

# Working characteristics and cardiovascular disease risk

What are the relationships?

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#### **Background**

- Employment is a key determinant of health and well-being
  - Large proportion of incapacity benefit for mental health
    - "Working for a healthier tomorrow"

C. Black (2008, TSO, London)

- Physical health:
  - health selection

#### Working conditions

- Psychosocial work stress (low job control; job strain)
- Shift (night) work
- Length of working hours
- Atypical hours (evening, weekends)

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#### **Background**

- Shift work:
  - •HSE 2007: 3.5 million shift workers in UK
  - Employment outside standard hours (mon-fri, 7am-6pm)
  - •Focus on night work, little on evening or weekend.
- Night workers:
  - Sleep disturbances
  - Gastrointestinal complaints
  - 40% increased risk of coronary heart disease (Boggild & Knutsson, 1999, Scand J Wk Env Hlth)
  - Metabolic alterations CVD risk
  - Small studies

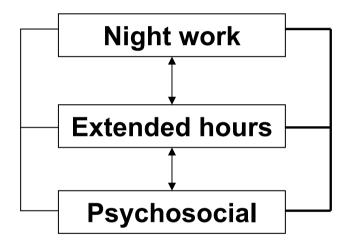


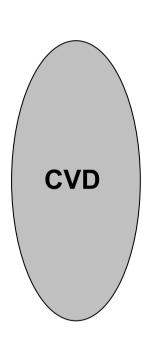
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- Working hours:
  - European Directive on Working Hours (1993)
    - came into effect in Britain 1998
    - no more than 48h/week
    - workers can "opt out"
- Long work hours (e.g. >50h/week):
  - self-reported health, fatigue
  - CVD & diabetes
  - health-related behaviour
  - evidence weak and inconsistent



