

교대근무자에서 각 교대근무간의 수면양상 및 자율신경계 활성화도 비교

Comparison of Sleep Patterns and Autonomic Nervous System Activity among Three Shifts in Shiftworkers

윤인영¹ · 하미나² · 박정선³ · 송병근¹

In-Young Yoon,¹ Mina Ha,² Jung-Sun Park,³ Byoung-Gun Song¹

ABSTRACT

Objectives: Through comparing sleep variables and autonomic activities among three shifts in shift workers, the authors intended to clarify which shift is most tolerable and to identify the characteristics of their psychological and physical problems. This study is also expected to help shift workers to adapt themselves to their work more effectively.

Methods: Fifty one shift workers took part in this study. They were working in a rapidly rotating system in which they worked for 3 days in one shift with one day off between each shift. Based on a sleep diary, sleep latency (SL), sleep period time (SPT), and number of wake after sleep onset (NWASO) were estimated and compared among the three shifts. In assessing sleepiness, Epworth sleepiness scale (ESS) and visual analogue scale (VAS) were used. To evaluate mood states among the three shifts, profile of mood states (POMS) was administered. Heart rate variability (HRV), and the level of adrenaline and noradrenaline were measured to assess autonomic activities. HRV included low frequency power (LF), high frequency power (HF), and LF/HF.

Results: SPT was significantly lengthened during the evening shift and SL was shortened during the night shift. The workers showed a drop in alertness at wake - up during morning shift and a drop in alertness at work during night shift. During night shift the subjects complained of physical fatigue and cognitive decline. Comparison of HRV showed that parasympathetic activity was most prominent during the evening shift. Secretion of adrenaline and noradrenaline decreased during the evening shift, though statistically not significant.

Conclusion: We found that the evening shift was most tolerable among the three shifts. It is recommended that morning light exposure be done during the morning shift and nocturnal light exposure during the night shift. **Sleep Medicine and Psychophysiology 2000 ; 7(2) : 96-101**

Key words: Three shifts · Sleep variables · Sleepiness · Mood states · Autonomic activities · Light exposure.

서 론

24

가

25%(2)가

20%(1),

1

Yong-In Mental Hospital, Yong-In, Korea

2

Department of Preventive Medicine, Dankook University College of Medicine, Cheonan, Korea

3

Occupational Safety & Health Research Institute, Korea Industrial Safety Corporation, Incheon, Korea

Corresponding author: In-Young Yoon, Yong-In Mental Hospital, Yong-In 449-910, Korea

Tel: 031) 2880-217, Fax: 031) 2880-180

E-mail: iyoung63@chollian.net

(circadian rhythm)

(2)

가 가

(5) , , (Epworth Sleepiness Scale, ESS)

3

(10).

(visual analogue scale,

가 가

가

VAS)

가 1

(heart rate variability)

“ ”가 10

(adrenaline)

(noradre-

naline)

(3)

가 가

(Profile of Mood States,

POMS)(11)

. 6 , - (Tension - Anxiety),

- (Depression - Dejection), - (Anger - Ho-

stility), - (Vigor - Activity), - (Fati-

gue - Inertia), - (Confusion - Bewilderment)

6

(Total Mood Disturbance,

(8)

연구대상 및 방법

TMD)

1. 연구대상

2) 자율신경계 활성화도

() 51

. 4 3 3

1 , (shift)

(1) (Heart rate variability)

가

(LRR - 03, GMS Company, Li-

imited, Japan)

5

, 29 (25 44) Horne -

5

<steberg ‘ , ’(Horne - <steberg mo-

MemCalc/BP analyzer (Suwa Trust

orningness - evening - ness questionnaire)(9)

Co., Japan) , (0.2 Hz)

, 5 가 3

R -

2. 연구방법

R (signal) (filtering)

, R - R (signal) 90%

1) 수면변인, 각성도, 기분상태

QRS complex

normal - to - normal(NN) (interval)

(1)

(Fast Fourier Transformation, FFT)

power (spectral density curve)

. Power 0.04 0.15

(sleep parameter) (sleep latency, SL), Hz (low frequency band) , 0.15

(sleep period time, SPT), 0.4 Hz (high frequency band)

