This large-scale, prospective cohort study examines associations between the social relationship domains as well as their combinations and incident dementia among community-dwelling older adults.

Methods We analysed data from 13 984 community-dwelling adults aged 65+ without long-term care needs living in Aichi prefecture in Japan. Incident dementia was assessed based on the Long-term Care Insurance records, followed for 3436 days from the baseline survey conducted in 2003. Three social relationships domains (social support, social networks and social activities) were further divided into a total of eight subdomains. A social relationship diversity score was calculated using the social relationship domains which were significantly related to incident dementia.

Results A Cox proportional hazards model showed that being married, exchanging support with family members, having contact with friends, participating in community groups and engaging in paid work were related to a lower likelihood of developing incident dementia, controlling for covariates and other social relationship domains. The diversity scores, ranging from 0 to 5, were linearly associated with incident dementia ($p < 0.001$), and those who scored highest were 46% less likely to develop incident dementia compared with those in the lowest category.

Conclusions Our findings revealed five social relationship subdomains which were negatively related to incident dementia, suggesting that dementia may potentially be prevented by enhancing these social relationships. Future studies should examine independent pathways between each social relationship domain and incident dementia.

INTRODUCTION

Dementia is a major disease burden among older adults which threatens an individual's independence, imposes a serious caregiving burden on family caregivers and increases social care costs in the community.¹ Because there is no established treatment to cure dementia, prevention is an important issue in ageing societies.

Social relationships and other modifiable risk/protective factors such as lifestyle-related diseases, smoking and physical and leisure activities can also contribute to dementia prevention.^{2,3} However, further research is necessary to establish dementia

prevention schemes, particularly those focusing on social relationship enrichment.² Social relationships have been diversely defined; some studies only include interpersonal networks with others. In other studies, social relationships refer to connections between individuals and their social environment.⁴ The latter typically consist of several mutually related and distinct dimensions: a qualitative (or functional) dimension of social support and a quantitative (or structural) dimension of social integration,⁴ which include both social networks and engagement in social activities, such as participation in groups or paid/unpaid work.⁵ These social relationship domains can be further classified into subdimensions. For instance, social networks and support might be subdivided by the nature of the relationships, such as whether they involve family members, relatives or friends,⁶ while social activities might be subdivided based on where the activities take place, such as community-related or work-related activities. Social relationships are known to protect older adults against health problems by improving health behaviour (eg, smoking cessation), increasing psychological resources (eg, self-efficacy) and ameliorating physiological function (eg, immune system).⁷

Regarding incident dementia or cognitive decline, recent epidemiological studies have reported associations with social networks,^{8–10} social activities,^{9,11–14} and less consistently, social support.¹⁵ Other studies also showed that diverse social relationship engagement rather than dense participation in one specific social relationship can reduce the risk of cognitive decline or incident dementia.^{5,16–19} However, each social relationship factor's independent contribution to incident dementia remains unclear despite the usefulness of this information for future intervention programmes or for motivating older adults to stay active in their communities. Most of the studies have not fully considered differences and similarities in the social relationship domains. To examine the relative importance of or independent pathways to incident dementia, it is important to compare the associations between each social relationship factor and incident dementia in the same analytic model.^{20–22}

Several studies have succeeded in demonstrating associations between specific social relationship factors and cognitive decline, even after adjusting for other social relationship domains.^{6,20,23–25} These findings suggest the need for further longitudinal studies which use larger sample sizes, look



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To cite: Saito T, Murata C, Saito M, et al. *J Epidemiol Community Health* 2018;**72**:7–12.

at combinations of these potentially protective social relationships and include non-Western countries. Particularly in Asian countries where a rapid increase in the number of people with dementia has been observed,²⁶ associations between social relationships and health could be different from those in Western countries.¹¹

In this study, we aim to examine the relationships between a variety of social relationship variables and their combinations and incident dementia in older Japanese adults.