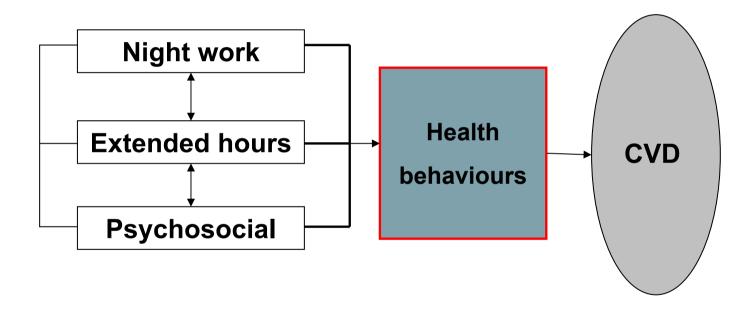
#### **Framework**



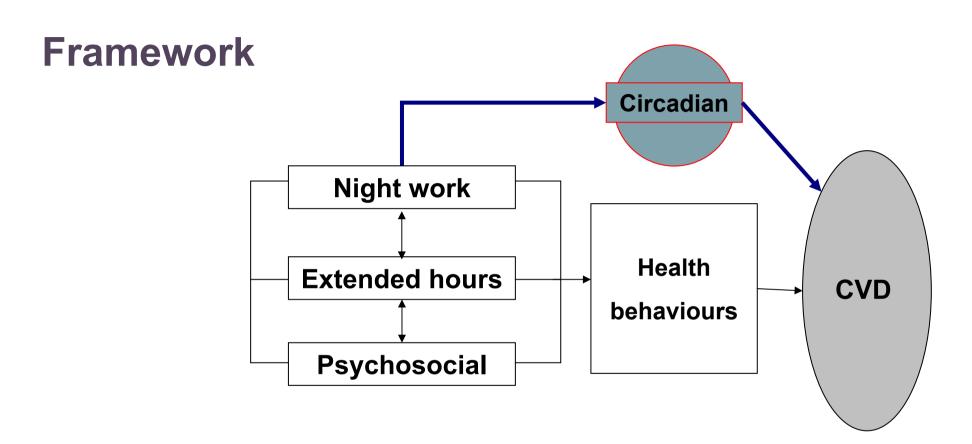




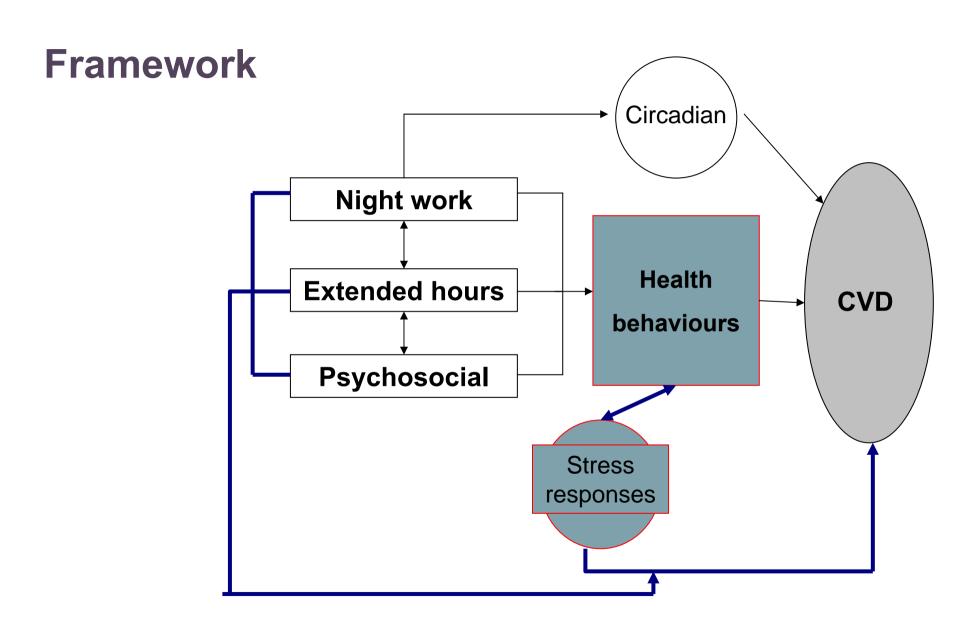
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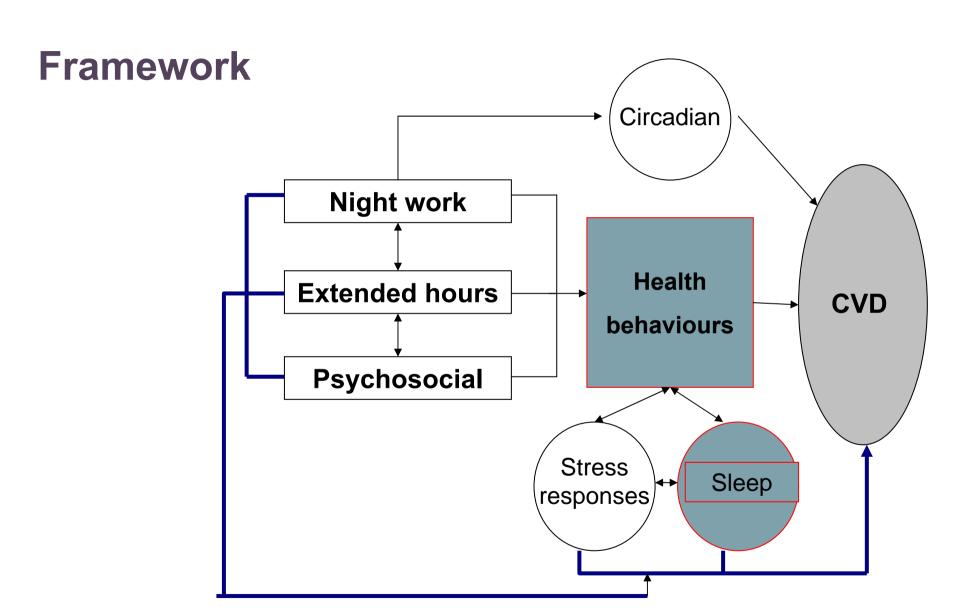
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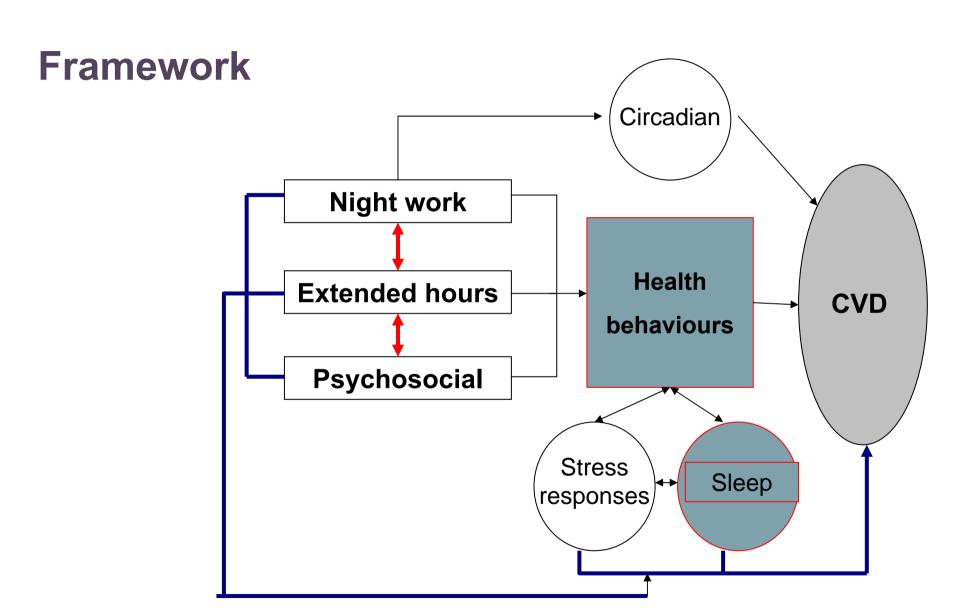