(number of wake after sleep onset, NWASO)

power ,

LF/HF ratio

(2)

(creatinine)

HPLC(High Performance Liquid Chromatography)

3) 통계적 분석

SPSSPC ver. 8.0

repeated measures ANOVA

paired t - test

0.05

연구 결과

1. 세 교대근무간 수면양상, 각성도, 기분상태의 비교

1) 수면양상

수면잠복기 (min) : Night 17.4 (±11.3), Day 19.9 (±15.6), Evening 19.2 (±14.7) (p<0.05).
 수면주기 (min) : Night 385.5 (±69.6), Day 391.5 (±55.0), Evening 424.7 (±61.0) (p<0.01).

각성도 (Epworth) : Night 14.3 (±3.92), Day 13.9 (±3.66), Evening 14.2 (±3.55) (p>0.05).

기분상태 (VAS) : Night 3.78 (±1.54), Day 3.16 (±1.55), Evening 3.78 (±1.74) (p<0.01).

Table 1. Comparison of sleep variables among 3 shifts

	Night	Day	Evening	p-value ¹⁾
SL (min)	17.4 (11.3)*	19.9 (15.6)*	19.2 (14.7)	<0.05
SPT (min)	385.8 (69.6)‡	391.5 (55.0)‡	424.7 (61.0)†,‡	<0.01
NWASO	1.21 (0.93)	1.11 (0.99)	1.19 (1.02)	>0.05
TSON	10 : 53	23 : 36	24 : 51	
TSOFF	17 : 03	06 : 29	09 : 52	

Number were expressed as mean (SD) in SL, SPT, NWASO
 SL : sleep latency, SPT : sleep period time, NWASO : number of wake after sleep onset, TSON : time of sleep onset, TSOFF : time of sleep offset

1) p-value : calculated by repeated measures ANOVA

* : p<0.05, † : p<0.01, ‡ : p<0.01 : calculated by paired t-test

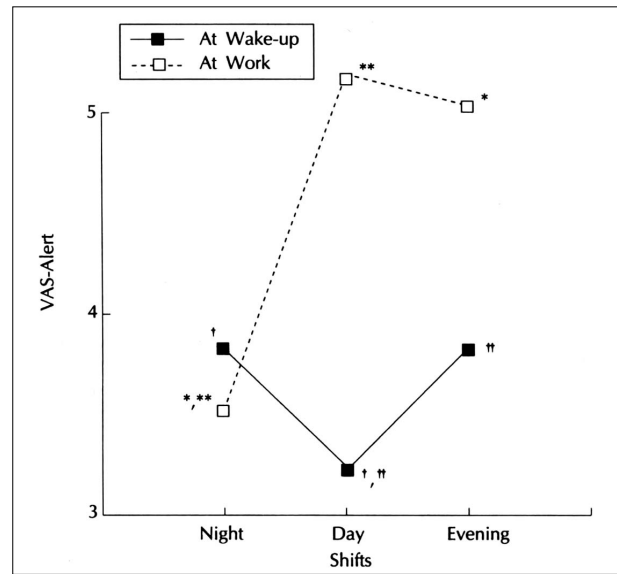


Fig. 1. Changes of VAS for alertness in relation to shifts. * : p<0.01, ** : p<0.01, † : p<0.01, †† : p<0.01. VAS : visual analogue scale.

23 36 , 24 51
 17 03 , 06 29 , 09 52

2) 각성도

Epworth : Night 14.3 (±3.92), Day 13.9 (±3.66), Evening 14.2 (±3.55) (p>0.05).

1). 가

3.78 (±1.54), 3.16 (±1.55), 3.78 (±1.74) (p<0.01).

