



HAL
open science

Negative representations of night-shift work and mental health of public hospital healthcare workers in the COVID-19 era (Aladdin survey)

Lorraine Cousin Cabrolhier, Vincent Di Beo, Fabienne Marcellin, Olivia Rousset Torrente, Véronique Mahe, José Maria Valderas, Olivier Chassany, Patrizia Maria Carrieri, Martin Duracinsky

► To cite this version:

Lorraine Cousin Cabrolhier, Vincent Di Beo, Fabienne Marcellin, Olivia Rousset Torrente, Véronique Mahe, et al.. Negative representations of night-shift work and mental health of public hospital healthcare workers in the COVID-19 era (Aladdin survey). *BMC Health Services Research*, 2023, 23 (1), pp.187. 10.1186/s12913-023-09101-7. hal-04087332

HAL Id: hal-04087332

<https://u-paris.hal.science/hal-04087332>

Submitted on 3 May 2023

HAL is a multi-disciplinary open access archive for the deposit and dissemination of scientific research documents, whether they are published or not. The documents may come from teaching and research institutions in France or abroad, or from public or private research centers.









L'archive ouverte pluridisciplinaire **HAL**, est destinée au dépôt et à la diffusion de documents scientifiques de niveau recherche, publiés ou non, émanant des établissements d'enseignement et de recherche français ou étrangers, des laboratoires publics ou privés.

RESEARCH

Open Access



Negative representations of night-shift work and mental health of public hospital healthcare workers in the COVID-19 era (Aladdin survey)

Lorraine Cousin Cabrolier^{1,2,3} , Vincent Di Beo³ , Fabienne Marcellin³ , Olivia Rousset Torrente^{1,2} ,
Véronique Mahe⁴, José Maria Valderas⁵ , Olivier Chassany^{1,2} , Patrizia Maria Carrieri³  and
Martin Duracinsky^{1,2,6*} 

Abstract

Background Many risk factors impact the health of hospital night workers, which can lead to physical and mental health disorders. During the recent period, night hospital workers have been particularly stressed. This study therefore aims to: (i) To document the prevalence of depression, anxiety, sleep disorders, and symptoms suggestive of post-traumatic stress disorder in night shift workers (NSHW) working in Parisian public hospitals after France's first COVID-19 wave ended; (ii) To estimate the effect of negative representations and perceptions of night shift work on these mental health outcomes.

Methods An observational cross-sectional online survey of NSHW (June to September 2020) in 39 public hospitals in Paris, France. Standard scales were used to measure mental health outcomes. Weighted multinomial logistic regression models supported the identification of predictors of depression (score > 10 on the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale, HADS, for depression), anxiety (score > 10 on the HADS for anxiety), severe insomnia (score > 21 on the Insomnia Severity Index, ISI) and symptoms suggestive of post-traumatic stress disorder (score > 36 on the Impact of Event Scale-Revised, IES-R).

Results The weighted prevalence rates [95% confidence interval] of depression, anxiety, severe insomnia, and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder were, respectively, 18.9% [16.5–21.2], 7.6% [6.0–9.1], 8.6% [6.9–10.2] and 11.7% [9.7–13.6]. After multiple adjustment, organizational changes in NSHW professional lives due to the COVID-19 pandemic (such as moving to another hospital department and modified schedules) and NSHW-perceived negative representations of night work were significantly associated with all studied mental health outcomes.

Conclusion Our findings confirm the importance of monitoring mental health and sleep quality among NSHW in Parisian public hospitals, even more during health crises. Multilevel interventions aiming at reducing negative representations and improving work organization are urgently needed to improve overall health of this frontline healthcare providers group.

Keywords Occupational health, Shift work, Health workers, Mental health

*Correspondence:
Martin Duracinsky
duracinsky.m@gmail.com
Full list of author information is available at the end of the article



Background

The organization of healthcare, including work shifts, staff density and contact with the public, can put healthcare professionals at risk of impaired mental health [1]. For example, doctors and nurses experience high levels of stress and anxiety due, among other factors, to their professional duties [2]. Even before the pandemic, hospital workers were subjected to a high level of violence at work [3] and a high risk of burnout in several countries [4–6]. Night-shift healthcare workers (NSHW), like other healthcare professionals, need excellent mental health to effectively and efficiently perform their jobs. However, they may be at particular risk of mental health impairment [7], as they are exposed to alterations of circadian rhythms [8, 9] and possible sleep disorders [10], two known determinants of mental health problems [11]. Furthermore, previous studies highlighted that night-shift workers had significant levels of stress and depressive symptoms [12], and this may also be the case for NSHW. While physical health issues related to sleep and nutrition have been studied in this population, mental health in NSHW is a mostly underexplored dimension.

Some studies have identified negative representations or stigmatization of night work and night-shift workers by day workers, relatives and patients, who associated night work with “rest time”, “latency” and “emptiness”, [13–15]. These representations may negatively impact the mental health of NSHW. To date, very little research has been conducted on this issue.

The ongoing COVID-19 pandemic has led to massive disruption in hospital organization and patient care [16, 17], causing great stress and anxiety in the general population [18, 19], but also in frontline health professionals [20, 21]. During the first wave of COVID-19 in France in March–May 2020, the geographical region served by the 39 structures in the Public Assistance of Paris Hospital (AP-HP) hospital network was among the three regions in France most affected in terms of numbers of infections and hospital saturation. The network’s 100,000 strong workforce—12,000 of whom are NSHW—faced substantial changes in terms of working environment and work organization; these changes included prolonged working hours, transfer to COVID-19 specific services, and having to switch between different hospital departments often at short notice [16].

The main objective of the present study was to document and estimate the prevalence of depression and anxiety, sleep disorders and symptoms suggestive of post-traumatic stress disorder in this population, as well as the prevalence of the three elements of NSHW-perceived negative representations listed above (i–iii). i) perceived negative representations of night work by day workers, patients, and relatives, ii) self-negative representations

of night work, and iii) COVID-19-related changes to the working environment and work organization, influenced AP-HP NSHW mental health outcomes (depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress disorder) and quality of sleep.

Methods

Design and settings

Aladdin is a cross-sectional study of NSHW working in all 39 structures of the AP-HP public hospital network which covers Paris and the surrounding area. It aimed to portray the situation of these workers during the COVID-19 pandemic by collecting sociodemographic and economic data, as well as data on work-related characteristics, perceived health, quality of working life, mental health, use of psychoactive substances and sleep quality [22]. The study questionnaire was created using NetSurvey[®] and was made available on personal and professional devices between 15 June and 15 September 2020 [23]. The Aladdin instrument has been tested for understanding through a cognitive debriefing [24] on a sample of NSHWs before the start of the survey. Several strategies were used to disseminate the study. The link to the questionnaire was sent to healthcare professionals’ email addresses, posters were pinned up in hospital wards, medical students distributed flyers at night, and flyers and posters were also sent to NSHW team managers. Reminders were sent every week and then every month to maximize participation.