METHODS

Study sample

Data were drawn from the Aichi Gerontological Evaluation Study prospective cohort, which is part of the Japan Gerontological Evaluation Study project. The primary aim of this ongoing project is to clarify the social determinants of health in community-dwelling older adults. A total of 33 152 respondents who were 65 years or older, functionally independent and not eligible for Long-term Care Insurance (LTCI) benefits were selected using random sampling from six relatively large-scale municipalities and complete enumeration from four small-scale municipalities in Aichi prefecture, located in Central Japan. The self-administered questionnaire survey was conducted in October 2003 with a response rate of 52.1%, which was higher than or comparable to that of other similar surveys.²⁷ After excluding respondents who could not be identified in the LTCI records because of a lack of basic information, 15 313 respondents were linked to the LTCI records dataset, which includes follow-up from the date of incident dementia for 3436 days (9.4 years) from 1 November 2003. The details of the survey are available elsewhere.²⁸

In this study, respondents who had basic activities of daily living (BADL) disabilities or provided no BADL information at baseline ($n=1225$) and those who experienced incident dementia within 1 year from the baseline ($n=104$) were excluded to avoid the possibility of reverse causation that a possible preclinical cognitive decline in the majority of such respondents may lead to withdrawal from social relationships.¹⁰ The final sample for analysis consisted of data from 13 984 respondents (see online supplementary figure S1).

MEASUREMENTS

Outcome variable

In this study, incident dementia was assessed based on the LTCI records. The Degree of Autonomy in the Daily Lives of Elderly Individuals with Dementia Scale, developed by the Ministry of Health and Welfare (now the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan), measures the degree of interference in one's ability to perform daily living activities because of symptoms, behaviours or communication difficulties caused by dementia on a scale which is scored as 0 or I to IV.²⁹ This scale was validated by demonstrating its high correlation with the Mini Mental State Evaluation (MMSE; $r=-0.74$)³⁰ and its accordance with the Clinical Dementia Rating (CDR).³¹ Under the LTCI, assessments to determine the care-need levels of older adults were conducted through both home visit interviews by a trained healthcare professional and an examination by a primary physician, who almost always used the scale referenced above. In this study, we considered level II or above (a state in which a subject at least manifests some symptoms, behaviours or communication difficulties which may hinder daily activities) to indicate dementia, as described in previous studies.^{32 33}

Explanatory variables

Social networks, social support and social activity variables were assessed as social relationship variables. We assessed marital status, contact with relatives and contact with friends as social network variables. All variables were dichotomised as present or absent. Marital status was dichotomised as married/bereaved, divorced, separated or never married. Social support variables were assessed based on answers to four questions: 'Do you have someone who looks after you when you are sick and confined to bed for a few days?' 'Do you look after someone when he/she is sick and confined to a bed for a few days?' 'Do you have someone to listen to your concerns or complaints?' 'Do you listen to someone's concerns and complaints?' We assessed these items for each co-resident family member/relative/friend and neighbour and regarded the subjects as having some social support exchanges in each category if they answered 'yes' to at least one among the four questions. For older Japanese adults, co-residence with an adult child, often accompanied by the child's spouse and children, is not unusual³⁴; therefore, familial support reflects support from both spouses and other co-resident family members. Social activity variables were assessed in terms of participating in any type of community group (eg, sports groups, local associations or other groups) and engagement in any kind of paid work. Having cohabitants (considered a social network indicator) was excluded from this study because it is highly correlated with social support exchange with co-resident family members ($r>0.6$).

