





# Predicting subjective stress using wearablemeasured sleep and resting HRV

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## Background

- Stress impacts the health and well-being of workers.
- Monitoring via wearable sensors and smartphone applications may allow for early recognition of the detrimental impact of stress or a reduced resilience.
- Such signals could be used to trigger timely feedback in Just-In-Time Adaptive Interventions (JITAI), and thus benefit prevention of stress-related problems
- Previously, we created within-day and multi-week models, but multi-day models are still unexplored.

#### Methods

Design: Multiple N-of-1 observational study

Participants: 8 police officers
Duration: 15-55 weeks

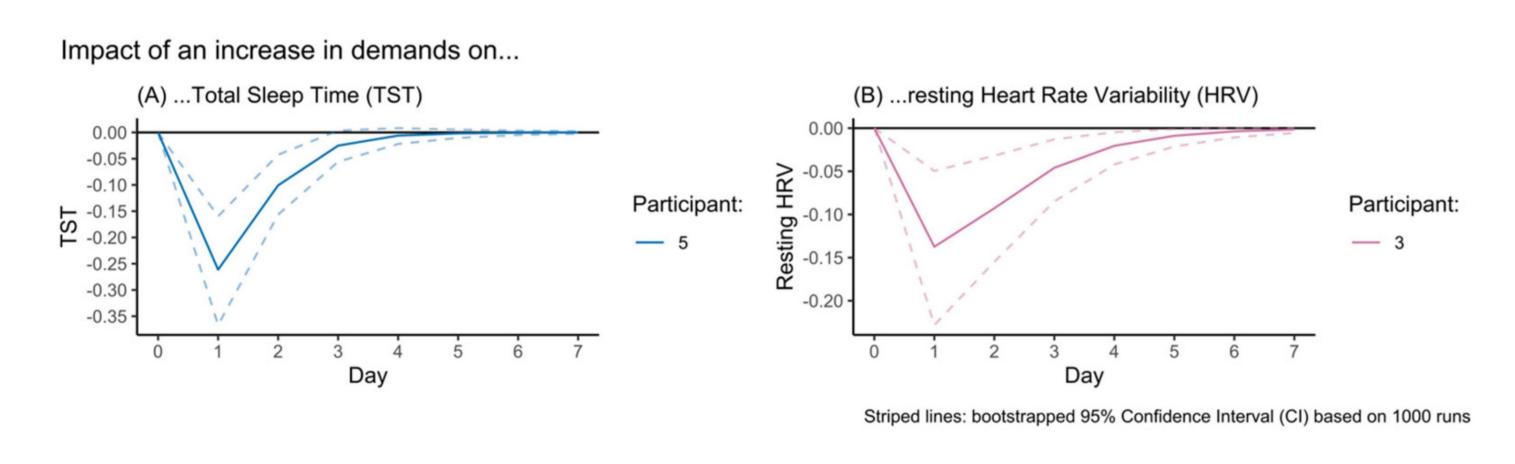
Outcome: Subjective demands, stress, mental

exhaustion and vigor

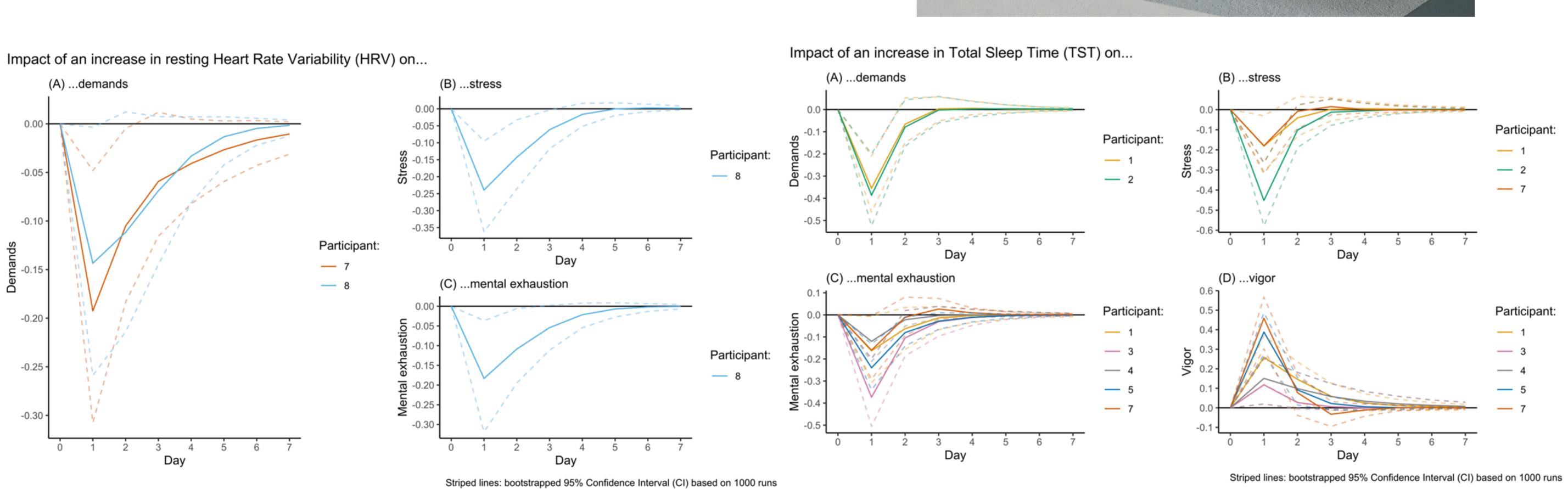
Predictors: Oura-ring measured sleep and

resting Heart Rate Variability (HRV)

Modelling: Vector Auto-Regression (VAR)
Visualizations: Impulse Respons Function (IRF)







### Main findings & discussion

- Wearable-measured Total Sleep Time (TST) and resting HRV were more consistent predictors of the subjective stressrelated outcomes than vice versa. This generally aligns with other studies on the topic.
- The direction of the associations between TST, resting HRV and the subjective stress-related outcomes are consistently similar, but these associations are not consistently observed in all participants.
- The impact of changes in resting HRV appears to be more abiding than that of changes in TST.
- The small number of participants (n=8) limits the generalizability of the findings, but the sizable datasets per participant (N=125 to N=386) with mostly complete (80.7-96.8%) and high-quality data contributed to novel insights.
- Future studies may consider exploring Multi-Level and Time-Varying Vector Auto-Regression analyses.

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