가 (p<

0.01, p<0.01),

3.49 (±28.8) (p<0.01)
 (±1.76), 5.12(±2.05), 5.02(±1.68)
 (p<0.01).
 가 (p<0.01, p<0.01),
 2. 자율신경계 활성화도 비교
 3) 기분상태 (3). spectral power ,
 6 841.6 ms²(±473.6), 793.7 ms²
 (2). ‘ - ’ (±635.6), 857.2 ms²(±613.4) 가
 - ’ - ’ 3 (p<0.05). spectral power ,
 (p>0.05). ‘ - ’ , , 144.4 ms²(±69.5), 136.2 ms²
 16.3(±5.8), 18.2(±4.9), 18.5(±5.8) (±99.5), 194.9 ms²(±172.7)
 (p<0.01). (p<0.05). 가
 - 가 (p<0.01, p<0.01). ‘ - ’ , , 가 (p=0.074). L/H ratio ,
 16.5(±5.8), 13.7(±5.1), 13.9(±4.9) , 7.02(±4.44), 7.08(±5.25), 6.20
 (p<0.01). (±3.84) 가 (p>0.05).
 ‘ - ’ (p<0.01, p<0.01). 104.7 pmol/ml(±45.9), 106.5 pmol/ml(±66.5), 88.8
 (p=0.089). (p=0.301), 가 .
 , 65.9(±34.1), 54.7(±26.4), 57.4
 26.3 pmol/ml(±19.2), 24.4 pmol/ml(±14.0), 19.4
 pmol/ml(±14.6)
 (p=0.179),

Table 2. Comparison of mood states among 3 shifts by POMS

	Night	Day	Evening	p-value ¹⁾
T-A	12.3 (4.9)	11.6 (4.1)	12.3 (4.4)	>0.05
D-D	24.5 (11.1)	22.0 (8.9)	22.6 (8.6)	>0.05
A-H	20.2 (9.9)	17.8 (7.0)	19.0 (8.6)	>0.05
V-A	16.3 (5.0)*,**	18.2 (4.9)*	18.5 (5.8)**	<0.01
F-I	16.5 (5.8) ^{†,††}	13.7 (5.1) [†]	13.9 (4.9) ^{††}	<0.01
C-B	8.9 (4.7)	7.7 (3.9)	8.1 (4.3)	p=0.089
TMD	65.9 (34.1) ^{‡,‡‡}	54.7 (26.4) [‡]	57.4 (28.8) ^{‡‡}	<0.01

Number were expressed as mean (SD)

POMS : profile of mood states, T-A : tension-anxiety, D-D : depression-dejection, A-H : anger-hostility, V-A : vigor-activity, F-I : fatigue-inertia, C-B : confusion-bewilderment, TMD : total mood disturbance

1) p-value : calculated by repeated measures ANOVA

* : p<0.05, ** : p<0.05, † : p<0.01, †† : p<0.01, ‡ : p<0.01, ‡‡ : p<0.01 : calculated by paired t-test

고 찰

가

가 가

Table 3. Comparison of HRV and stress hormones among 3 shifts

	Night	Day	Evening	p-value ¹⁾
LF (ms ²)	841.6 (473.6)	793.7 (635.6)	857.2 (613.4)	>0.05
HF (ms ²)	144.4 (69.5)	136.2 (99.5)*	194.9 (172.7)*	<0.05
LF/HF	7.02 (4.44)	7.08 (5.25)	6.20 (3.84)	>0.05
NA (pmol/ml)	104.7 (45.9)	106.5 (66.5)	88.8 (48.4)	p=0.301
A (pmol/ml)	26.3 (19.2)	24.4 (14.0)	19.4 (14.6)	p=0.179

Number were expressed as mean (SD)

10 53 가 ,
(12) 가
(13) power
(spectrum analysis)
가 , reninangiotensin
(noninvasive) (17).
가 Power 4가
(endogenous circadian rhythm) . 0.15 0.4 Hz (High frequency, HF)
(sleep - wake rhythm) (de -
synchronization)가 (14) 0.04 0.15 Hz (Low frequency, LF)
(baroreceptor)
LF/HF
(sympathovagal balance)
(wake maintenance (18,19).
zone, WMZ)가 9 10 (15) spectral power가 가
가
가
Epworth 가 가
(state) Epworth 가 (status)
. Epworth 가 14
10 가 (10),
가 (20)
. Epworth 가
가 Epworth 9 10 (21).
가 가 가
가 가 (22)
가 가 (23).
(12) (16), 요약
- , - , - 3가 목 적 : ,
가 가
- , - ,
가

방 법 : 3

51

결 과 :

결 론 :