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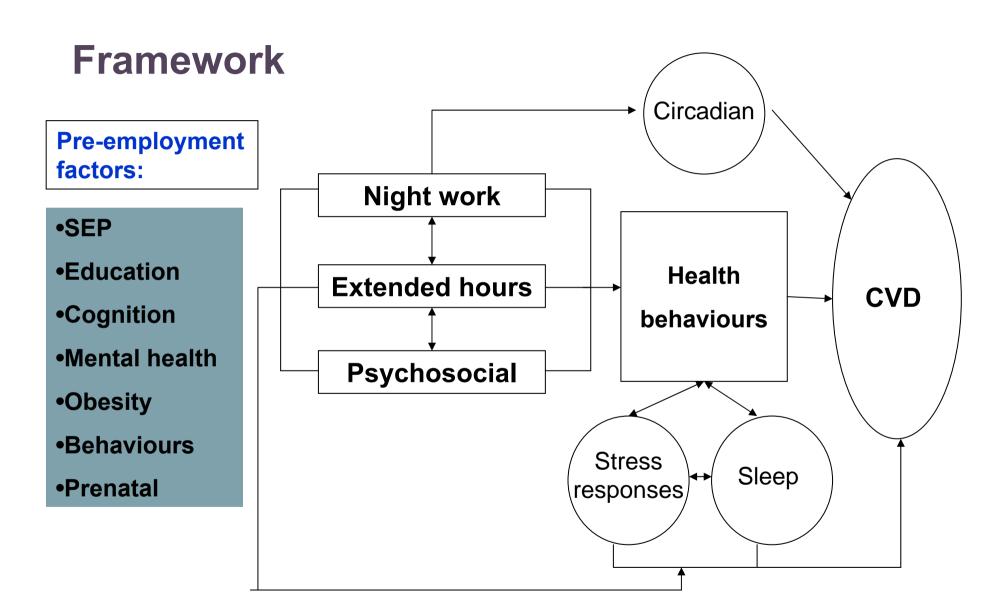
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## **Project aims**

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- 3. What are the causal mechanisms underlying the associations?

