



Original article

Scand J Work Environ Health 2018;44(5):512-520

doi:10.5271/sjweh.3733

Night work and risk of common mental disorders: analyzing observational data as a non-randomized pseudo trial

by [Beltagy MS](#), [Pentti J](#), [Vahtera J](#), [Kivimäki M](#)

Finnish night workers had higher odds of developing common mental disorders (CMD) compared with day workers and they showed higher recovery rates from CMD when moving back to day work. Awareness should therefore be raised promoting the importance of good sleep hygiene. However, workplace policies should take into account the degree of individual resilience to adverse health effects of night work.

Affiliation: Department of Public Health, Cliniicum, University of Helsinki, PO Box 20, FI-00014 University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland. marwa.beltagy@helsinki.fi

Refers to the following texts of the Journal: [2011;37\(5\):359-449](#)
[2009;35\(5\):321-400](#)

Key terms: [anxiety](#); [common mental disorder](#); [depression](#); [mental disorder](#); [mental health](#); [night work](#); [non-randomized pseudo trial](#); [observational data](#); [occupational health](#); [shift work](#); [shift worker](#); [stress](#); [working hour](#)

This article in PubMed: www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/29870046

Additional material

Please note that there is additional material available belonging to this article on the [Scandinavian Journal of Work, Environment & Health -website](#).



This work is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License](#).

Night work and risk of common mental disorders: analyzing observational data as a non-randomized pseudo trial

by Marwa S Beltagy, BSc,¹ Jaana Pentti, BSc,¹ Jussi Vahtera, PhD,² Mika Kivimäki, PhD^{1,3,4}

Beltagy MS, Pentti J, Vahtera J, Kivimäki M. Night work and risk of common mental disorders: analyzing observational data as a non-randomized pseudo trial. *Scand J Work Environ Health*. 2018;44(5):512–520. doi:10.5271/sjweh.3733

Objectives The aim of this study was to examine the status of night work as a risk factor for common mental disorders (CMD).

Methods A cohort study with three data waves was conducted on populations of social and healthcare employees for a duration of eight years (total N=46 010). Data were analyzed as a non-randomized pseudo trial to examine (i) whether moving from non-night work to night work is associated with the development of CMD, (ii) the extent to which moving back to non-night work biases this association and (iii) whether moving from night to non-night work is associated with the recovery from CMD.

Results According to logistic regression with generalized estimating equation and without bias-correction, changing to night work was not associated with the odds of acquiring CMD [odds ratio (OR) 1.03, 95% confidence interval (CI) 0.82–1.30]. However, night workers with CMD had higher odds of recovery from CMD when changing to non-night work compared to continuing night work (1.99, 95% CI 1.20–3.28). When night workers developed CMD, the odds of moving back to non-night work increased by 68%. In analyses corrected for this bias, changing from non-night to night work was associated with a 1.25-fold (95% CI 1.03–1.52) increased odds of acquiring CMD.

Conclusions A change from non-night to night work may increase the risk of CMD, while moving back from night to non-night work increased recovery from CMD.

Key terms anxiety; depression; mental health; occupational health; shift work; shift worker; stress; working hour.

Common mental disorders (CMD) refer to two main diagnostic categories: depressive and anxiety disorders. Both disorders are diagnosable health conditions although symptoms range in terms of their severity (from mild to severe) and duration (from months to years). The number of persons with CMD is increasing globally. It was 416 million in 1990 and reached 615 million in 2013, including working-age population (1, 2). The cost of lost productivity in the workplace due to depression and anxiety is very high, approximately US\$1 trillion per year (2). However, comparatively little is known about work-related risk factors that affect the risk of CMD.

Night work is an organizational arrangement needed to cope with modern civilization and tailored consumer demands. The proportion of night workers was reported to be 19% in the European Union in 2015 (3). Night

work and shift work have been associated with various negative consequences for health and well-being, such as increased risk of cardiovascular disease, fatigue, reduction in the quantity and quality of sleep, anxiety, depression, exhaustion, gastrointestinal disorders, increased risk of miscarriage, low birth weight and premature birth, and cancer (3–5). Some studies suggest that a fixed night shift and shift work may be associated with greater risks of mental health problems (6) and other psychological and psychosocial symptoms (7–9). However, estimating this association accurately is challenging as CMD may affect the choice of continuing to work night shifts. To date this has not been taken into account in data analysis. Other limitations found in literature concerning this topic include small sample size, small periods of observation for the exposure and/or the

¹ Department of Public Health, University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland.

² Department of Public Health, University of Turku and Turku University Hospital, Turku, Finland.

³ Department of Epidemiology and Public Health, University College London, London, UK.

⁴ Finnish Institute of Occupational Health, Helsinki, Finland.

Correspondence to: Marwa S. Beltagy, Department of Public Health, Clinicum, University of Helsinki, PO Box 20, FI-00014 University of Helsinki, Helsinki, Finland. [E-mail: marwa.beltagy@helsinki.fi]

outcome, and the reliance on self-report only to measure the outcome (9–20).