Covariates

We included diabetes, stroke, depression, subjective cognitive impairment (SCI), instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs), physical activity, leisure activity, education, household income, gender and age as possible confounders.^{13 17} Diabetes and stroke were assessed by asking respondents if they had been diagnosed with these illnesses. Depression was assessed with a 15-item version of the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS)³⁵ and dichotomised ($<5/\geq 5$). SCI was measured with one item which asked if the respondents often perceived themselves confusing times and places. As no standardised question for measuring SCI exists to the best of our knowledge, we conducted a preparatory analysis and confirmed a significant association between SCI and both incident dementia and social relationship factors. To consider other dimensions of early cognitive decline, we assessed IADLs, which are known to be impacted in the event of such a decline.³⁶ IADLs were assessed with a five-item subscale from the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Gerontology Higher Competence Scale, for which validity and reliability were confirmed.³⁷ Scores were dichotomised and respondents were grouped based on whether they had any difficulty on at least one item. As we did not assess physical activities directly, habitual walking³⁸ was assessed instead and considered to be engaged in if they walked 30 min or longer per day. Leisure activity was assessed by asking if they had any hobbies. Years of education ($<10/\geq 10$), equivalised household income (low/middle/high), gender (male/female) and age (65–69, 70–74, 75–79, 80–84 and ≥ 85 years) were also assessed. Although studies have shown that tobacco consumption could elevate the risk of dementia,^{2 3} we did not examine this due to a high correlation with gender ($r>0.6$).

Analysis

All variables included missing data except for outcome, age and gender. The highest rate of missing data was 17.8% observed for household income, and a total of 45.2% of the analysed

data had a missing score for at least one study variable. Therefore, we performed a multiple imputation by chained equations, assuming the data were missing at random.³⁹ We generated 20 datasets, analysed them separately and pooled the estimates and SEs applying Rubin's rules.⁴⁰ Respondents who were lost in follow-up due to death or relocation before incident dementia were censored.

Using the imputed data, a Cox proportional hazards model was employed to examine the association between social relationship variables and incident dementia. In model 1, we examined a crude HR for each social relationship variable, followed by model 2, which examined an HR for each social relationship variable controlling for covariates. In model 3, all social relationship variables were entered simultaneously with all covariates. Following these models, we examined the cumulative risk reduction for incident dementia by engaging in diverse social relationships. We generated a social relationship engagement score by adding the number of social relationship variables in which respondents were engaged. The variables were selected according to the significance of their relationships with the outcome in model 3. Both trend test and departure from linear trend were examined. Additionally, we conducted a series of sensitivity analyses: we examined the effect modification by gender, GDS, SCI and IADLs to confirm whether the association between a social relationship variable and incident dementia differed by gender or by the presence of health risks which could result in withdrawal from social relationships. Similarly, we conducted analyses excluding respondents who developed incident dementia within 2 or 3 years, respectively, to confirm whether such reverse causality exists. We confirmed in advance that correlation coefficients among social relationship variables and covariates did not exceed 0.4 and checked the proportional hazard assumption, first graphically and then by checking Schoenfeld residuals. The significance level was set at $p < 0.05$ in all analyses using SPSS V.22.0J.

RESULTS

The average follow-up days were 2878.3, with 2131 cases (15.2%) developing dementia during the follow-up period. **Table 1** shows the characteristics of the respondents; the mean age was 72.6, and 50.9% were women. Over 80% of the respondents were independent with their IADLs.

Table 2 shows the association between social relationship variables and incident dementia. In model 1, all eight social relationship variables were significantly related to incident dementia, with an 8%–50% risk reduction among respondents having each of these social relationships. In model 2, which controlled for covariates, the HR for all social relationship variables was closer to 1.0. In model 3, controlling for other social relationship variables in addition to the covariates, respondents who had contact with friends and/or were married, participating in community groups, engaging in paid work and exchanging support with their family members were 11%–17% less likely to develop incident dementia. The inter-relationships among social relationship variables (see online supplementary table S1) partially explained the significant association between contact with relatives and incident dementia. Relationships between covariates and outcomes in model 3 are shown in online supplementary table S2.