Participants

Participants in Aladdin included health managers, senior managers, nurses, assistant nurses, lab technicians, midwives, childcare assistants, X-ray technicians, and administrative professionals who worked at night. Some participants were newly assigned to night-shift work. In order to keep the study population homogeneous, physicians were excluded from the analyses as they constitute a subgroup with specific characteristics. Physicians in the AP-HP network primarily work during the day. When working nights, they work on an on-call basis only. Accordingly, the amount of night work they perform is lower and less regular than that of other NSHW. Night work was defined as working between 9:00 p.m. and 6:00 a.m. a minimum of twice a week.

Ethics

Participants gave informed consent to participate in Aladdin by checking a box after reading the information note. Aladdin was approved in March 2020 by an independent Ethics Committee (Lyon 2, ID RCB202-A00495-34).

Instruments and study variables

Assessment of mental health and sleep disorders

The Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) [25] was used to assess depression and anxiety. Its scores range from 0 to 21 for each of the two conditions, with scores >7 and ≤ 10 indicating a probable case, and >10 indicating a definite case. The respective sensitivity and specificity are respectively 88% and 69% for the cut-off point of 7, and 74% and 83% for the cut-off point of 10 [26].

To assess insomnia, we used the French validated version [27] of the Insomnia Severity Index (ISI). The ISI score ranges from 0 to 28; a score between 15 and 21 indicates moderate insomnia, while over 21 indicates severe insomnia. With these cut-off points, the sensitivity is 80% and the specificity 72% [28].

We assessed post-traumatic stress disorder using the French validated version of the Impact of Event Scale-Revised (IES-R) [29]. The IES-R score ranges between 0 and 88; scores over 23 indicate a mild to moderate psychological impact, while scores over 36 indicate a severe psychological impact and symptoms of post-traumatic distress. The sensitivity of the scale is 1.0 and the specificity is 0.78 [30].

These scales were chosen because of their regular use in studies and surveys in specific and general populations as well as in routine patient management. Choosing these scales allowed us to compare the results with those of other studies and populations.

Assessment of NSHW-perceived negative representations of their work

We defined the negative representations process as a process close to the stigmatization process. It is the labeling, stereotyping, separation, status loss, and discrimination of a person with specific characteristics [31]. Stigma and negative representations can be broken down into different forms [32]: public stigma, self-stigma, perceived stigma, label avoidance, stigma by association, structural stigma and health practitioner stigma. In our study, we explored NSHW-perceived negative representations and self-negative representations using questions created and cognitively tested by the Aladdin research team for a previous study [33].

Perceived negative representations can be defined as an individual's belief that others have a negative cognition and stereotype about him/her [34]. We measured perceived negative representations using eight questions adapted from different stigma scales [35–37]. These questions focused on: 1) underestimation of NSHW work by day colleagues, by close relatives, by partners, and by patients; 2) negative feedback of their work by

day workers; 3) isolation from the rest of the work team; 4) ability to valorize their work to others. The respondent rated the occurrence of all the elements listed in these four focus areas with options ranging from never to always.

Self-negative representations are defined as the internalization of stereotypes and prejudices [38]. We measured it using questions which focused on: 1) the extent to which NSHW agreed that night-time working duties were less important than day-time duties in terms of patient care; 2) the extent to which NSHW agreed that the night-time workload was smaller than the day-time workload.

Assessment of COVID-19 pandemic-related organizational changes

The dimensions explored in the questionnaire's COVID-19-related items were: 1) changes in work organization (place of work, schedule, rhythm, activity); 2) management of the COVID-19 crisis at work; 3) feelings related to COVID-19, specifically NSHW fear of and perceived vulnerability to contracting COVID-19 and their trust in the government's decisions and protective measures; 4) use of psychological support to help manage the consequences of the pandemic on their mental health.

Statistical methods

Data were weighted using the raking ratio method [39] in order to be representative of the entire night staff of the AP-HP network in terms of sex, age (using 5-year age classes), and professional category. Five professional categories were created as follows: nurses (both specialized and non-specialized), assistant nurses and laboratory technicians, managers, midwives and other. All analyses were performed on weighted data.

Descriptive statistics were used to document the characteristics of the study population and to estimate the prevalence and associated 95% confidence interval (CI) of definite cases of depression and anxiety (HADS), sleep disorders (ISI) and symptoms suggestive of post-traumatic stress disorder (IES-R) in the whole study population. We then performed comparisons between the five different professional categories using a Chi-Squared and Wald test for categorical and continuous variables, respectively.

Weighted multinomial logistic regression models were used to identify correlates of the four mental health outcomes defined above. First, we performed univariable logistic regression models with the following variables: socio-demographic characteristics (sex, age, and perceived financial status), work-related characteristics (profession, position, seniority, working hours, travel time to work), and health-related characteristics (physical

activity, history of psychiatric disorders, history of harassment at work, history of COVID-19 infection). Second, all variables with a liberal p -value smaller than 0.200 in the univariable analyses were entered in the multivariable analysis. Third, a manual backward selection procedure was used to build the final multivariable model, which included only significant variables ($p < 0.050$). We used Stata version 14.2 for Windows software (StataCorp, College Station, Texas, USA) for all statistical analyses.

Results

Participants

Of the 12,000 NSHW in the AP-HP network, 1,585 (13.2%) answered the Aladdin study questionnaire. Of these, 1,200 participants had complete data for mental health outcomes (HADS, IES-R and ISI scales) and constituted the study sample for the present analysis.

Mean age of the study sample was 39.4 years (standard deviation: 11.8 years), 78.2% [95% CI = 75.7–80.8] were women and 50.7% [47.7–53.6] had children. Nurses represented more than half (53.6%) of the sample. The characteristics of the study sample are described in Table 1 and Additional file 1: Appendix 1.

Description of participants' mental health

In our sample, 23.0% of respondents had at least one of the four severe mental health issues. The prevalence rates [95% CI] of definite cases of anxiety and definite cases of depression were 18.9% [16.5–21.2] and 7.6% [6.0–9.1], respectively (Figs. 1 and 2). They differed significantly between professional categories (Wald test, $p = 0.011$; Figs. 1 and 2). The professional category 'other' was the most likely to have definite cases of both conditions, followed by 'managers' (Figs. 1 and 2). Only a quarter of respondents (24.0% [21.4–26.5] and 8.6% [6.9–10.2]) did not suffer from sleep disorders were defined as having severe insomnia (Fig. 3). Symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder prevalence was 11.7% [9.7–13.6] (Fig. 4). More information about the mental health of participants according to their professional category is reported in Additional file 1: Appendix 1.