To address those limitations there is a need for more sophisticated epidemiological treatments and larger sample sizes to be implemented (21). In this study, we applied a novel approach to investigate night work and CMD. Using observational data with three waves of data collection enabled us to simulate a non-randomized pseudo trial to investigate potential causal association between night work as a risk factor for CMD (22). We created separate models to assess each of the following three hypotheses: (i) moving from non-night work to night work increases the risk of acquiring CMD, (ii) the odds of recovery from CMD is higher among night workers who move to non-night work compared to those who continue working night shifts, and (iii) among night workers, developing CMD increases the likelihood of moving to non-night work.

Methods

Overall study design

The pseudo trial consists of three models mimicking a quasi-experiment design. Study 1 examines the effect of moving from non-night to night work on subsequent risk of CMD. Study 2 examines the impact of moving from night to non-night work on the recovery from CMD. The aim of study 3 is to obtain a bias-corrected estimate for the effect examined in study 1. For this, we determined the extent to which developing CMD among night workers increases the likelihood of moving to non-night work, a source of selection bias. This information was then taken into account to re-estimate the effect of moving from non-night to night work on subsequent risk of CMD.

All three studies used data from the observational Finnish Public Sector study (FPS). FPS includes all employees from ten towns and six hospital districts in Finland and has collected repeat survey data at 4-year intervals from 1997–98 onwards on work-related, behavioral, physical and psychological health factors with response rates that have ranged from 66–71%. Assessment of CMD is register-based in the overall design.

FPS participants represent a wide range of occupations from semi-skilled cleaners to physicians and mayors (23). The base population includes 76 615 employees to whom a questionnaire was sent in 2–4 survey waves between 1997–2012 and who were linked to electronic health records. Of these, 46 010 participants working in social and healthcare sector who had responded to ≥ 2 surveys and had a 4-year follow-up for CMD after the second survey comprised the eligible population for the

present pseudo trials (supplementary table S1, www.sjweh.fi/show_abstract.php?abstract_id=3733).

For a participant to be included in the first and second pseudo trial, we selected those who responded to at least one cycle covering three consecutive study waves (figure 1). A candidate was accepted in the pseudo trial if they responded to two consequent surveys (time 1 and time 2) and had linked data ≥ 4 years after the latter survey (time 3), a full data cycle. Adopting this design allowed us to have a 4-year window for the onset of exposure and a 4-year period to follow up the outcome. The analyses were conducted on pooled data from three cycles: (i) time 1=1997–1998, time 2=2000–2002 and time 3=2001/2003–2004, (ii) time 1=2000–2002, time 2=2004 and time 3=2005–2008; and (iii) time 1=2004, time 2=2008 and time 3=2009–2011/2012. Study 3 used a cohort of night workers at time 1 and time 2 with no CMD at time 1 and known status of night work at time 3 (figure 1).

Participants

In study 1, we addressed the effect of working in night shifts on the development of CMD using a study design that simulates an experiment where the exposure is working in night shifts and the outcome is developing CMD. The quasi experiment started at time 1 with a population of 30 019 non-night workers with no CMD within four years before time 1. They were monitored for CMD via linked records over a 4-year period (from time 1 to time 2). Participants who developed CMD by time 2 (N=4205) were excluded. We then divided the participants who did not develop any CMD by time 2 (N=25 814) based on their work schedule into two groups, non-night (N=25 149) and night (N=665) workers. At this point, we were mimicking the effect of an intervention moving from non-night to night work and considering those who continued as non-night workers to be the reference group and those who moved to night shifts (night workers) as the intervention group. The two groups were then monitored for another 4-year period for incident CMD by time 3.

In study 2, we addressed the effect of the removal of a potential risk factor (working in night shifts) on recovery from CMD using a pseudo trial design that also simulates an experiment where the participants have a CMD and the treatment (ie, exposure) is a change from night to non-night work. Would this affect the status of their mental disorder? At time 1, the experiment started with a population of night workers with CMD (N=944). Of these, those who still suffer from CMD at time 2 continued in the experiment (N=500) while those who had recovered from such disorders were excluded (N=444). The continuing participants were divided at time 2 according to their work schedule into two groups,

