Supplementary Tables

Table S1. Risk of subclinical thyroid dysfunctions according to sleep duration in evening and nighttime workers

| | Subclinical hyperthyroidism | | Subclinical hypothyroidism | |
|-----------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Odds ratio (95% confidence interval) | <i>p</i> -value | Odds ratio (95% confidence interval) | <i>p</i> -value |
| Sleep duration | | | | |
| Crude | | | | |
| Normal sleepers | reference | | reference | |
| Short sleepers | 1.974 (0.821-4.748) | 0.1284 | 2.994 (0.657-13.649) | 0.1562 |
| Long sleepers | 2.315 (0.713-7.519) | 0.1621 | 1.961 (0.275-13.986) | 0.5010 |
| Model 1 | | | | |
| Normal sleepers | reference | | reference | |
| Short sleepers | 2.048 (0.855-4.904) | 0.1075 | 2.969 (0.650-13.564) | 0.1600 |
| Long sleepers | 2.005 (0.629-6.389) | 0.2388 | 1.984 (0.296-13.286) | 0.4796 |
| Model 2 | | | | |
| Normal sleepers | reference | | reference | |
| Short sleepers | 1.995 (0.817-4.875) | 0.1293 | 3.655 (0.672-19.871) | 0.1333 |
| Long sleepers | 1.869 (0.617-5.666) | 0.2682 | 1.817 (0.328-10.075) | 0.4937 |
| Model 3 | | | | |
| Normal sleepers | reference | | reference | |
| Short sleepers | 2.009 (0.799-5.053) | 0.1379 | 3.426 (0.634-18.500) | 0.1520 |
| Long sleepers | 1.872 (0.615-5.699) | 0.2692 | 1.885 (0.356-9.987) | 0.4555 |

Data are presented OR (95% CI).

Statistics were carried out using Logistic regression.

Model 1: adjusted by age and sex

Model 2: adjusted by age, sex, BMI, diabetes, alcohol consumption, household income level, education, and urine iodine creatinine ratio

Model 3: adjusted by age, sex, BMI, diabetes, alcohol consumption, household income level, education, urine iodine creatinine ratio and working pattern

Table S2. Risk of subclinical thyroid dysfunctions according to sleep duration (5 subgroups)

| | Subclinical hyperthyroidism | | Subclinical hypothyroidism | |
|------------------------|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|
| | Odds ratio (95% confidence interval) | <i>p</i> -value | Odds ratio (95% confidence interval) | <i>p</i> -value |
| Sleep duration | | | | |
| Crude | | | | |
| Extreme short sleepers | 2.375 (1.230-4.585) | 0.0101 | 2.424 (1.016-5.784) | 0.0460 |
| Mild short sleepers | 1.352 (1.005-1.818) | 0.0466 | 1.159 (0.761-1.766) | 0.4919 |
| Normal sleepers | reference | | reference | |
| Mild long sleepers | 1.779 (1.089-2.907) | 0.0216 | 1.783 (0.930-3.418) | 0.0815 |
| Extreme long sleepers | 2.021 (0.535-7.630) | 0.2985 | 2.122 (0.453-9.954) | 0.3392 |
| Model 1 | | | | |
| Extreme short sleepers | 2.065 (1.051-4.057) | 0.0354 | 2.146 (0.863-5.334) | 0.1002 |
| Mild short sleepers | 1.319 (0.979-1.778) | 0.0688 | 1.128 (0.740-1.721) | 0.5741 |
| Normal sleepers | reference | | reference | |
| Mild long sleepers | 1.758 (1.077-2.872) | 0.0242 | 1.785 (0.935-3.409) | 0.0789 |
| Extreme long sleepers | 2.010 (0.523-7.732) | 0.3092 | 2.101 (0.445-9.905) | 0.3476 |
| Model 2 | | | | |
| Extreme short sleepers | 2.100 (1.057-4.170) | 0.0341 | 2.316 (0.943-5.689) | 0.0670 |
| Mild short sleepers | 1.312 (0.972-1.770) | 0.0758 | 1.134 (0.743-1.732) | 0.5585 |
| Normal sleepers | reference | | reference | |
| Mild long sleepers | 1.781 (1.094-2.902) | 0.0205 | 1.911 (1.001-3.647) | 0.0495 |
| Extreme long sleepers | 2.124 (0.526-8.580) | 0.2898 | 2.166 (0.435-10.784) | 0.3446 |
| Model 3 | | | | |
| Extreme short sleepers | 2.121 (1.063-4.229) | 0.0329 | 2.315 (0.933-5.744) | 0.0702 |
| Mild short sleepers | 1.289 (0.953-1.743) | 0.0999 | 1.087 (0.707-1.672) | 0.7040 |
| Normal sleepers | reference | | reference | |
| Mild long sleepers | 1.763 (1.082-2.873) | 0.0229 | 1.887 (0.986-3.611) | 0.0550 |
| Extreme long sleepers | 2.159 (0.531-8.784) | 0.2819 | 2.212 (0.444-11.013) | 0.3318 |

Data are presented OR (95% CI).

Statistics were carried out using Logistic regression.

Model 1: adjusted by age and sex

Model 2: adjusted by age, sex, BMI, diabetes, alcohol consumption, household income level, education, and urine iodine creatinine ratio

Model 3: adjusted by age, sex, BMI, diabetes, alcohol consumption, household income level, education, urine iodine creatinine ratio and working pattern