Negative representations of night shift work and isolation

We estimated two dimensions of the negative representations of night work: perceived and self-negative representations. A majority of NSHW (65.0% [62.1–67.8]) felt that their day colleagues underestimated their work. A minority felt that their relatives and patients underestimated their work (21.0% [18.6–23.4] and 17.7% [15.5–19.9], respectively). With regard to isolation from the rest of the team, a large majority did not attend staff meetings or department/clinical meetings (86.3% [84.3–88.4] and 95.2% [93.8–96.6], respectively). One fifth (20.7%

[18.4–23]) reported they felt isolated in their work. Just under half (46.6% [43.7–49.6]) reported they felt empowered and were capable of valorizing their job. In terms of the perception that day-time work activities are more important than night-time activities for patient care, 23.5% [21.0–26.0] of NSHW agreed (responses: 'I agree' / 'I totally agree') with this assertion, and 39.1% [36.2–41.9] agreed that the day-time workload was greater than the night-time workload.

COVID-19-related organizational changes

We investigated changes to work organization since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic. Sixty-three percent of respondents reported at least one change to adapt to the health crisis. More specifically, 36.8% [33.9–39.6] reported an increase in working hours, 25.1% [22.6–27.6] changed hospital department, and 30.2% [27.5–32.9] moved to another unit in the same department. Overall, 18.6% [16.4–20.8] of respondents changed their daily work activities to manage COVID-19 patients.

Perception of factors related to COVID-19

A majority of respondents (77.7% [75.2–80.2]) felt more vulnerable to COVID-19 infection because of their professional activity, 65.6% [62.8–68.5] reported being afraid of contracting COVID-19, and 90.8% [89.1–92.6] reported they feared transmitting it to their close relatives. In addition, 59.9% [56.9–62.8] reported finding it difficult to implement protective measures against COVID-19 at work while 27.4% [24.8–30.1] considered these measures inadequate. More than half (58.5% [55.6–61.4]) considered that they received insufficient or incomplete information from their employer about the COVID-19 pandemic.

Multivariable logistic regressions

The impact of NSHW-perceived negative representations of their work and the impact of organizational changes caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health were identified in multivariable regressions. The results of the multivariable logistic regressions, using adjusted relative risk ratios (aRRR) and their 95% CI, are shown in Table 1, and the full final models (with the addition of aRRR associated to probable case of anxiety/depression, sub clinical or clinical insomnia and acute stress) are described in Additional file 1: Appendix 2.

With regard to changes in professional life due to COVID-19 pandemic, switching to night-shift work was significantly associated with definite depression (aRRR [95% CI] = 3.22 [1.37–7.57]). Change in work activity to manage COVID-19 patients was significantly associated with definite anxiety (1.54 [1.03–2.31]), with severe insomnia (1.81 [1.07–3.05]) and with symptoms

Table 1 Characteristics of the study sample and multinomial regression models of factors associated with anxiety, depression, severe insomnia and symptoms suggestive of post-traumatic stress disorder (Aladdin survey, $n = 1,200$ NSHW with available data on mental health outcomes). Results on caseness or each model. The table with the complete models (including non-significant variables) is presented in Additional file 1: Appendix 1

Characteristics	Whole study sample % of NSHW or mean (SD)	HADS Anxiety (ref: absence of symptomatology)		HADS depression (ref: absence of symptomatology)		Index of insomnia severity (ref: Absence or Sub- threshold)		Post-traumatic stress disorder (ref: No particular stress)	
		Tested: caseness	p -value	Tested: caseness	p -value	Tested: severe insomnia	p -value	Tested: post-traumatic stress	p -value
		aRRR ¹ [95% CI]		aRRR ¹ [95% CI]		aRRR ¹ [95% CI]		aRRR ¹ [95% CI]	
Female gender^a	78.3	1.98 [1.26–3.11]	0.003						
Age – per each year increase	39.4 (11.8)	0.97 [0.95–1.00]	0.025			0.94 [0.92–0.97]	< 0.001		
Perceived financial status									
-Financially comfortable/gets by	40.3	ref		ref		ref		ref	
-Has to be careful	46.4	1.65 [1.12–2.42]	0.011	1.83 [1.05–3.20]	0.033	2.20 [1.29–3.77]	0.004	2.48 [1.54–3.99]	< 0.001
-Financial difficulties	13.3	3.46 [2.00–5.98]	< 0.001	3.15 [1.52–6.54]	0.002	4.68 [2.31–9.47]	< 0.001	4.33 [2.38–7.85]	< 0.001
Work-related characteristics									
Professional category									
-Nurses (specialized or not)	53.6	ref							
-Assistant nurses/technicians	36.9	0.85 [0.57–1.26]	0.423						
-Midwives	4.1	0.45 [0.17–1.16]	0.096						
-Managers	0.8	2.54 [0.42–15.49]	0.312						
-Other	4.6	2.51 [1.07–5.87]	0.034						
Seniority as a night-shift worker – per year increase	9.2 (8.5)							0.96 [0.94–0.99]	0.009
Health-related characteristics									
Physical activity^b	54.2			0.55 [0.34–0.89]	0.015	0.62 [0.39–0.98]	0.041		
History of psychiatric disorders (depression, bipolar disorder, etc.)^b	5.1	4.19 [2.10–8.35]	< 0.001			2.54 [1.06–6.08]	0.036		
History of harassment at work^b	21.0	1.62 [1.10–2.40]	0.016			1.82 [1.06–3.12]	0.031	2.85 [1.87–4.36]	< 0.001
History of SARS-CoV-2 infection^b	18.5					2.02 [1.10–3.69]	0.022		
Work-related perceptions									
Night-shift work is underestimated by colleagues working on day^d									
Always, regularly	65.0	0.84 [0.57–1.24]	0.379	2.10 [1.16–3.82]	0.014				

Table 1 (continued)

Characteristics	Whole study sample % of NSHW or mean (SD)	HADS Anxiety (ref: absence of symptomatology)		HADS depression (ref: absence of symptomatology)		Index of insomnia severity (ref: Absence or Sub-threshold)		Post-traumatic stress disorder (ref: No particular stress)	
		Tested: caseness		Tested: caseness		Tested: severe insomnia		Tested: post-traumatic stress	
		aRRR ¹ [95% CI]	p-value	aRRR ¹ [95% CI]	p-value	aRRR ¹ [95% CI]	p-value	aRRR ¹ [95% CI]	p-value
Night-shift work is underestimated by patients^d									
Always, regularly	17.7	1.86 [1.23–2.79]	0.003	2.02 [1.21–3.39]	0.008	1.81 [1.05–3.12]	0.031		
Day duties are more important than night duties in terms of patient care^c									
Strongly agree, agree	23.5	1.50 [1.02–2.20]	0.038	2.25 [1.36–3.74]	0.002	2.27 [1.38–3.75]	0.001	1.96 [1.26–3.04]	0.002
Work organization: changes since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic									
Switch to night-shift work	4.8			3.22 [1.37–7.57]	0.007				
Change of activity to manage COVID-19 patients ^b	18.6	1.54 [1.03–2.31]	0.035			1.81 [1.07–3.05]	0.027	2.07 [1.30–3.28]	0.002
Feelings related to the COVID-19 pandemic									
Satisfied with the information on COVID-19 provided by employer ^b	31.5	0.48 [0.32–0.73]	0.001						
Afraid of contracting COVID-19 at work ^b	65.6	1.75 [1.19–2.56]	0.004					2.12 [1.31–3.44]	0.002
Considered protective measures to be inadequate^c									
- strongly agree, agree	27.4					1.90 [1.18–3.06]	0.008	1.62 [1.06–2.48]	0.027

CI Confidence interval, NSHW Night-shift healthcare worker, SD Standard deviation

¹ aRRR Adjusted Relative Risk Ratio

^a Response "Male" set as reference

^b Response "No" set as reference (modality Yes is tested)

^c Responses "strongly disagree", "disagree" or "indifferent" were combined and set as reference

^d Responses "Never", "rarely", or "sometimes" were combined and set as reference

suggestive of post-traumatic stress disorder (2.07 [1.30–3.28]).