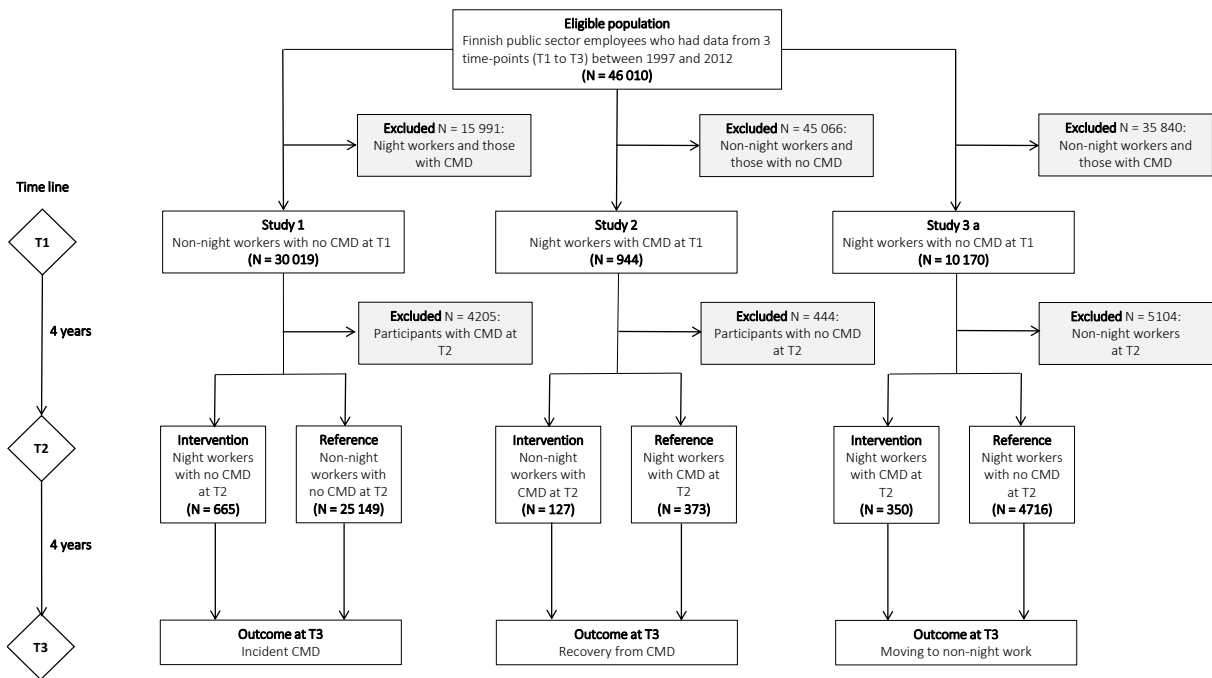


Figure 1. Flow chart of cohort selection for pseudo trials examining the effect of moving from non-night work to night work on acquiring common mental disorders (CMD) (study 1), the effect of moving from night to non-night work on CMD remission (study 2), and the effect of acquiring CMD on choice of work schedule among night workers (study 3).

those who continued as night workers (the reference group, N= 373) and those who moved to non-night work (the intervention group, N=127). The two groups were then monitored for another 4-year period for prevalent CMD by time 3.

In study 3, we addressed the selection bias arising from reverse causation in the association between night work and risk of CMD, that is, that night workers who develop CMD may be more likely to return to non-night work than those who remain free of CMD. The study population included 10 170 night workers at time 1, no CMD at time 1 and no missing data on CMD and status of night work at time 2 and time 3. We examined whether those who developed CMD by time 2 were more likely to move back to non-night work by time 3 compared to those night workers who did not have CMD at time 2.

Assessment of night work

In all surveys, information on the working time model was requested by a single question with the following alternatives: (a) regular day time hours, (b) shift work, no night shifts (two shifts), (c) shift work, including night shifts, (d) regular night work, and (e) other form of irregular working hours. Those choosing options c

and d were defined as night workers, while options a, b, and e were defined as non-night workers.

Assessment of common mental disorders

All FPS participants have been linked to national health registers. We used two sources to identify participants with CMD: (i) records of sickness absence due to mental disorders (24) from the Sickness Absence Register of the Social Insurance Institution of Finland (this is an electronic record of the beginning and ending dates of all periods of sickness absences with diagnosis); and (ii) antidepressant purchase (25) from the Drug Prescription Register which is an electronic pharmacy-claims database. CMD was defined as a composite of disorders indicated by sickness absence with an ICD-10 F00-F99 diagnosis (mental and behavioral disorders) or prescribed antidepressant treatment with ATC code N06A (25), or both. The ICD-10 F00-F99 category includes depressive episode, anxiety disorders, reaction to severe stress and adjustment disorders, nonorganic sleep disorder, neurotic disorders among other disorders represented in the study sample in small percentages (supplementary table S2, www.sjweh.fi/show_abstract.php?abstract_id=3733).

Both at time 1 and time 2, participants were defined

as CMD cases if they had a record of CMD at the year or during the three preceding years of the survey. Participants with no CMD at time 1 and time 2, but recorded CMD during the four years following time 2, were considered incident CMD cases at time 3. Recovery from CMD after time 2 was indicated for participants with CMD at time 1 and time 2 if they had no record of CMD during the 4-year period following time 2 (ie, time 3).

Assessment of covariates

In all three studies, covariates were drawn from the year of the baseline survey of each individual. Information on sex, age, and marital status (married or cohabiting versus other) was obtained from the employers' registers. The highest educational degree (high = university degree, intermediate = high school or vocational school, low = comprehensive school) was obtained from Statistics Finland's register of completed education (26) through linkage using personal identification codes. From the baseline study wave questionnaires, we were able to obtain information on factors possibly affecting mental health: physical inactivity (based on weekly hours spent on leisure or commuting physical activity multiplied by the activity's typical energy expenditure expressed as daily metabolic equivalent task hours, <14 hours/week was used as a cut-off point based on physical activity recommendations (27), smoking (current smoker versus not), and heavy alcohol consumption (>16 drinks/week for women, >21 drinks/week for men corresponding to the medium risk levels of daily consumption set by the World Health Organization) (28), as well as height and weight. Using height and weight we calculated body mass index (BMI) as weight in kg/height in meters squared (29). We also obtained information on chronic disease namely; diabetes, coronary heart disease, asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease and rheumatoid arthritis from the Drug Reimbursement Register, which contains information on persons entitled

to special reimbursement for treatment of chronic conditions. As for cancers, we obtained information from the Finnish Cancer Registry, which covers all diagnosed cancers in Finland.