중심 단어 : 3

REFERENCES

1. Monk TH. Shift work. In Principles and Practice of Sleep Medicine. 3rd ed, Ed by Kryger MH, Roth T, Dement WC, Philadelphia, W. B. Saunders Company;2000. p.600-605
2. 박정선, 백도명, 이기범, 이경용, 이관형. 우리나라 제조업체의 교대근무실태와 교대근 무에 따른 상병결근 및 이직에 관한 연구. 예방의학회지 1994;27(3):475-486
3. Akerstedt T. Psychological and psychophysiological effects of shift work. Scand J Work Environ Health 1999;16(suppl 1):67-73
4. Moore-Ede MC, Richardson GS. Medical implications of shift-work. Ann Rev Med 1985;36:607-617
5. Tepas DI, Monk TH. Work Schedules. In Handbook of Human Factors. Ed by Salvendy G, New York, John Wiley & Sons;1987. p.819-843
6. Knauth P. The design of shift systems. Ergonomics 1993;36:15-28
7. Czeisler CA, Johnson MP, Duffy JF, Brown EN, Ronda JM, Kronauer RE. Exposure to bright light and darkness to treat physiologic maladaptation to night work. N Engl J Med 1990;322 (18):1253-1259
8. Arendt J, Skene DJ, Middleton B, Lockley SW, Deacon S. Efficacy of melatonin treatment in jet lag, shift work, and blindness. J Biol Rhythms 1997;12(6):604-617
9. Horne JA, Steberg O. A self-assessment questionnaire to determine morningness-eveningness in human circadian rhythms. Int J Chronobiol 1976;4:97-1103
10. Johns MW. A new method for measuring daytime sleepiness: The Epworth sleepiness scale. Sleep 1991;14(6):540-545
11. McNair DM, Lorr M, Droppelman LF, eds. Manual for the profile of mood states. San Diego: Educational and Industrial Testing Service; 1971
12. Czeisler CA, Weitzman ED, Moore-Ede MC, Zimmerman JC, Knauer RS. Human sleep: Its duration and organization depend on its circadian phase. Science 1980;210(12):1264-1267
13. Borbely AA. A two process model of sleep regulation. I. Physiological basis and outline. Hum Neurobiol 1982;1:195-204
14. Dawson D, Campbell SS. Timed exposure to bright light improves sleep and alertness during simulated night shifts. Sleep 1991;14(6): 511-516
15. Strogatz SH, Kronauer RE, Czeisler CA. Circadian pacemaker interferes with sleep onset at specific times each day: Role in insomnia. Am J Physiol 1987;253:R172-R178
16. Dollins AB, Zhdanova IV, Wurtman RJ, Lynch HJ, Deng MH. Effect of inducing nocturnal serum melatonin concentrations in daytime on sleep, mood, body temperature, and performance. Proc Natl Acad Sci USA 1994;91:1824-1828
17. Akselord S, Gordon D, Ubel FA, Shannon DC, Barger AC, Cohen RJ. Power spectrum analysis of heart rate fluctuation: A quantitative probe of beat-to-beat cardiovascular control. Science 1981;213: 220-222
18. Heart rate variability: Standards of measurement, physiological interpretation and clinical use. Task Force of the European Society of Cardiology and the North American Society of Pacing and Electrophysiology. Circulation 1996;93:1043-1065
19. Stein PK, Bosner MS, Kleiger RE, Conger BM. Heart rate variability: A measure of cardiac autonomic tone. Am Heart J 1994; 127:1376-1381
20. Badia P, Myers B, Boecker M, Harsh J. Bright light effects of body temperature, alertness, EEG and behavior. Physiol Behav 1991; 50:583-588
21. Minors DS, Waterhouse JM, Wirz-Justice A. A human phasereponse curve to light. Neurosci Lett 1991;133:36-40
22. 윤인영. 순환속도가 빠른 야간교대근무자의 적응향상에 관여하는 항상성 요인과 일주기 요인. 서울대학교 대학원 박사논문 (정신과학전공);1999
23. 윤인영, 송병근, 오석배, 지성학, 김소희. 야간교대근무자의 적응향상에 관여하는 멜라 토닌의 수면증진효과와 위상이동효과 있어서 광노출의 효과. 용인정신의학보 2000;7(1):61-69