With regard to feelings related to COVID-19, being satisfied with the information on the disease received from their employer was associated with a lower risk of definite anxiety (0.48 [0.32–0.73]) (Additional file 1: Appendix 2).

By contrast, the fear of contracting COVID-19 at work was associated with a higher risk of both definite anxiety (1.75 [1.19–2.56]) and symptoms suggestive of post-traumatic stress disorder (2.12 [1.31–3.44]). Similarly, considering that recommended COVID-19 protective measures were inadequate was associated with

severe insomnia (1.90 [1.18–3.06]) and post-traumatic stress disorder (1.62 [1.06–2.48]).

NSHW-perceived negative representations of their work was associated with poorer mental health. Specifically, those who reported that day colleagues underestimated their work were more likely to definitely have depression (2.10 [1.16–3.82]), while those who perceived that patients underestimated night work were more likely to definitely have anxiety (1.86 [1.23–2.79]), depression (2.02 [1.21–3.39]), and severe insomnia (1.81 [1.05–3.12]). NSHW self-negative representations was also associated with impaired mental health. Specifically, agreeing that day-time working duties

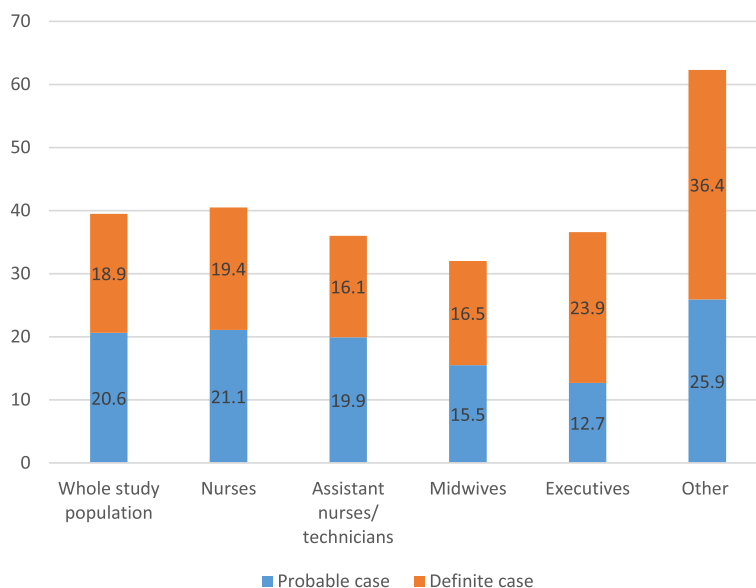


Fig. 1 Prevalence of depression (HADS) according to professional category

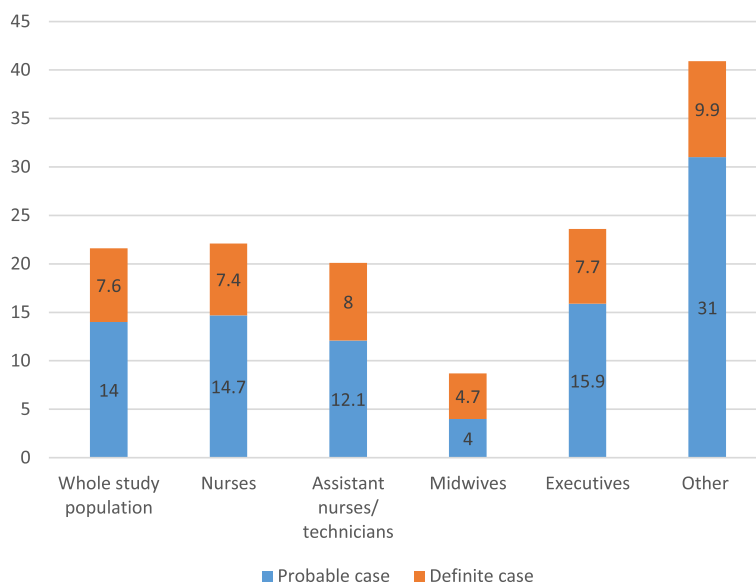


Fig. 2 Prevalence of anxiety (HADS) according to professional category

are more important than night-time duties in terms of patient care was associated with definitely having anxiety (1.50 [1.02–2.20]), definitely having depression (2.25 [1.36–3.74]), severe insomnia (2.27 [1.38–3.75]), and symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder (1.96 [1.26–3.04]). All these associations are summarized in Table 1. Logistic regressions performed only on the nurses group showed stability of results between the full sample and the sample restricted to nurses only.

Discussion

Using data from the Aladdin survey, the present study documented the mental health of NSHW in the AP-HP public hospital network during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic in France, and explored the potential impact of two factors on mental health, namely perceived negative representations of night-work, and COVID-19-related organizational changes. In our weighted sample, which was representative

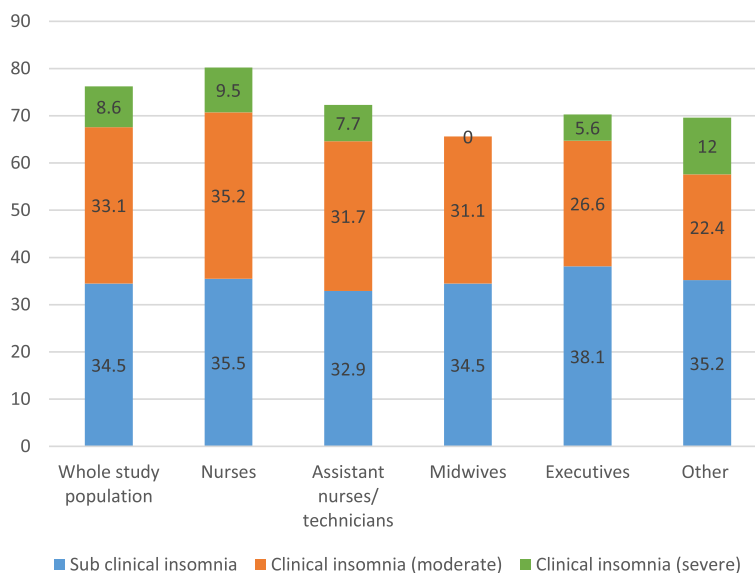


Fig. 3 Prevalence of severe clinical insomnia (ISI) according to professional category