Statistical analyses

The overall analysis was divided into three steps.

Analysis 1. Using data from study 1, we examined the association between exposure to night work and the odds of incident CMD using logistic regression with generalized estimating equation (GEE). We used GEE-based approach to account for within-person correlation from those participants who contributed observations to two or three cycles. The analysis was adjusted for sex, age, education, marital status, body mass index, physical activity, current smoking, alcohol consumption and chronic disease.

Analysis 2. Using data from study 2, we examined the association between the exposure (moving from night to non-night work) and the outcome (the recovery from CMD) using logistic regression with GEE. The analysis was adjusted for the same covariates as Analysis 1.

Analysis 3. This analysis was carried out as a follow-up of study 1 results to investigate a potential selection bias and estimate the extent to which that bias was likely to alter the odds ratio (OR) of developing CMD of Study 1. Analysis 3 first examined the extent to which night workers who develop CMD tend to change their schedule back to non-night work (Study 3a). Using these results along with further calculations, we estimated the percentage of night work leavers and then derived formulae to recalculate the estimated OR of acquiring CMD after moving to night work in comparison to remaining in non-night work accounting for those leavers. We estimated the magnitude of turnover among new

Table 1. Formula to calculate bias-corrected effect of moving from non-night work to night work on developing CMD: $N_{Tmis} = P_{est} / (100 - P_{est}) \times N_{T2}$ and $N_{Cmis} = OR_3 \times O_2 \times N_{Tmis} / (OR_3 \times O_2 + 1)$ where P_{est} =proportion of participants who moved from non-night to night work and back to non-night work before time 2 in Study 1; OR_3 =the effect of acquiring CMD on moving to non-night work among night workers based on Study 3a; N_{Tmis} =number of night workers misclassified as non-night workers at time 2 in Study 1; N_{Cmis} =number of CMD cases among the misclassified night workers in Study 1.

Exposure	Observed numbers			Bias-corrected numbers			
	N (total)	N (cases)	Odds	N (total)	N (cases)	Odds	OR
Non-night work at T1 and T2 (reference)	N_{T1}	N_{C1}	O_1	N_{T1est}^a	N_{C1est}^b	O_{1est}^c	1
Non-night work T1 and night work at T2 (intervention)	N_{T2}	N_{C2}	O_2	N_{T2est}^d	N_{C2est}^e	O_{2est}^f	OR_{est}^g

^a $N_{T1est} = N_{T1} - N_{Tmis}$
^b $N_{C1est} = N_{C1} - N_{Cmis}$
^c $O_{1est} = N_{C1est} / (N_{T1est} - N_{C1est})$
^d $N_{T2est} = N_{T2} + N_{Tmis}$
^e $N_{C2est} = N_{C2} + N_{Cmis}$
^f $O_{2est} = N_{C2est} / (N_{T2est} - N_{C2est})$
^g $OR_{est} = O_{2est} / O_{1est}$

night workers (ie, those moving from non-night work at time 1 to night work at time 2) utilizing the observed proportion (P, %) of participants who moved back to non-night work between time 2 and time 3 (study 3a). Bias in study 1 would occur and remain undetected if this pattern of moving from non-night work to night work and back occurred proportionally more in those who developed CMD in night work and if their return to non-night work occurred before the next survey (and thus is not detected by 4-yearly measurements). To take the latter into account, the excess turnover in CMD cases was estimated conservatively based on a 2-year time window, ie, from half of the time 2 to time 3 quitters' proportion ($P_{est} = P/2$, %) when correcting the estimated effect of moving to night work on CMD risk. Formulae for bias-corrected numbers are shown in table 1. To incorporate the uncertainty in the estimation, we modelled various scenarios varying this proportion from

assumed underestimation to assumed overestimation, in addition to the best estimate. This was calculated based on study 1 population.

Results

The eligible population of 46 010 employees for this study differed little from the base population (N=76 615) in terms of mean age (44.9 years vs 44.5 years), proportion of women (92% vs 89%), proportion of participants with high education (55% vs 52%) and prevalence of CMD (10% vs 11%). Participants in Study 1 (N=25 814), Study 2 (N=500) and Study 3 (N=5066) were drawn from the eligible population (figure 1). Their characteristics are shown in table 2.