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#### 1958 British birth cohort

- All births one week in March 1958
- England, Scotland and Wales
- ~17,000
- Follow-ups at 7y, 11y, 16y, 23y, 33y, 42y
- Clinical evaluation at 45y (MRC)
  - 9377/12069 (78%) eligible (i.e. alive and living in Britain)
  - Physical measurements (e.g. height, weight, BP, WC)
  - Blood collection (lipids, glucose, inflammatory)
  - Saliva samples: post-waking and 3hr cortisol levels



#### **Shift work and CVD risk**



#### Shift work and CVD risk

- Is working outside the standard 8am-5pm day associated with risk factors for CVD in mid-adulthood?
- What are the causal mechanisms underlying the associations?

Do health behaviours mediate the associations?



#### Shift work measurement

- "any regular employment outside the hours of 7am to 6pm"
   Monk T & Folkard S. Making Shift Work Tolerable, 1992
- 1958 cohort reported frequency of working (42y) in their MAIN job:
  - nights (between 10pm-4am)
  - early mornings (4am-7am)
  - evenings (6pm-10pm)
  - weekends (Saturday or Sunday)

Never

<1/month

≥1/month

≥1/week



	Overall	Nights (2200-0400)	Mornings (0400-0700)	Evenings (1800-2200)	Weekends
MEN (n=4138)					
Any shift work	65.5				
Nights	16.0				
Mornings	18.7				
Evenings	53.8				
Weekends	32.8				
WOMEN (n=3696)					
Any shift work	45.0				
Nights	10.0				
Mornings	8.1				
Evenings	36.7				
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## **≜UCL**

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Any shift work	65.5	24.0	28.6	82.0	50.1
Nights	16.0	-	53.8	94.0	63.1
Mornings	18.7	45.9	-	72.3	53.5
Evenings	53.8	28.0	25.2	-	44.8
Weekends	32.8	30.8	30.6	73.5	-
WOMEN (n=3696)					
Any shift work	45.0	22.1	18.0	81.5	51.9
Nights	10.0	-	47.5	94.6	63.6
Mornings	8.1	58.3	-	76.7	54.3
Evenings	36.7	25.6	16.9	-	43.9
Weekends	23.4	27.1	18.9	69.0	-