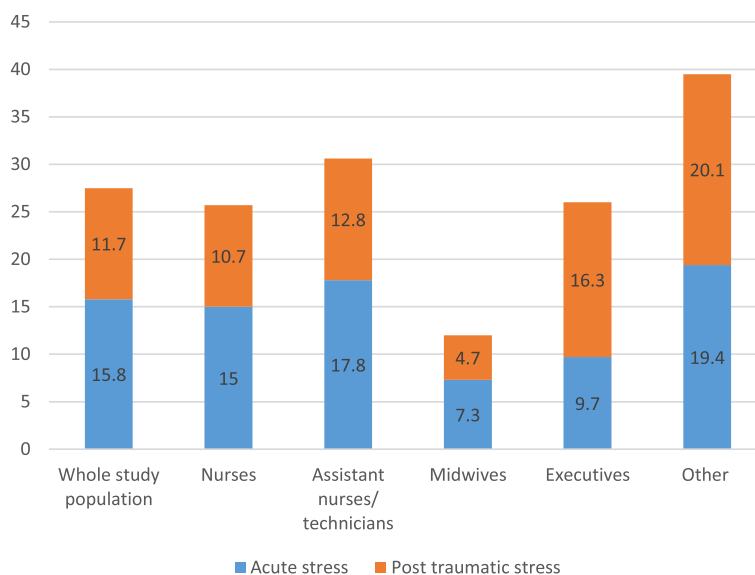


Fig. 4 Prevalence of symptoms suggestive of post traumatic stress disorders (IES-R) according to professional category

of the 12,000 NSHW in the network, in terms of sex, age, and professional category, 23% of respondents had at least one of the four severe mental health issues explored. Specifically, twenty percent of participants probably or definitely had depression, while 40% probably or definitely had anxiety. Seventy-five percent of respondents suffered from sleep disorders (light, moderate or severe), and almost 12% suffered from symptoms of post-traumatic distress. Finally, mental health varied significantly according to professional category.

Comparison with the French general population’s mental health

During the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic, three different studies (COVIPREV [40], COCLICO [41] and EPICOV [42]) investigated factors impacting mental health in the French general population. While the HADS was used in COVIPREV (as in Aladdin), the scales used in COCLICO and EPICOV were different. Therefore, any comparison with these two studies must be interpreted with caution. Started in March 2020, COVIPREV [40]

was a study that collected weekly data on anxiety, depression (HADS scale), and sleep disorders in 2,000 adults in the French general population. Results show a prevalence of depression higher in the French general population than in our sample during the same time period (June to September 2020). Specifically, up to 11.7% of respondents in COVIPREV had depression compared to 7.6% [6.0–9.1] in our sample. The results for the prevalence of anxiety were similar in both studies (up to 17.5% in COVIPREV and 18.9% [16.5–21.2] in Aladdin) (see Fig. 5).

The modelling of the mental health risk factors in all three studies allowed us to develop and validate our multivariable model.

International studies on health workers

Various international studies have been conducted on the mental health of hospital staff during the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic [20, 43, 44]. A prospective online cohort study in Japan [45] highlighted significantly higher levels of psychological distress and fear of COVID-19 in healthcare workers than in other workers. Some other international studies mentioned the consequences of lockdown on healthcare workers particularly their mental health [44, 46–48]. A cross-sectional survey in Spain [49] assessed the impact of COVID-19 on healthcare workers' sleep quality. Results showed that sleep disorders were more frequent in the healthcare group than in the rest of the active population ($p < 0.050$) and that night-shift work was associated with a greater risk of suffering from sleep disorders.

At the beginning of the first COVID-19 wave in France, a systematic review was conducted to identify the risks factors of mental health deterioration in health workers [50]. It included findings from previous epidemics (SARS-CoV-1, H1N1) and data from the first weeks of the COVID-19 pandemic. The review described healthcare

providers' mental health vulnerability and higher risk of anxiety, depression, burnout, addiction and post-traumatic stress disorder. Consistently with our study, it identified several organizational factors as a source of anxiety, such as the lack of personal protective equipment and medical care equipment, the reassignment of one's work position, the lack of communication, and a high level of stress at work. Familial and social difficulties (especially in terms of daily life), a lack of support from family and friends, the fear of infecting a loved one, isolation, and negative representations all impacted anxiety levels.

Perception of night-shift work

Few studies to date have evaluated the effect of negative representations on night-workers' mental and physical health. The consequences of negative representations are many: stress, lower self-esteem and less self-efficacy [38]. Our NSHW population suffered from two types of negative representations: perceived negative representations and self-negative representations [38]. The negative representations of night work and the stigmatization reduces night-workers' ability to cope with the routine demands of work [51] and leads to less job satisfaction, job performance, work commitment and willingness to learn and develop [52, 53]. Underestimation, negative representations of one's work may all be linked to a low level of social support and low personal reward and valorisation, two adverse psychosocial factors in the work environment. Moreover, psychological distress in the workplace is related to poor social support from managers and colleagues. One possible intervention to reduce the negative impact of these psychosocial factors on mental health is to provide social support at work [54, 55].

NSHW perceived their work to be particularly stigmatized and associated to negative representations [13, 14, 56, 57]. Accordingly, reducing negative representations

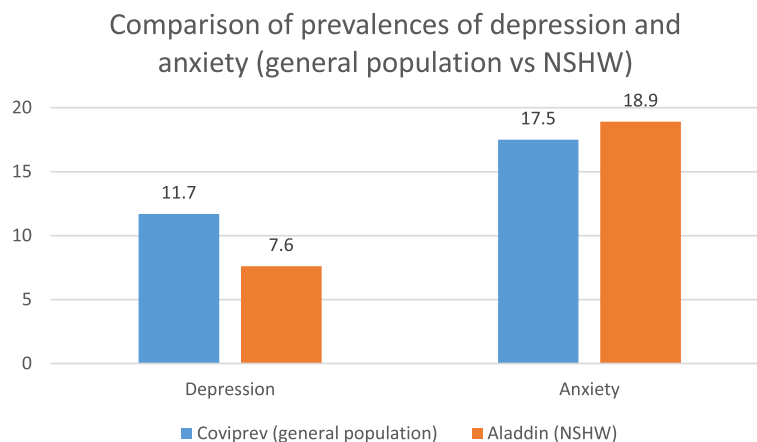


Fig. 5 Comparison of the prevalences of depression and anxiety (general population vs NSHW)

of night work and night workers is essential in order to improve these workers' mental health.

Strengths and limitations

The large sample of the study allowed us to identify several dimensions of mental health of NSHW in the AP-HP network after the first wave of COVID-19 ended in France. Although NSHW are essential for the continuity of care, few data exist on this population because they are difficult to reach. One reason for this is that they have little contact with their managers and work outside of normal working hours.

A major novelty of our work is that we were able to explore the association between the negative representations of NSHW and this population's mental health. Furthermore, our results highlight the impact of the organizational upheavals caused by the COVID-19 pandemic on mental health and sleep quality in NSHW.