Table 2. Characteristics of participant in studies 1, 2 and 3 and their pseudo intervention and reference groups. [CMD=common mental disorder]

Characteristic time 1	Study 1 ^{a,b}		Intervention ^{a,b}		Reference ^{a,b}		Study 2 ^{a,b}		Intervention ^{a,b}		Reference ^{a,b}		Study 3a ^{a,b}		Intervention ^{a,b}		Reference ^{a,b}		
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	
Night work																			
No	25 814	100	665	100	25 149	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	100	127	100	373	100	5066	100	350	100	4716	100	
CMD																			
No	25 814	100	665	100	25 149	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	5066	100	350	100	4716	100	
Yes	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	100	127	100	373	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Sex																			
Men	2240	9	50	8	2190	9	40	8	8	6	32	9	400	8	34	10	366	8	
Women	23 574	91	615	92	22 959	91	460	92	119	94	341	91	4666	92	316	90	4350	92	
Level of education																			
Low	2480	10	31	5	2449	10	11	2	3	2	8	2	80	2	6	2	74	2	
Intermediate	9265	36	262	39	9003	36	250	50	59	46	191	51	2102	41	155	44	1947	41	
High	14 068	55	372	56	13 696	54	239	48	65	51	174	47	2884	57	189	54	2695	57	
Marital status																			
Cohabiting	20 126	79	466	71	19 660	79	322	65	78	61	244	66	3841	76	240	69	3601	77	
Other	5466	21	191	29	5275	21	173	35	49	39	124	34	1187	24	107	31	1080	23	
Physical activity																			
Active	21 179	83	567	86	20 612	83	383	77	99	79	284	77	4273	85	294	85	3979	85	
Inactive	4383	17	92	14	4291	17	113	23	27	21	86	23	757	15	53	15	704	15	
Current smoking																			
No	21 498	85	532	82	20 966	85	357	73	97	79	260	71	4089	83	259	76	3830	83	
Yes	3678	15	118	18	3560	15	130	27	26	21	104	29	848	17	80	24	768	17	
Heavy alcohol use																			
No	23 089	90	602	91	22 487	90	420	84	106	83	314	85	4562	90	303	87	4259	91	
Yes	2619	10	60	9	2559	10	78	16	21	17	57	15	493	10	46	13	447	9	
Chronic disease																			
No	24 112	93	625	94	23 487	93	445	89	118	93	327	88	4849	96	329	94	4520	96	
Yes	1702	7	40	6	1662	7	55	11	9	7	46	12	217	4	21	6	196	4	
Outcome (CMD)																			
No	22 541	87	573	86	21 968	87													
Yes	3273	13	92	14	3181	13													
Recovery from CMD																			
No							400	80	91	72	309	83							
Yes							100	20	36	28	64	17							
Move from night work to non-night work																			
No													4103	81	254	73	3849	82	
Yes													963	19	96	27	867	18	

^a Mean age: study 1 – 44.9 [standard deviation (SD) 7.9] years; intervention – 41.1 (SD 9.1) years; reference – 45.0 (SD 7.8) years. Study 2 – 44.7 (SD 7.3) years; intervention – 44.1 (SD 7.3) years; reference – 44.9 (SD 7.4) years. Study 3 – 42.1 (SD 7.6) years; intervention – 42.6 (SD 7.3) years; reference – 42.1 (SD 7.6) years.

^b Body mass index: Study 1 – 24.9 (SD 4.0) kg/m²; intervention – 24.9 (SD 4.0) kg/m²; reference – 24.9 (SD 4.0) kg/m². Study 2 – 25.7 (SD 4.4) kg/m²; intervention – 24.6 (SD 4.0) kg/m²; reference – 26.1 (SD 4.4) kg/m². Study 3 – 24.9 (SD 3.9) kg/m²; intervention – 25.2 (SD 4.0) kg/m²; reference – 24.9 (SD 3.9) kg/m².

Analysis 1. Changing from non-night to night work as a risk factor for CMD

Of the 30 019 employees who reported working in non-night shifts at time 1 and who are not recorded to suffer from CMD at time 1 and time 2, 25 149 were in the reference group of non-night workers and 665 in the intervention group of night workers. At time 3, the incidence of acquiring CMD in the reference group was 12.7% with a total number of 3181 cases while the incidence of acquiring CMD in the intervention group was recorded as 13.8% with a total of 92 cases. The OR of acquiring CMD having non-night workers as the reference group is 1.03 (95% CI 0.82–1.30, P=0.46) (table 3, study 1). An OR of 1.03 with wide CI indicates that there was no evidence to suggest a higher odds of acquiring CMD among night compared to non-night workers.

Analysis 2. The impact of moving from night to non-night work on the recovery from CMD

Of the 500 participants with CMD at time 1 and time 2, 373 were in the reference group of night workers and

127 in the intervention group of non-night workers. At time 3, the recovery from the CMD in the reference group was 17.2% with a total number of 64 cases and the recovery from CMD in the intervention group was recorded as 28.4% with a total of 36 cases. The OR of recovery from CMD having night workers as the reference group was 1.99 (95% CI 1.20–3.28, P=0.004) (table 3, study 2). This indicates that night workers who had CMD have substantially higher odds of recovering from CMD when moving their work schedule to non-night work compared to maintaining a night work schedule. This finding remained in a subsidiary analysis in which CMD was defined using only records of sickness absences (3.66, 95% CI 1.16–11.5, N=84).