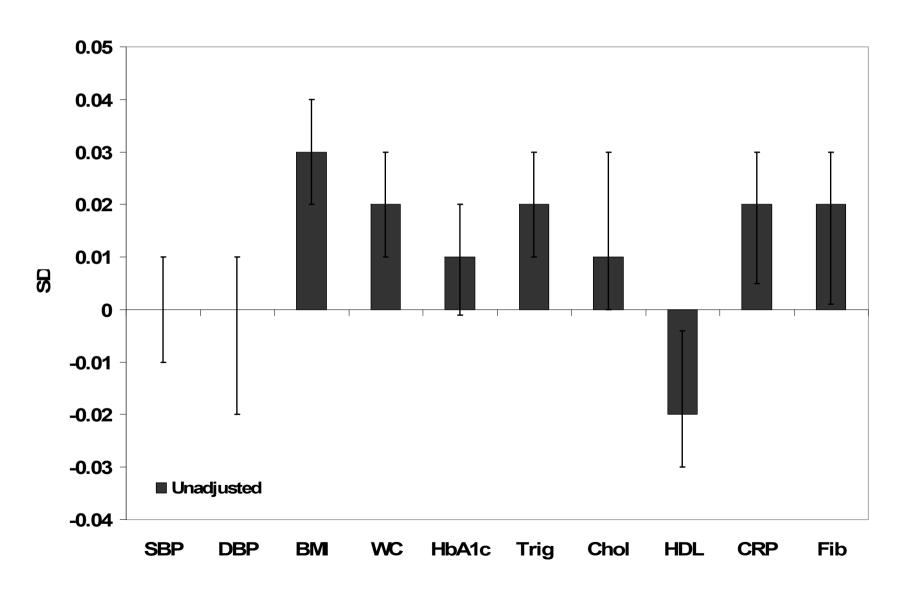
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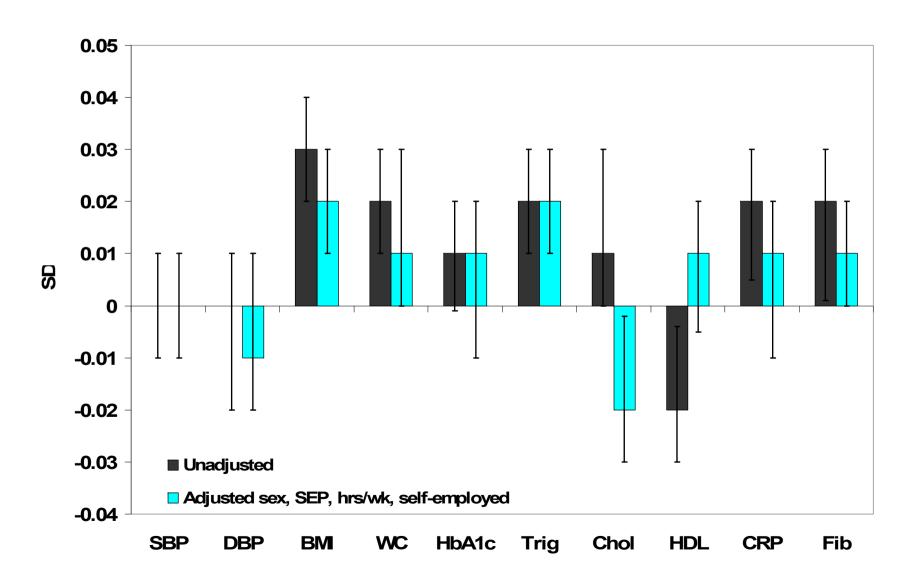
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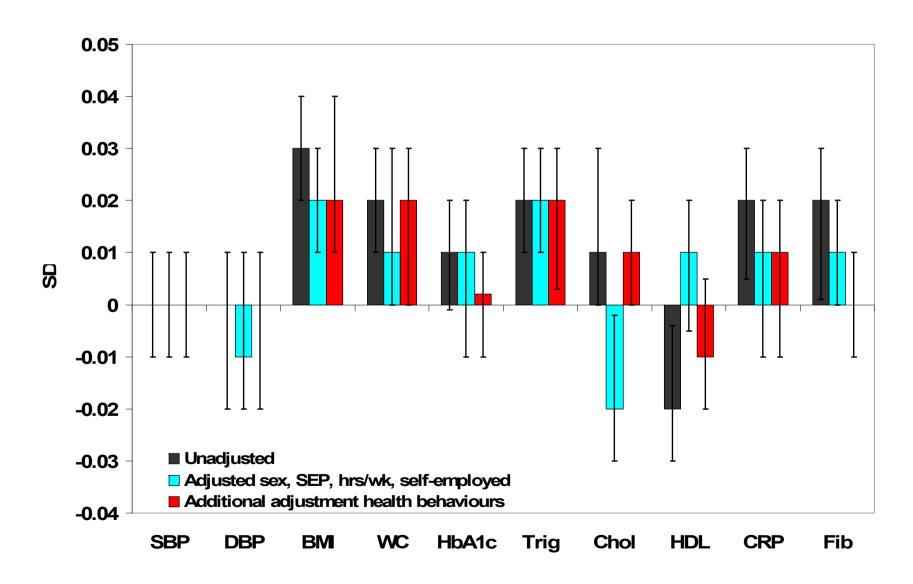