An advantage of our work is that its results can have a concrete use and translation for public decision makers. Indeed, by assessing and identifying the mental health disorders of NSHW and the factors that affect them, it is possible to set up programs for prevention, surveillance and early diagnosis of these disorders.

The study also has limitations; it was only conducted with NSHW working in the public university hospitals of the AP-HP network in the region around Paris, and therefore cannot be representative of all NSHW. In addition, data concerning characteristics of NSHW who did not answer the survey questionnaire were lacking. However, the weighted analyses allowed us to ensure representativeness of the sample in terms of gender, age and professional category. Some professions such as midwives and stretcher bearers were underrepresented as the number of these professionals who work at night is very low in France. Finally, some data were not collected and could have been used to refine the results, such as the number of hours of sleep.

Conclusion and perspectives

Our study shows high prevalences although lower than in the general population of depression, anxiety, sleep disorders, and symptoms suggestive of post-traumatic stress disorder among NSHW, a category of healthcare providers already facing specific health challenges due to perturbations of circadian rhythms. This confirms the importance of monitoring mental health and sleep quality in this population, even more during periods of health crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic. Findings also highlight the deleterious effect of both negative representations of night work and changes in work organization during the pandemic on all mental health outcomes. Moreover, multilevel interventions aiming

at reducing negative representations and improving work organization in NSHW are urgently needed to improve the overall health in this key healthcare providers group.

Abbreviations

NSHW	Night-shift healthcare workers
HADS	Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale
AP-HP	Public hospitals in the Paris area
ISI	Insomnia severity index
IES-R	Impact of event scale—revised
aRRR	Adjusted relative risk ratios

Supplementary Information

The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1186/s12913-023-09101-7>.

Additional file 1: Appendix 1. Main characteristics of night shift healthcare workers according to profession ($n=1200$, ALADDIN survey).
Appendix 2. Complete and multinomial regressions of factors associated with probable and definite anxiety, probable and depression, moderate and severe insomnia and acute and post-traumatic stress.

Acknowledgements

We would like to thank all the study participants. Special thanks to Isabelle Chavignaud of the FIDES mission (AP-HP) for her active involvement in designing and implementing the Aladdin study. We also thank the medicine students who helped us recruit participants, the AP-HP communication department for its help in promoting the survey, and the AP-HP Clinical research department for its administrative support. Finally, our thanks to Jude Sweeney (Milan, Italy) for the English revision and copyediting of the manuscript.

Authors' contributions

Contributor Roles Taxonomy (CRediT): Conceptualization: LCC, FM, VM, OC, PMC, MD. Data curation: LCC, VDB, ORT, MD. Formal analysis: LCC, VDB, FM, VM, OC, PMC, MD. Funding acquisition: LCC, ORT, OC, MD. Investigation: LCC, VDB, FM, ORT, VM, OC, PMC, MD. Methodology: LCC, VDB, FM, VM, OC, PMC, MD. Project administration: LCC, ORT, MD. Resources: LCC, ORT, MD. Software: LCC, VDB, ORT. Supervision: FM, JMV, OC, PMC, MD. Validation: LCC, VDB, FM, JMV, OC, PMC, MD. Visualization: LCC, VDB, FM, PMC, MD. Roles/writing original draft: LCC, VDB, ORT. Writing – review and editing: LCC, VDB, FM, ORT, VM, JMV, OC, PMC, MD. The author(s) read and approved the final manuscript.

Funding

This work was supported by the Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris Foundation, the Assistance Publique-Hôpitaux de Paris grant, the French Institute of Research in Public Health (IReSP), and the National Institute of Cancer (INCa) 2018 grant for doctoral students.

Availability of data and materials

The datasets generated and analyzed during the current study are not publicly available due to the French legislation on research involving the human person and the presence of potentially identifying or sensitive patient information. The datasets used and analyzed are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Declarations

Ethics approval and consent to participate

Ethical Approval of Research Protocol: All experimental protocols were approved by the Comité de Protection des Personnes (CPP SUD-EST IV) n°20.03.17.70636; Written informed consent was obtained from all the participants. Informed Consent: informed consent and participation check before participation in the study; Registration No. (Clinical Trials): NCT04291534 02/03/2020; Animal Studies: N/A; Conflict of Interest: N/A. All experiments

were performed in accordance with relevant guidelines and regulations. Informed consent was obtained from all subjects and/or their legal guardian(s).

All data are confidential and anonymous.

This research study did not involve the use of biological or human tissue samples.

Consent for publication

Written informed consent for publication of data in an open-access journal was obtained from each participant before completing the survey.

Competing interests

The authors have no conflict of interest to declare.

Author details

¹Unité de Recherche Clinique en Economie de La Santé (URC-ECO), AP-HP, Hôpital Hôtel-Dieu, 75004 Paris, France. ²Université Paris Cité, ECEVE UMR 1123, Inserm, Faculté de Médecine, Paris, France, Paris 75010, France. ³Aix Marseille Univ, Inserm, IRD, SESSTIM, Sciences Economiques & Sociales de La Santé & Traitement de L'Information Médicale, ISSPAM, Marseille, France. ⁴Service de Santé Au Travail, Hôpitaux Lariboisière-Fernand Widal, AP-HP Nord, Paris, France. ⁵Department of Medicine, NUS Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore, Singapore, Singapore. ⁶Département de Médecine Interne Et d'immunologie Clinique, Hôpital Bicêtre, AP-HP, 94275 Kremlin Bicêtre, France.