Analysis 3. Estimation of bias-corrected association between night work and CMD

Study 3a in table 3 shows results from the analyses addressing the question whether night workers tend to change their work schedule and move to non-night work if they found out they suffer from one or more CMD. Night workers who developed a CMD had higher odds

Table 3 a. Results from pseudo trials to examine the effect of (i) moving from non-night work to night work on acquiring common mental disorder (CMD) (study 1), (ii) moving from night to non-night work on CMD remission (study 2), (ii) acquiring CMD on choice of work schedule among night workers (study 3a).

Study 1 (exposure)	Outcome: Incident CMD at T3						
	N ^a (total)	N (cases)	Incidence (%)	OR ^b	95% CI	OR ^c	95% CI
Non-night work at T1 and T2 (reference)	25 149	3181	12.7	1.00		1.00	
Non-night work at T1 and night work at T2 (intervention)	665	92	13.8	1.08	0.87–1.35	1.03	0.82–1.30
Study 2 (exposure)	Outcome: Recovery from CMD at T3						
	N ^a (total)	N (cases)	Recovery (%)	OR ^b	95% CI	OR ^c	95% CI
Night work at T1 and T2 (reference)	373	64	17.2	1.00		1.00	
Night work at T1 and non-night work at T2 (intervention)	127	36	28.4	1.93	1.23–3.02	1.99	1.20–3.28
Study 3a (exposure)	Outcome: Moving from night work to non-night work at T3						
	N ^a (total)	N (cases)	Return from night to non-night work (%)	OR ^b	95% CI	OR ^c	95% CI
Night workers with no CMD at T1 or T2 (reference)	4716	867	18.4	1.00		1.00	
Night workers with no CMD at T1 but new CMD at T2 (intervention)	350	96	27.4	1.68	1.31–2.15	1.68	1.30–2.17

^a Numbers refer to observations. None of the participants had CMD at T1 or T2.

^b Odds ratio adjusted for age and sex.

^c Adjusted for age, sex, education, marital status, body mass index, physical activity, smoking, alcohol and chronic disease.

^d Numbers refer to observations. All the participants had CMD at T1 and T2.

^e Numbers refer to observations. All the participants were night workers at T1 and T2.

Table 3b. Results from pseudo trials to examine the bias-corrected effect of moving to night work on acquiring CMD (Study 3b).

Study 3b (exposure)	Observed numbers in study 1			Bias-corrected numbers outcome: CMD at T3				
	N (total)	N (cases)	Odds	N (total)	N (cases) ^a	Odds	OR ^b	95% CI
Non-night work at T1 and T2 (reference)	25 149	3181	0.145	24 983	3146	0.144	1.00	
Non-night work T1 and night work at T2 (intervention)	665	92	0.161	831	127	0.180	1.25	1.03–1.52

^a Bias-corrected number of night and non-night workers and CMD cases under the assumption that 20% of night workers with CMD may have been undetected because they moved back to non-night work after onset of CMD but before the next survey.

^b Odds ratio adjusted for age and sex.

of moving their schedule back to non-night work compared to night workers who did not develop CMD (OR 1.68, 95% CI 1.31–2.15). We then re-estimated the OR of acquiring CMD for those moving from non-night to night work compared to those remaining in non-night work under the assumption that night workers who developed CMD did not remain as night workers but moved their schedule back to non-night work before the next survey four years later. In all, 199 (39%) of new night workers at time 2 (N=511) moved their work schedule back to non-night work between time 2 and time 3. The estimated proportion of new night work leavers after time 1 who had quit night work before time 2 was 20%.

With this estimated number, we accounted for those leavers in the results of study 1. The results from the estimated situation showed that if leavers were 20%, the corrected OR of acquiring CMD having non-night workers as the reference group would be 1.25 (95% CI 1.03–1.52), suggesting higher odds of acquiring CMD among night compared to non-night workers in a statistically significant way (table 3, study 3b). In a sensitivity analysis of alternative assumed proportions of leavers, the corresponding OR are 1.30 (95% CI 1.08–1.56) with this proportion being 25%, 1.33 (95% CI 1.12–1.60) with a proportion of 30% (assumed overestimate of leavers). It would be 1.22 (95% CI 1.00–1.49) with a proportion of 15%, and 1.18 (95% CI 0.96–1.46) with 10% (assumed underestimate). Thus, the bias-corrected excess CMD risk among those who start night work appears to be robust to alternative scenarios of returning back from night to non-night work as a consequence of CMD.

Discussion

This study shows a doubling of odds of recovery from CMD when affected night workers change their schedule to non-night work compared to affected night workers who continue to work night shifts. We found no elevated odds for developing CMD among night compared to non-night workers, but the lack of association was mainly attributable to the greater likelihood of night workers with CMD to move back to non-night work. An estimation assuming no night worker moved back to non-night work suggested that change from non-night to night work is associated with a 1.2-fold increased risk in CMD.

A randomized controlled trial is the most effective design to infer causality. However, for ethical obligations, it can only be used to investigate the effect of a protective factor. The methods we used in the present paper allowed us to simulate the effect of a non-randomized controlled trial to investigate the effect of

a risk factor as an intervention (night work, covered in study 1) because it was conducted on observational data as a pseudo trial. This means that no one was obliged to endure the effect of the risk factor. Using the same design, we then investigated the effect of a potential protective factor (moving from night to non-night work, covered in study 2). Applying this method was only possible because of the existence of observational data with ≥ 3 data collection time points. Our method does not rely on randomization and is, therefore, subject to confounding and bias, but probably to a lesser extent than traditional prospective studies with a single baseline assessment and follow-up of the outcome.