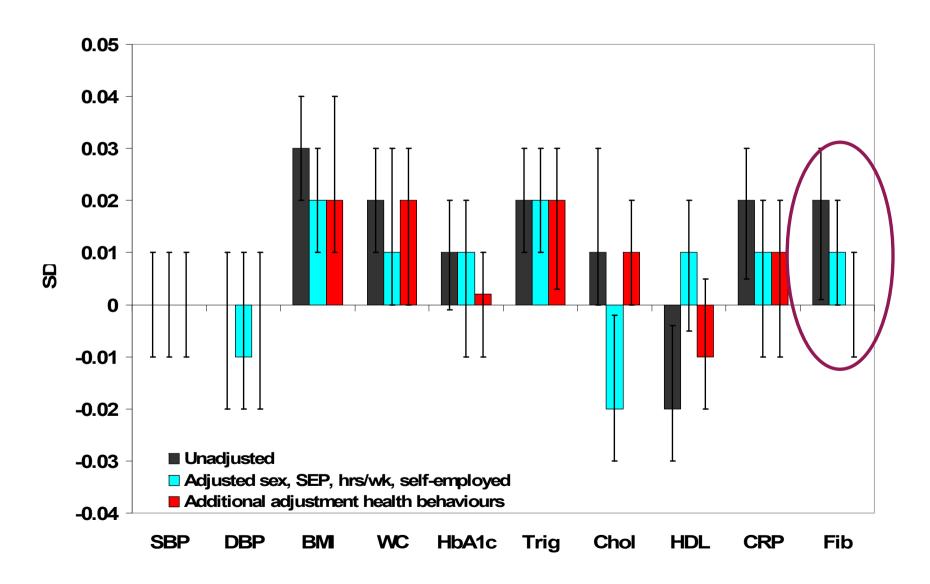




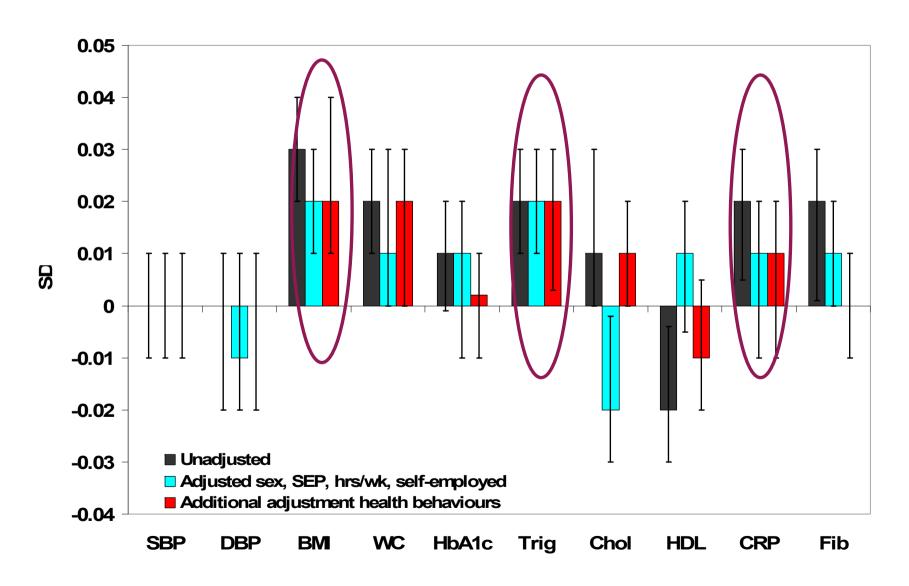




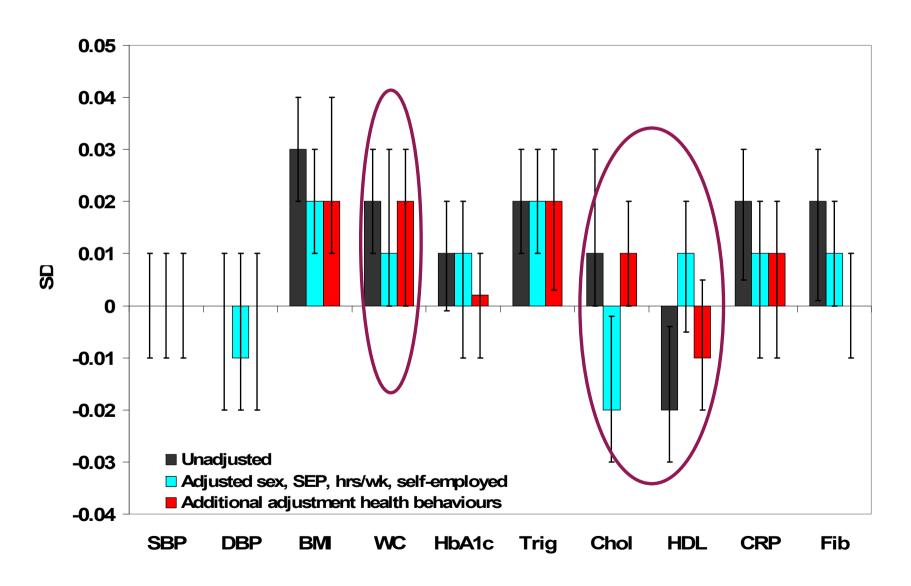








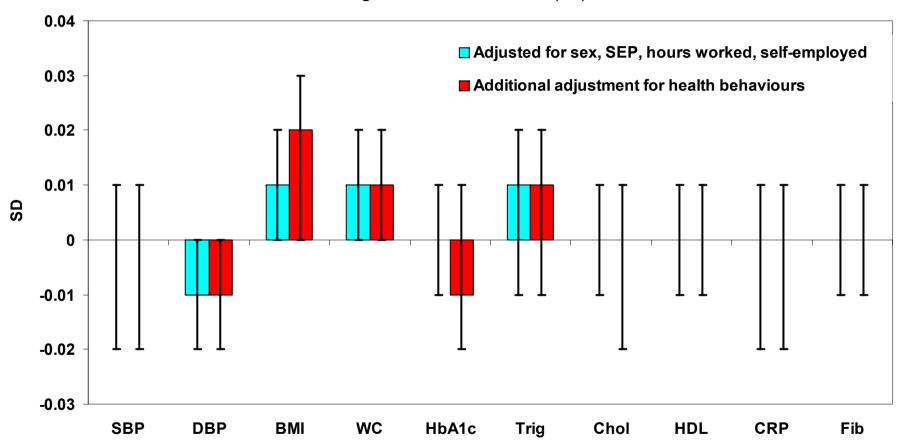






#### **Evening/weekend work: SD change (95%CI)**







# CVD risk associated with work factor combinations

 Do combinations of exposures to workplace factors (nights, long hours, work stress) carry particular risk for CVD?



	Nights: No/Yes	>48h/wk : N/Y	Low control: N/Y	High demands : N/Y	Job strain: N/Y
Nights >1/mth	-	17/37*	42/41	58/60	21/21
>48h/wk	-	-	48/24*	53/75*	22/15*
Low control	-	-	-	64/49*	-



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None	34.8	56.5
Nights only	17.4	11.5
>48h/week only	15.0	4.9
Job strain only	7.6	19.2
Nights & >48h/week	14.6	3.2
Nights & job strain	5.5	3.2
>48h/week & job strain	2.2	0.8
All three	2.8	0.7