Finally, we produced a cumulative score of these five variables (yes=1; no=0) to examine the association between diverse social relationship engagement and incident dementia. Cronbach's alpha for these five items was 0.40. We found that respondents who scored 2 ($n=2460$), 3 ($n=3833$), 4 ($n=4980$)

Table 1 Characteristics of study sample

Variables	Categories	N (%)	% onset
Age	65–69	5097 (36.4)	5.0
	70–74	4182 (29.9)	11.9
	75–79	2850 (20.4)	23.6
	80–84	1302 (9.3)	35.3
	≥85	553 (4.0)	44.7
Gender	Male	6860 (49.1)	13.3
	Female	7124 (50.9)	17.1
Education	<10	8326 (59.5)	16.5
	≥10	5658 (40.5)	13.3
Household income	Low	5848 (41.8)	16.9
	Middle	6444 (46.1)	13.7
	High	1693 (12.1)	15.6
Geriatric Depression Scale	<5	9833 (70.3)	13.0
	≥5	4151 (29.7)	20.5
Subjective cognitive complaint	Yes	2072 (14.8)	26.2
	No	11913 (85.2)	13.3
Instrumental activities of daily living	Independent	11268 (80.6)	12.8
	Dependent	2716 (19.4)	25.2
Stroke	Yes	232 (1.7)	25.7
	No	13752 (98.3)	15.1
Diabetes	Yes	1616 (11.6)	18.1
	No	12368 (88.4)	14.9
Daily walking time (min)	≥30	9040 (64.6)	14.4
	<30	4945 (35.4)	16.8
Hobby	Yes	10762 (77.0)	13.4
	No	3222 (23.0)	21.4

Imputed data are used.

or 5 ($n=1818$) were 14%, 25%, 35% or 46% less likely to develop incident dementia compared with those who scored 0 or 1 ($n=893$), respectively, controlling for the covariates. A significant dose–response relationship was also observed with regard to the association between the combined score and incident dementia (trend $p < 0.001$; **figure 1**). Baseline characteristics according to the cumulative score groups are shown in online supplementary table S3.

Additionally, we observed almost no effect modification by gender, GDS, SCI or IADLs, except for an interaction of being married by gender ($p=0.001$), indicating that the association between having a spouse and incident dementia was stronger in men (see online supplementary table S4). Even when we excluded the cases of incident dementia within 2 and 3 years from the analysis, the results were, in general, similar to our initial analysis, which excluded respondents with dementia onset within 1 year. However, the risk reduction by being married (HR 0.96, 95% CI 0.85 to 1.08), group participation (HR 0.91, 95% CI 0.82 to 1.02) and work engagement (HR 0.91, 95% CI 0.80 to 1.04) shrank when we excluded the respondents with ≤3-year dementia incidence (see online supplementary table S5).

DISCUSSION

We examined the association between multiple social relationship domains and incident dementia using data from community-dwelling, healthy older adults. The findings of this study showed that being married, having support exchanges with co-resident family members, having contact with friends,

Table 2 Cox proportional hazards model estimating the association between social relationship variables and incident dementia

Variables	Categories	Model 1*	Model 2†	Model 3‡
	(n, %)	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)	HR (95% CI)
Married	Yes (10 232, 73.2)	0.50 (0.46 to 0.54)	0.85 (0.76 to 0.94)	0.88 (0.79 to 0.99)
Contact (relatives)	Yes (12 990, 92.9)	0.74 (0.64 to 0.87)	0.85 (0.73 to 1.00)	0.89 (0.76 to 1.05)
Contact (friends)	Yes (12 291, 87.9)	0.55 (0.49 to 0.62)	0.78 (0.69 to 0.88)	0.83 (0.73 to 0.94)
Group participation	Yes (8671, 62.0)	0.61 (0.56 to 0.67)	0.85 (0.77 to 0.94)	0.89 (0.80 to 0.98)
Work engagement	Yes (3480, 24.9)	0.52 (0.47 to 0.59)	0.85 (0.76 to 0.97)	0.88 (0.77 to 0.99)
Support (family)	Yes (11 507, 82.3)	0.68 (0.62 to 0.75)	0.84 (0.76 to 0.94)	0.88 (0.79 to 0.99)
Support (relatives)	Yes (7372, 52.7)	0.92 (0.84 to 1.00)	1.02 (0.93 to 1.11)	1.03 (0.95 to 1.13)
Support (friends)	Yes (6121, 43.8)	0.75 (0.69 to 0.82)	0.96 (0.87 to 1.05)	0.98 (0.89 to 1.08)

*Unadjusted model.