The sample used in the study covered employees from different occupations exposed to night work within the social and healthcare sectors and from different towns within Finland and any differences between the base population and the eligible sample were small. These issues support generalizability of our findings in this specific context. The duration of the follow-up is one of the strength of this study – using a longitudinal design with a 4-year window for the exposure and 4-year period to follow-up the outcome – compared to other studies that base their results on information collected at one time point. This can be a valuable source to assess the current situation and prevalence of a certain outcome in relation to a specific risk/protective factor but limits the possibility to infer causality between them.

We assessed the outcome (acquiring CMD or recovery from CMD) objectively to minimize the problems related to self-reports of mental health, which may vary substantially among individuals and invalidate results. We used two indicators to assess mental health, records of sickness absence due to mental disorders and records of anti-depressants purchase. As the exposure was assessed with self-reports, risk of common methods bias was minimized. However, the register-based indicators may not provide a conclusive status of the outcome. The significant difference in the number of participants allocated to reference and intervention groups in all three studies was unavoidable in this study design since it is a reuse of an existing observational data mimicking a non-randomized trial. The assessment of night work was done in 4-year interval by a rather crude measure with one of the response options (“other form of irregular working hours”) not allowing detection of night workers. This may have caused some misclassification, although the proportion of participants with unspecified “irregular working hours” was only 2%.

Studies show that resilience to the effect of night work is different among individuals and characteristic groups, for example, a study conducted on a population level stated that women’s mental health was more adversely affected by varied shift patterns, while night work had a greater negative impact on men’s mental

health (30). A German study stated that about 15% of all healthy adults are insufficiently adaptable to night shift work and that those individuals carry a particularly high health risk if regularly participating in night shift work (31).

Taken together, the findings from observational repeat data analyzed as a series of pseudo trials suggest that moving from non-night to night work may increase the risk of CMD, but – due to the tendency of affected individuals to move back to non-night work – no excess risk was observed. For night workers with CMD, moving to non-night work was found to be associated with substantially improved recovery rates. Future studies may use similar designs to the ones used in this paper on populations from different parts of the world and present evidence that could be beneficial for following systematic reviews and meta-analyses to reach definite conclusions concerning night work and CMD. Also developing psychometric tools to assess the degree to which an individual is resilient to the adverse effects of irregular work patterns, including shift and night work, would be useful facilitating preventive interventions for the safety of those prone to shift work disorder and better allocation of human resources.

Acknowledgements

NordForsk supports Marwa Beltagy, Jaana Pentti, Jussi Vahtera and Mika Kivimäki. Mika Kivimäki is additionally supported by the UK Medical Research Council (K013351), the Finnish Work Environment Fund (No. 115421) and the Academy of Finland (311492).

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

References

1. WHO. Depression and Other Common Mental Disorders: Global Health Estimates. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017. Licence: CC BY-NC-SA 3.0 IGO, 2017.
2. WHO. Mental health advocacy infographic 2017. Available from: http://www.who.int/mental_health/advocacy/WB_event_infographic_1.pdf?ua=1 and http://www.who.int/mental_health/advocacy/WB_event_infographic_2.pdf?ua=1 (accessed 1 September 2017).
3. Eurofound, Sixth European Working Conditions Survey – Overview report. Publications Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2016.
4. Harrington JM. Health effects of shift work and extended hours of work. *Occup Environ Med* 2001;58:68–72. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/oem.58.1.68>.
5. Niu SF, Chung MH, Chen CH, Hegney D, O'Brien A, Chou KR. The effect of shift rotation on employee cortisol profile, sleep quality, fatigue, and attention level: a systematic review. *J Nurs Res* 2011 Mar;19(1):68–81. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/JNR.0b013e31820c1879>.
6. Cheng WJ, Cheng Y. Night shift and rotating shift in association with sleep problems, burnout and minor mental disorder in male and female employees. *Occup Environ Med* 2017 Jul;74(7):483–8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/oemed-2016-103898>.
7. Smith-Coggins R, Broderick KB, Marco CA. Night shifts in emergency medicine: the american board of emergency medicine longitudinal study of emergency physicians. *J Emerg Med* 2014 Sep;47(3):372–8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jemermed.2014.04.020>.
8. Ferri P, Guadi M, Marcheselli L, Balduzzi S, Magnani D, Di Lorenzo R. The impact of shift work on the psychological and physical health of nurses in a general hospital: a comparison between rotating night shifts and day shifts. *Risk Manag Healthc Policy* 2016 Sep;9:203–11. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2147/RMHP.S115326>.
9. Kecklund G, Axelsson J. Health consequences of shift work and insufficient sleep. *BMJ* 2016 Nov;355:i5210. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/bmj.i5210>.
10. Bildt C, Michélsen H. Gender differences in the effects from working conditions on mental health: a 4-year follow-up. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health* 2002 Apr;75(4):252–8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00420-001-0299-8>.
11. Ohayon MM, Hong SC. Prevalence of major depressive disorder in the general population of South Korea. *J Psychiatr Res* 2006 Feb;40(1):30–6. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jpsychires.2005.02.003>.
12. Bara AC, Arber S. Working shifts and mental health—findings from the British Household Panel Survey (1995–2005). *Scand J Work Environ Health* 2009 Oct;35(5):361–7. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5271/sjweh.1344>.
13. de Vargas D, Dias AP. Depression prevalence in Intensive Care Unit nursing workers: a study at hospitals in a northwestern city of São Paulo State. *Rev Lat Am Enfermagem* 2011 Sep-Oct;19(5):1114–21. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1590/S0104-11692011000500008>.
14. Driesen K, Jansen NW, van Amelsvoort LG, Kant I. The mutual relationship between shift work and depressive complaints—a prospective cohort study. *Scand J Work Environ Health* 2011 Sep;37(5):402–10. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5271/sjweh.3158>.
15. Kim I, Heo HT, Kim S, Jang S. Night duty and depressive symptoms of white collar workers in the public sector. *Occup Environ Med* 2011;68:A100–1. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/oemed-2011-100382.333>.
16. Øyane NM, Pallesen S, Moen BE, Akerstedt T, Bjorvatn B. Associations between night work and anxiety, depression, insomnia, sleepiness and fatigue in a sample of Norwegian nurses. *PLoS One* 2013 Aug;8(8):e70228. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0070228>.
17. Gong Y, Han T, Chen W, Dib HH, Yang G, Zhuang R et al.

