

Health effects of shift work

Submission date 25/10/2018	Recruitment status No longer recruiting	☐ Prospectively registered ☒ Protocol
Registration date 15/11/2018	Overall study status Completed	☐ Statistical analysis plan ☒ Results
Last Edited 10/02/2026	Condition category Circulatory System	☐ Individual participant data

Plain English summary of protocol

In the present project we will use advanced, recently developed methods to identify physiological effects on the cardiovascular system. This will be done by studying, Vo2 –max, blood parameters including selected markers of systemic inflammation, blood pressure/Pulse wave velocity and resting heart rate, endothelial dysfunction through measurement of the carotid intima-media thickness (IMT). Furthermore, we will register physical activity (PA) with an accelerometer and a physical activity intervention will be performed in one group of the workers. The project will provide new knowledge on the relationship between one of the major causes of death and disability in Norway, and occupational exposures to shift work. In addition to identifying factors with a large occupational health preventive potential, the project is highly relevant in a public health perspective, related to cardiovascular effects.

Background and study aims

Shift workers are exposed to long hours at work, even at nights, which can lead to negative consequences for their health. The aim of this study is to use advanced, recently developed methods to identify the physiological effects of shift work on heart health. The results will be of interest to working life in general and for the general population.

Who can participate?

Healthy volunteers aged over 18 who work at two selected industrial plants in Norway

What does the study involve?

At one of the two industrial plants the shift workers are motivated to participate 3 times a week in physical activity of high intensity lasting for 17 minutes each time. They are motivated to continue the physical activity during the 3-year follow-up. The other industrial plant receives no intervention. Participants undergo three health surveys. The health survey is conducted at the participant's local workplace and lasts about 45 minutes. The examination consists of an interview/questionnaire regarding work history, history of heart disease or other serious illness, and use of drugs and tobacco. Participants' height and blood pressure are measured using modern equipment, a non-invasive examination of the carotid artery is performed, and weight is measured. Blood samples are taken to find out whether the participants have substances in their blood that may be signs of inflammation. Aerobic fitness is determined using a graded test on a cycle ergometer. After eight weeks the tests are repeated and this is also done after three years.

What are the possible benefits and risks of participating?

The study will provide new knowledge on the relationship between heart disease and shift work. This could provide an opportunity to prevent health problems and eventual illness and may affect the assessment of potential occupational diseases. Some may find the blood sampling unpleasant. Blood sampling is usually a procedure that does not involve any risks, but injuries (bruising under the skin) may occur. To reduce risk, only trained personnel will take the blood samples. Certain blood tests used in the project may detect disease that was unknown to the participants before, in which case they will be notified and referred for further investigation.

Where is the study run from?

National Institute of Occupational Health (STAMI) in collaboration with Ringvoll Occupational Health Services (Norway)

When is the study starting and how long is it expected to run for?

June 2018 to September 2021

Who is funding the study?

Not confirmed, to be added at a later date

Who is the main contact?

Dr Marit Skogstad

Contact information

Type(s)

Scientific

Contact name

Dr Marit Skogstad

Contact details

Gydaskveien 8, 0363 Majorstua

Oslo

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0363

Additional identifiers

Protocol serial number

2018/1258

Study information

Scientific Title

Physiological health effects of shift work including long working hours

Acronym

SWPH

Study objectives

This project will study longitudinally whether shift work affects cardiovascular outcomes in two different enterprises in Norway. Additionally, it will study if increased physical activity among shift workers, all with predominantly sedentary work, can have a positive influence on their cardiovascular status. Risk of cardiovascular disease is increased among shift workers.

Ethics approval required

Old ethics approval format

Ethics approval(s)

Regional Ethics Committee in Oslo, 11/10/2018, ref: 2018/1258/REK sør-øst B

Primary study design

Observational

Study design

Observational cohort study

Study type(s)

Prevention

Health condition(s) or problem(s) studied

Cardiovascular health outcomes.

Interventions

Intervention will be performed in one out of two enterprises. There the shift workers are motivated to participate 3 times a week in physical activity of high intensity only lasting for 17 minutes each time of work out. They will be motivated to continue the physical activity during the 3-year follow-up.

The control enterprise receives no intervention.

Maximal oxygen uptake, blood pressure including PWV, resting heart rate (RHR) and blood samples (glycosylated hemoglobin, lipids and C-reactive protein) will be obtained at baseline and after eight weeks and finally after 3 years. IMT will be performed at baseline and final follow-up.