†Association with each social variable and incident dementia is estimated. All covariates (age, gender, education, household income, Geriatric Depression Scale, subjective cognitive complaints, instrumental activities of daily living, stroke, diabetes, daily walking time and hobbies) are adjusted.

‡All social variables are simultaneously entered into the model with all covariates.

participating in community groups and engaging in paid work were negatively related to incident dementia. This study supports the findings of a meta-analytic study based on 19 longitudinal studies²² in relation to social activity participation and social networks. Furthermore, our findings suggest that social relationship factors may have distinct mechanisms in incident dementia or cognitive decline.^{17 21 24}

Although mechanisms which intervene between social relationship factors and incident dementia remain unclear, several pathways could exist. First, cognitive stimulation through social relationship engagement may delay incident dementia.¹⁷ Engagement in jobs or group activities which require high cognitive skills could reduce the risk of incident dementia.¹⁴ Effective communication with others could also stimulate cognition through recalling shared experiences or solving problems.²⁴ This engagement may also help older adults maintain their cognitive abilities even with the presence of severe disease pathology (ie, cognitive reserve hypothesis).¹⁷

The second possible pathway is that rich social relationships may enhance a healthy lifestyle through easier access to health

information and more social control to restrict undesirable health-related behaviours.⁷ In particular, the presence of a spouse is a well-known resource for health because of the social support and control over health behaviours.⁴¹ Because the findings of this study show a significant association between the presence of a spouse and incident dementia, even when adjusting for social support, it is possible that marital control may work to restrict undesirable health behaviours.

Third, effective stress management through rich social relationships may mitigate harmful stress nervous system responses.^{16 20} Social support is a well-known buffer against the negative effects of stress on health.⁴ In this study, relationships with family had a significant association with incident dementia, which is supported by the findings from Asian¹⁵ as well as Mediterranean countries.²³ This suggests the possible importance of familial support, particularly in countries where a familism tradition exists.

However, unfortunately, these possibilities remain hypothetical because we could not demonstrate which pathways exist between social relationship factors and incident dementia. Further studies should examine the detailed pathways to incident dementia by considering physiological indicators, accessibility to health information and factors reflecting cognitive stimulation.

Additionally, this study shows that the aggregated score of the social relationship factors had a negative and linear relationship with incident dementia, which could also support the theory that each social relationship factor made an independent contribution to incident dementia. In this study, people with the highest social relationship diversity score were 46% less likely to develop onset dementia compared with those with the lowest score. Several studies also showed similar findings for a protective association between diverse social relationships and incident dementia,^{17 18} with a 37%–57% risk reduction, although they did not measure identical social relationship variables and outcomes. These findings suggest that diverse social relationship engagement could be a promising intervention scheme for the prevention of dementia, similar to other more established modifiable risk factors such as diabetes mellitus, midlife hypertension, smoking or physical inactivity.³

We demonstrated a negative association between several social relationship domains and incident dementia by comparing them in an identical dataset. Our study sample exceeded 13 000 cases, which was another advantage. Most studies on the association between social relationships and cognitive decline used much smaller samples, which could

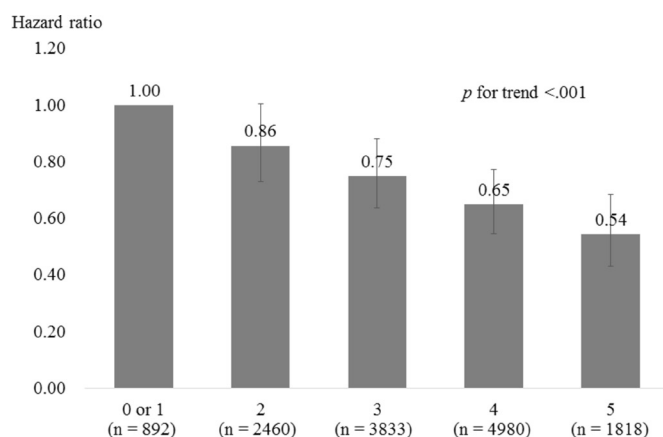


Figure 1 Hazard risks for incident dementia by diverse social relationship engagement score. The scores are calculated by adding the number of selected social relationship variables in which respondents engaged. The five social relationship variables are selected according to model 3: married, contact with friends, group participation, work engagement and social support exchanges with family. All covariates (age, gender, education, household income, Geriatric Depression Scale, subjective cognitive complaints, instrumental activities of daily living, stroke, diabetes, daily walking time and hobbies) are adjusted.