- Prevalence of anxiety and depressive symptoms and related risk factors among physicians in China: a cross-sectional study. *PLoS One* 2014 Jul;9(7):e103242. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0103242>.
18. Lee SG, Kim I, Kim D. Workplace violence and depressive symptomatology among police officer. *Occup Environ Med* 2014;71:A76.
 19. Lee HY, Kim MS, Kim O, Lee IH, Kim HK. Association between shift work and severity of depressive symptoms among female nurses: the Korea Nurses' Health Study. *J Nurs Manag* 2016 Mar;24(2):192–200. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1111/jonm.12298>.
 20. Park JN, Han MA, Park J, Ryu SY. Prevalence of depressive symptoms and related factors in Korean employees: the Third Korean Working Conditions Survey (2011). *Int J Environ Res Public Health* 2016 Apr;13(4):424. <http://dx.doi.org/10.3390/ijerph13040424>.
 21. Portela LF, Rotenberg L, Weissmann W. Self-reported health and sleep complaints among nursing personnel working under 12 h night and day shifts. *Chronobiol Int* 2004;21(6):859–70. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1081/CBI-200038513>.
 22. Hernán MA, Alonso A, Logan R, Grodstein F, Michels KB, Willett WC et al. Observational studies analyzed like randomized experiments: an application to postmenopausal hormone therapy and coronary heart disease. *Epidemiology* 2008 Nov;19(6):766–79. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1097/EDE.0b013e3181875e61>.
 23. Kivimäki M, Lawlor DA, Davey Smith G, Kouvonen A, Virtanen M, Elovainio M et al. Socioeconomic position, co-occurrence of behavior-related risk factors, and coronary heart disease: the Finnish Public Sector study. *Am J Public Health* 2007 May;97(5):874–9. <http://dx.doi.org/10.2105/AJPH.2005.078691>.
 24. WHO. International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th Revision (ICD-10), World Health Organization, Geneva, 2010.
 25. WHO. Collaborating centre for drug statistics methodology. Available from: https://www.whooc.no/atc_ddd_index/?code=N06A (accessed 1 September 2017).
 26. Statistics Finland. Education. Helsinki, Finland 2016. Available from: http://www.stat.fi/til/kou_en.html. (accessed 1 September 2017)
 27. Kouvonen A, Vahtera J, Oksanen T, Pentti J, Väänänen AK, Heponiemi T et al. Chronic workplace stress and insufficient physical activity: a cohort study. *Occup Environ Med* 2013 Jan;70(1):3–8. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1136/oemed-2012-100808>.
 28. WHO, International Guide for Monitoring Alcohol Consumption and Related Harm Department of Mental Health and Substance Dependence, Noncommunicable Diseases and Mental Health Cluster. World Health Organization, Geneva, 2002.
 29. Halonen JI, Lallukka T, Pentti J, Stenholm S, Rod NH, Virtanen M et al. Change in job strain as a predictor of change in insomnia symptoms: analyzing observational data as a non-randomized pseudo-trial. *Sleep* 2017 Jan;40(1):zsw007. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1093/sleep/zsw007>.
 30. Bara AC, Arber S. Working shifts and mental health—findings from the British Household Panel Survey (1995–2005). *Scand J Work Environ Health* 2009 Oct;35(5):361–7. <http://dx.doi.org/10.5271/sjweh.1344>.
 31. Rüdiger HW. Gesundheitliche Probleme bei Nacht- und Schichtarbeit sowie beim Jetlag [Health problems due to night shift work and jetlag]. *Internist (Berl)* 2004 Sep;45(9):1021–5. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s00108-004-1257-9>.

Received for publication: 29 November 2017