Intervention Type

Behavioural

Primary outcome(s)

Aerobic fitness measured continuously with a Cosmed K4b2 breath by breath metabolism analyser (Cosmed Srl, Rome, Italy) and maximal oxygen uptake will be calculated from the highest 30 s averaging interval at the conclusion of the test. Measured at baseline and after 8 weeks and 3 years.

Key secondary outcome(s)

Measured at baseline and after 8 weeks and after 3 years (CIMT performed at baseline and final follow-up):

1. Blood pressure and resting heart rate (RHR) are measured on the left arm after five minutes of rest. The measurements are taken three times in intervals of one minute. The average of the last two measurements of both the systolic (sBP) and the diastolic pressure (dBP) will be used in the statistical analysis. Blood pressure and RHR will be measured with BpTRU® (Bp TRU medical

devices, Coquitlam, Canada) on both occasions. For a more advanced registration of BP a Sphygmocor XCEL® (Sydney, Australia) device will be used. All tests will be performed using the same device and by the same researchers at the same time of the day both at baseline registration and at follow-ups.

2. Carotid intima-media thickness measured using carotid artery B-mode ultrasound imaging, Vivid iq ®. The participants are investigated about 5-10 minutes the day before the work shift, then again after the shift period and finally at the final follow-up 2-3 years afterwards. The standardized method includes measurement of mean carotid IMT of the common carotid artery (CCA) on the far wall of the CCA at least 5 mm below its end including averaged values IMT-values from both the left and right side.

3. Glycosylated hemoglobin (HbA1c) was collected in EDTA blood. Serum for investigation of lipids (cholesterol, low-density lipoprotein (LDL), high-density lipoprotein (HDL) and C-reactive protein (CRP) was collected on gel tubes and then centrifuged 35 x 1000 rpm for 15 minutes within 60 minutes after the blood had been drawn from a vein. The tubes were sent by mail to the Department of Medical Biochemistry Oslo University Hospital and analyzed within 24 hours. HbA1c EDTA blood was analyzed with a Tosoh G7 HPLC analyser (Tosoh Bioscience, Inc. San Francisco, CA, USA) which use high performance liquid chromatography as the separation principle.

4. Cholesterol, LDL and HDL in serum analyzed by enzymatic colorimetric method in the Cobas 8000

5. CRP in serum quantified by particle enhanced immunoturbidimetric method on Cobas 8000 (Cobas 8000 Modular Analyzer Roche Diagnostics, www.roche.com)

Completion date

30/09/2021

Eligibility

Key inclusion criteria

Healthy volunteers in the two enterprises

Participant type(s)

Healthy volunteer

Healthy volunteers allowed

No

Age group

Adult

Sex

All

Total final enrolment

94

Key exclusion criteria

Some disorders will disqualify for participation in the study, such as a serious heart condition e.g. blood pressure more than 180/110 and cancer

Date of first enrolment

01/11/2018

Date of final enrolment

15/12/2018

Locations

Countries of recruitment

Norway

Study participating centre

NIOH

Box 5330 Majorstuen

Oslo

Norway

0304

Sponsor information

Organisation

National Institute of Occupational Health

ROR

<https://ror.org/04g3t6s80>

Funder(s)

Funder type

Other

Funder Name

Not confirmed, to be added at a later date

Results and Publications

Individual participant data (IPD) sharing plan**IPD sharing plan summary**

Not expected to be made available

Study outputs

Output type	Details	Date created	Date added	Peer reviewed?	Patient-facing?
Results article	can high-intensity PA modify the risk of early manifestations of CVD	02/06/2020	18/10/2022	Yes	No
Results article	cessation in shift work increases weight and HbA1c	12/06/2022	18/10/2022	Yes	No
Results article	correlations between sleep length and spontaneous awakenings with selected cardiovascular risk factors	10/02/2020	18/10/2022	Yes	No
Results article	increased risk for coronary heart disease and stroke among these workers	12/02/2019	18/10/2022	Yes	No
Results article	3-Year Follow-Up Study	01/04/2023	03/01/2024	Yes	No
Results article	4-Year Follow-Up Study	06/02/2023	03/01/2024	Yes	No
Results article	3-Year Follow-Up results following COVID-19 shutdown	28/12/2023	10/02/2026	Yes	No
Results article	Follow-up results after the study was later extended to 6 years	16/09/2025	10/02/2026	Yes	No
Protocol article		16/01/2020	18/10/2022	Yes	No