Received: 29 June 2022 Accepted: 24 January 2023

Published online: 22 February 2023

References

- Bhugra D, Sauersteig SO, Bland D, Lloyd-Kendall A, Wijesuriya J, Singh G, et al. A descriptive study of mental health and wellbeing of doctors and medical students in the UK. *Int Rev Psychiatry Abingdon Engl* déc. 2019;31(7–8):563–8.
- Beschoner P, Limbrecht-Ecklundt K, Jerg-Bretzke L. Mental health among physicians: Burnout, depression, anxiety and substance abuse in the occupational context. *Nervenarzt* sept. 2019;90(9):961–74.
- Mento C, Silvestri MC, Bruno A, Muscatello MRA, Cedro C, Pandolfo G, et al. Workplace violence against healthcare professionals: A systematic review. *Aggress Violent Behav*. 2020;51:101381.
- Systematic review of burnout among healthcare providers in sub-Saharan Africa | BMC Public Health | Full Text . (Cité 25 nov 2022). Disponible sur: <https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-019-7566-7>
- Chirico F, Afolabi A, Ilesanmi O, Nucera G, Ferrari G, Sacco A, et al. Prevalence, risk factors and prevention of burnout syndrome among healthcare workers: An umbrella review of systematic reviews and meta-analyses. *J Health Soc Sci*. 2021;6:465–91.
- Burnout among healthcare providers in the complex environment of the Middle East: a systematic review | BMC Public Health | Full Text . (Cité 25 nov 2022) . Disponible sur: <https://bmcpublihealth.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12889-019-7713-1>
- Selvi Y, Özdemir PG, Özdemir O, Aydın A, Beşiroğlu L. Influence of Night Shift Work on Psychologic State and Quality of Life in Health Workers. *Dusunen Adam J Psychiatry Neurol Sci*. 2010;23(4):238.
- Gumenyuk V, Howard R, Roth T, Korzyukov O, Drake CL. Sleep Loss, Circadian Mismatch, and Abnormalities in Reorienting of Attention in Night Workers with Shift Work Disorder. *Sleep*. 2014;37(3):545–56.
- Nena E, Katsaouni M, Steiropoulos P, Theodorou E, Constantinidis TC, Tripsianis G. Effect of Shift Work on Sleep, Health, and Quality of Life of Health-care Workers. *Indian J Occup Environ Med*. 2018;22(1):29–34.
- Eldevik MF, Flo E, Moen BE, Pallesen S, Bjorvatn B. Insomnia, Excessive Sleepiness, Excessive Fatigue, Anxiety, Depression and Shift Work Disorder in Nurses Having Less than 11 Hours in-Between Shifts. *PLOS ONE*. 2013;8(8):e70882.
- Jeste DV. Frailty and mental health: association with cognition, sleep, and well-being in older adults. *Int Psychogeriatr* juin. 2019;31(6):755–7.
- Fujino Y, Mizoue T, Izumi H, Kumashiro M, Hasegawa T, Yoshimura T. Job Stress and Mental Health among Permanent Night Workers. *J Occup Health*. 2001;43(6):301–6.
- Faseleh Jahromi M, Moattari M, Sharif F. Novice Nurses' Perception of Working Night Shifts: A Qualitative Study. 2013;2:169–76.
- Ogeil RP, Savic M, Ferguson N, Lubman DI. Shift-Work-Play: understanding the positive and negative experiences of male and female shift workers to inform opportunities for intervention to improve health and wellbeing. *AJAN - Aust J Adv Nurs* . 26 mai 2021 (Cité 28 juin 2021);38(2). Disponible sur: <https://www.ajan.com.au/~ajancoma>
- Perceived stigma, substance use and self-medication in night-shift healthcare workers: a qualitative study | BMC Health Services Research | Full Text . (Cité 16 juin 2022). Disponible sur: <https://bmchealthservres.biomedcentral.com/articles/10.1186/s12913-022-08018-x>
- Duracinsky M, Cousin L, Coscas S, Rousset Torrente O, Di Beo V, Mahé V, et al. Vécu et gestion de la crise sanitaire liée à la Covid-19: le point de vue du personnel hospitalier de nuit de l'Assistance publique -Hôpitaux de Paris durant la première vague épidémique (enquête AP-HP Aladdin, 15 juin-15 septembre 2020). *Covid-19 N°6* . 13 avr 2021 (Cité 19 mai 2021);n°6. Disponible sur: http://beh.santepubliquefrance.fr/beh/2021/Cov_6/2021_Cov_6_1.html
- Aith F, Castilla Martínez M, Cho M, Dussault G, Harris M, Padilla M, et al. Is COVID-19 a turning point for the health workforce? *Rev Panam Salud Publica* . sept 2020;(16). Disponible sur: <https://iris.paho.org/bitstream/handle/10665.2/52590/v44e1022020.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>
- Stress and Psychological Impact on SARS Patients during the Outbreak - Siew E Chua, Vinci Cheung, Grainne M McAlonan, Charlton Cheung, Josephine WS Wong, Erik PT Cheung, Marco TY Chan, Teresa KW Wong, Khai M Choy, Chung M Chu, Peter WH Lee, Kenneth WT Tsang, 2004 . (Cité 14 avr 2020). Disponible sur: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/070674370404900607>
- Flaudias V, Zerhouni O, Pereira B, Cherpitel CJ, Boudesseul J, de Chazeron I, et al. The Early Impact of the COVID-19 Lockdown on Stress and Addictive Behaviors in an Alcohol-Consuming Student Population in France. *Front Psychiatry* . 2021 (Cité 24 nov 2022);12. Disponible sur: <https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fpsy.2021.628631>
- Choi EPH, Hui BPH, Wan EYF. Depression and Anxiety in Hong Kong during COVID-19. *Int J Environ Res Public Health* janv. 2020;17(10):3740.
- Sanghera J, Pattani N, Hashmi Y, Varley KF, Cheruvu MS, Bradley A, et al. The impact of SARS-CoV-2 on the mental health of healthcare workers in a hospital setting-A Systematic Review. *J Occup Health* janv. 2020;62(1):e12175.
- Cousin L, Beo VD, Marcellin F, Coscas S, Mahé V, Chavignaud I, et al. Use of psychoactive substances by night-shift hospital healthcare workers during the first wave of the COVID-19 pandemic: a cross-sectional study based in Parisian public hospitals (ALADDIN). *BMJ Open*. 2022;12(3):e055699.
- Duracinsky M, Cousin L, Marcellin F, Rousset Torrente O, Di Beo V, Mahé V, et al. Management of the COVID-19 health crisis: perceptions and experience of night-shift healthcare workers during the first wave of the pandemic in Paris public hospitals (the AP-HP ALADDIN survey). *IAS COVID-19 conference: Prevention - 2 February 2021 - e-poster n°255*. 2021.
- Willis GB. Cognitive Interviewing Revisited: A Useful Technique, in Theory? In: *Methods for Testing and Evaluating Survey Questionnaires* . John Wiley & Sons, Ltd; 2004 cité 15 déc 2022. p. 23-43. Disponible sur: <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1002/0471654728.ch2>
- Bjelland I, Dahl AA, Haug TT, Neckelmann D. The validity of the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale. An updated literature review. *J Psychosom Res*. 2002;52(2):69–77.
- Löwe B, Spitzer RL, Gräfe K, Kroenke K, Quenter A, Zipfel S, et al. Comparative validity of three screening questionnaires for DSM-IV depressive disorders and physicians' diagnoses. *J Affect Disord* févr. 2004;78(2):131–40.
- Chahoud M, Chahine R, Salameh P, Sauleau EA. Reliability, factor analysis and internal consistency calculation of the Insomnia Severity Index (ISI) in French and in English among Lebanese adolescents. *eNeurologicalSci*. 2017;7:9–14.
- Morin CM, Belleville G, Bélanger L, Ivers H. The Insomnia Severity Index: Psychometric Indicators to Detect Insomnia Cases and Evaluate Treatment Response. *Sleep*. 2011;34(5):601–8.