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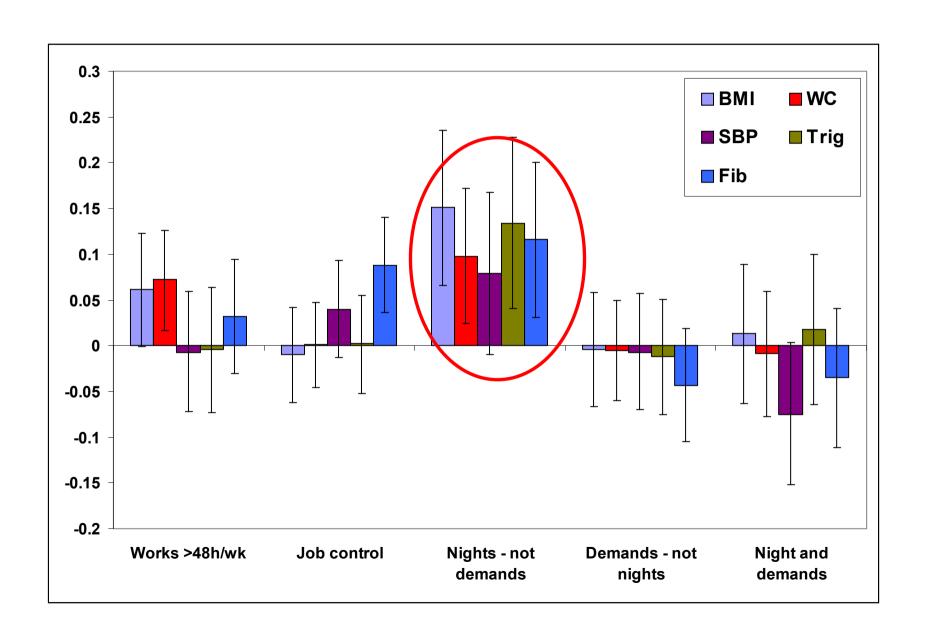


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### **HDL- cholesterol**

• 3-way interaction: night, >48h/week, low control

	SD change (95%CI)		
Nights only	-0.12 (-0.21, -0.02)		
>48h/week only	0.01 (-0.09, 0.111)		
Low control only	-0.03 (-0.10, 0.04)		
Night + >48h/week	-0.06 (-0.16, 0.05)		
Night + low control	-0.11 (-0.20, -0.01)		
Hours and control	-0.32 (-0.48, -0.15)		
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#### **Cortisol**

- Diurnal rhythm: post-waking peak (T1) and 3h later (T2)
- Can examine level and change
- Night work: increase overall (T1 and T2) secretion
- Night work without demands: increase T1
- Night work and low control: increased T2
- >48 hours: lower overall secretion for MEN



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  - Only for jobs without high demands in some outcomes
  - Could be due to occupational, hence social gradients
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  - Independently associated with blood glucose, fibrinogen
  - only in combination with nights or long hours for HDL
  - only in combination with nights for T2 cortisol



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  - Only for jobs without high demands in some outcomes
  - Could be due to occupational, hence social gradients
  - Suggests not just circadian effects
- Low job control:
  - Independently associated with blood glucose, fibrinogen
  - only in combination with nights or long hours for HDL
  - only in combination with nights for T2 cortisol
- Long hours: few findings
  - increased CRP: only in combination with strain
  - lower cortisol: men only



Night workers at particular risk of CVD



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  - dose-response relationship



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  - not explained by health behaviours
  - neuro-endocrine effects (cortisol)



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  - neuro-endocrine effects (cortisol)
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- Night workers at particular risk of CVD
  - dose-response relationship
  - not fully explained by health behaviours
  - neuro-endocrine effects (cortisol)
  - circadian effects?
  - pre-existing risk?
- limitations to analysis:
  - cross-sectional
  - duration effects
  - other confounders e.g. occupation, pre-employment
  - other mediators e.g. sleep disturbances



## **Acknowledgements**

- ESRC UPTAP Fellowship
- Professor Chris Power, ICH
- MRC clinical investigation
- 1958 cohort members