be a reason for inconsistency in the findings. In addition, we showed the cumulative advantage of diverse social relationship engagement in preventing dementia.

At the same time, we must discuss several limitations to this study. First, we assessed incident dementia using the LTCI dataset, rather than a clinical diagnosis of dementia. This might cause misclassification to some degree. However, the LTCI dementia scale criteria is validated in accordance with the scores of the MMSE³⁰ or the CDR.³¹ The scale is also nationally standardised and rarely suffers from self-response bias. Second, we assessed social relationship variables and covariates only at the baseline. Therefore, we could neither examine changes in social relationship engagement levels over time nor confirm causal relationships between social relationship factors and covariates. Our study used a sample of healthy older adults; we excluded those with BADL disabilities at baseline and those who developed incident dementia within a year; we controlled for multiple health dimensions and other covariates; and we confirmed no statistical effect modification by the health covariates. However, we cannot deny the possibility of reverse causation. For instance, our sensitivity analysis revealed that the HRs for group participation and work engagement were similar but slightly closer to 1.0 than those in our initial analysis when we excluded respondents with early dementia onset. Further studies should replicate the findings of this study using an intervention design or, at the very least, using long-term panel data with multiple survey times. Third, it is possible that our measurement of social relationship variables is not enough to comprehensively assess the social relationships of individuals. For instance, the qualitative nature of social support (eg, positive/negative dimensions), which we did not assess but which could be related to health,⁴² may be worth examining in future studies.

In conclusion, this study revealed five social relationship subdomains which were negatively related to incident dementia using a large-scale prospective cohort study. Additional analysis showed that respondents engaging in these five

domains was less likely to develop dementia by almost 50%. Adequate support programmes to enhance social networks with friends and neighbours and participation in social activities could potentially prevent dementia in older adults who desire social relationships but do not have such opportunities, particularly unmarried adults or those lacking familial ties.

Acknowledgements The authors thank Professor Kenta Murotani for his statistical advice and the JAGES group members for their helpful suggestions.

Contributors All authors contributed to the conception and design of this study. Data collection was primarily conducted by KK. Analyses were performed by TS and supported by CM and MS. TS prepared the initial manuscript and CM, MS, TT and KK significantly contributed to revising it. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding This study was supported by the MEXT-Supported Program for the Strategic Research Foundation at Private Universities (2009–2013), Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI) (23243070, 18390200, 25713027 and 16KT0014) and grants (24-17 and 27-18) from the National Center for Gerontology and Geriatrics.

Competing interests None declared.

Ethics approval The study protocol and informed consent procedure were approved by the Nihon Fukushi University Ethics Committee. The study was conducted in compliance with the Declaration of Helsinki.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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What is already known on this subject

- ▶ Studies suggest that social relationships can potentially protect against cognitive decline or incident dementia.
- ▶ Specific dimensions of social relationships, such as social networks, social activity participation or social support, were shown to be negatively related to incident dementia; however, a majority of studies did not consider their mutual relationships in the analysis.

What this study adds

- ▶ This study reveals the five social relationship subdomains which were related to incident dementia: being married, having support exchanges with co-resident family members, making contact with friends, participating in community groups and engaging in paid work.
- ▶ This study also shows that engaging in diverse social relationships were less likely to develop incident dementia by almost 50%.
- ▶ These findings suggest the potential for enhancing social relationships to prevent dementia in older adults who desire social relationships, particularly for those lacking familial ties.

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