29. Brunet A, Saint Hilaire A, Jehel L, King S. Validation of a French Version of the Impact of Event Scale-Revised. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry* . 2003 (Cité 16 déc 2021); Disponible sur: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/abs/10.1177/070674370304800111>
30. Mouthaan J, Sijbrandij M, Reitsma J, Gersons B, Olff M. Comparing Screening Instruments to Predict Posttraumatic Stress Disorder. *PLoS One*. 2014;9:e97183.
31. Link BG, Phelan JC. Conceptualizing Stigma. *Annu Rev Sociol*. 2001;27(1):363–85.
32. Overcoming Stigma | NAMI: National Alliance on Mental Illness . (Cité 16 nov 2021). Disponible sur: <https://www.nami.org/Blogs/NAMI-Blog/October-2018/Overcoming-Stigma>
33. Cousin L, Rousset Torrente O, Baumann L, Roucoux G, Chassany O, Carrier P, et al. "I tried melatonin and some plants, but now, I'm on zopiclone ": How night shift work influence hospital night shift workers' psychoactive substances consumption, mental health and quality of working life. In online; 2020.
34. Schubert M, Ludwig J, Freiberg A, Hahne TM, Romero Starke K, Girbig M, et al. Stigmatization from Work-Related COVID-19 Exposure: A Systematic Review with Meta-Analysis. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2021;18(12):6183.
35. Brakel WHV. Measuring health-related stigma—A literature review. *Psychol Health Med*. 2006;11(3):307–34.
36. Berger BE, Ferrans CE, Lashley FR. Measuring stigma in people with HIV: Psychometric assessment of the HIV stigma scale. *Res Nurs Health*. 2001;24(6):518–29.
37. Golay P, Moga M, Devas C, Staecheli M, Poisat Y, Israël M, et al. Measuring the paradox of self-stigma: psychometric properties of a brief scale. *Ann Gen Psychiatry*. 2021;20(1):5.
38. Corrigan PW, Watson AC, Barr L. The self-stigma of mental illness: Implications for self-esteem and self-efficacy. *J Soc Clin Psychol*. 2006;25(8):875–84.
39. Deville JC, Särndal CE, Sautory O. Generalized Raking Procedures in Survey Sampling. *J Am Stat Assoc*. 1993;88(423):1013–20.
40. CoviPrev : une enquête pour suivre l'évolution des comportements et de la santé mentale pendant l'épidémie de COVID-19 . (Cité 13 avr 2021). Disponible sur: [/etudes-et-enquetes/coviprev-une-enquete-pour-suivre-l'évolution-des-comportements-et-de-la-sante-mentale-pendant-l-epidemie-de-covid-19](https://etudes-et-enquetes/coviprev-une-enquete-pour-suivre-l-evolution-des-comportements-et-de-la-sante-mentale-pendant-l-epidemie-de-covid-19)
41. EnquêteCoclico - Coronavirus Containment Policies And Impact On The Population's Mental Health - Irdes. (Cité 17 juin 2021). Disponible sur: <https://www.irdes.fr/recherche/enquetes/coclico-enquete-sante-mentale-coronavirus/actualites.html>
42. Enquête nationale sur l'épidémie du Covid-19 . (Cité 17 juin 2021). Disponible sur: <https://www.epicov.fr/>
43. Ali M, Uddin Z, Ahsan NF, Haque MZ, Bairagee M, Khan SA, et al. Prevalence of mental health symptoms and its effect on insomnia among healthcare workers who attended hospitals during COVID-19 pandemic: A survey in Dhaka city. *Heliyon*. 2021;7(5):e06985.
44. Chemali S, Mari-Sáez A, El Bcheraoui C, Weishaar H. Health care workers' experiences during the COVID-19 pandemic: a scoping review. *Hum Resour Health*. 2022;20(1):27.
45. Sasaki N, Kuroda R, Tsuno K, Kawakami N. The deterioration of mental health among healthcare workers during the COVID-19 outbreak: A population-based cohort study of workers in Japan. *Scand J Work Environ Health*. 2020;46(6):639–44.
46. Šmigelskas K, Digrytė-Šertvytienė L, Argustaitė-Zailskienė G, Gričiūtė A, Urbonaitė G, Baniėnė I, et al. Wellbeing and Stress Coping among Healthcare and Pharmacy Workers: Experiences during the First COVID-19 Lockdown in Lithuania. *Healthcare*. 2022;10(5):787.
47. Paterlini M, Neri E, Nicoli A, Genova F, Villani MT, Santi S, et al. Emotions, Stress and Coping among Healthcare Workers in a Reproductive Medicine Unit during the First and Second COVID-19 Lockdowns. *Int J Environ Res Public Health*. 2022;19(10):5899.
48. Chene G, Nohuz E, Cerruto E, Moret S, Atallah A, Saoud M, et al. Psychological impact on healthcare workers in obstetrics and gynecology in France in 18 French University Hospitals during the first Covid-19 lockdown: a prospective observational study. *J Psychosom Obstet Gynaecol* déc. 2022;43(4):433–40.
49. Herrero San MartinParra Serrano AJ, Diaz Cambriles T, Arias Arias EM, Muñoz Méndez J, del YerroÁlvarez MJ, et al. Sleep characteristics in health workers exposed to the COVID-19 pandemic. *Sleep Med*. 2020;75:388–94.
50. El-Hage W, Hingray C, Lemogne C, Yrondi A, Brunault P, Bienvenu T, et al. Les professionnels de santé face à la pandémie de la maladie à coronavirus (COVID-19): quels risques pour leur santé mentale ? *L'Encéphale*. 2020;46(3, Supplément):S73–80.
51. Einarsen S, Hoel H, Zapf D, Cooper C. *Bullying and Emotional Abuse in the workplace*. London, New York: Taylor & Francis London & New York; 2002.
52. Deitch EA, Barsky A, Butz RM, Chan S, Brief AP, Bradley JC. Subtle Yet Significant: The Existence and Impact of Everyday Racial Discrimination in the Workplace. *Hum Relat*. 2003;56(11):1299–324.
53. Weber J, Angerer P, Müller A. Individual consequences of age stereotypes on older workers : A systematic review. *Z Gerontol Geriatr sept*. 2019;52(Suppl 3):188–205.
54. Roelen CAM, van Hoffen MFA, Waage S, Schaufeli WB, Twisk JWR, Bjorvatn B, et al. Psychosocial work environment and mental health-related long-term sickness absence among nurses. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health*. 2018;91(2):195–203.
55. Bourbonnais R, Brisson C, Vinet A, Vézina M, Lower A. Development and implementation of a participative intervention to improve the psychosocial work environment and mental health in an acute care hospital. *Occup Environ Med*. 2006;63(5):326–34.
56. Bahramirad F, Heshmatifar N, Rad M. Students' perception of problems and benefits of night shift nursing internship: A qualitative study. *J Educ Health Promot* . 30 oct 2020 (Cité 18 mai 2021);9. Disponible sur: <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7709763/>
57. Soliveres AP. La nuit et l'institution, un mépris partagé. *Gerontol Soc*. 2006;116(1):95–107.

Publisher's Note

Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.

Ready to submit your research? Choose BMC and benefit from:

- fast, convenient online submission
- thorough peer review by experienced researchers in your field
- rapid publication on acceptance
- support for research data, including large and complex data types
- gold Open Access which fosters wider collaboration and increased citations
- maximum visibility for your research: over 100M website views per year

At BMC, research is always in progress.

Learn more biomedcentral.com/submissions

