

Intra-individual variability and adaptation of overnight- and sleeping metabolic rate

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Intra-individual variability and adaptation of overnight- and sleeping metabolic rate

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Abstract

The largest component of daily energy expenditure is resting energy expenditure as reflected in overnight metabolic rate (OMR) and sleeping metabolic rate (SMR). Here, we determined the variation in OMR (24:00–6:00 h) and SMR values (3 h intervals) as affected by physical activity (PA) during the day and the night. Subjects were 32 females and 17 males, age 18–52 years. Energy expenditure (EE) was measured for 36 h in a whole room calorimeter (14 m³), starting in the evening, providing values before and after behavioral limitation. The mean intra-individual coefficient of variation was 1.8±1.4% for SMR_{min} (minimum EE), 2.8±2.0% for SMR_{act} (minimum PA), 2.4±2.5% for SMR_{res} (minimum residual EE, residual calculated from 24 h relationship between EE and PA) and 2.8±2.2% for OMR (*n*=49). Mean clock time for SMR ranged from 3:15 till 4:13 h. EE and PA increased in the hour before awakening. Surprisingly, OMR showed a significant 2.7% increase (*P*<0.05) during the second night of the 36 h measurement, but only for a second visit, and was related to increased physical activity during night period (*R*²=0.50, *P*<0.001). OMR measurements following unrestricted daily activity showed identical results for first and second (repeat) visits: 6.82±0.86 MJ/day and 6.79±0.93 MJ/day (*n*=49), respectively. It is advised to measure SMR based on minimum residual EE during nights following free-living conditions, and to exclude EE measures 1 h before awakening from SMR and OMR calculations to prevent influences of habitual wake-up time. © 2008 Elsevier Inc. All rights reserved.

Keywords: Sleeping metabolic rate; Overnight metabolic rate; Whole room calorimetry; Respiration chamber; Activity measurement; Residual energy expenditure; Intra-individual variation; Habitual wake-up time

1. Introduction

The largest component of 24-h energy expenditure (24hEE) is resting energy expenditure as reflected in overnight metabolic rate (OMR) and its derivative sleeping metabolic rate (SMR). The other two components of 24hEE are activity-induced energy expenditure (AEE) and diet-induced energy expenditure (DEE) [1–5]. In this study OMR and SMR using three different methods were measured. Based on variability, and by reviewing modulating factors, an advice is formulated for measuring this major component of daily energy expenditure.

The measurement of OMR and SMR is usually performed inside a whole room calorimeter [3,5–20], effectively limiting the subjects' activity due to the confined space. Westerterp and Kester [3] showed a decrease in physical activity level (PAL = 24hEE/SMR) from 1.76 to 1.40 for subjects when confined to a 14 m³ whole room calorimeter. Garby et al. [13] found no effect of an activity program (PAL range 1.30 to 1.53) on SMR once inside a whole room calorimeter, neither did Goldberg et al. [5]. The reported variability in SMR of about 2% as observed in whole room calorimeter measurements is generally ascribed to this lower level of AEE [8,9,11,15]. However, in contrast to other SMR studies [21–24] a whole room calorimeter will allow normal sleep without facemask, hood or probes [5,17] and is generally considered the instrument of choice for studying night time metabolism.

Several other factors have been shown to modulate overnight metabolic rate and sleeping metabolic rate, including sleep stages, menstrual and seasonal cycles, temperature, diet-induced energy

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expenditure, daily physical activity and body movement during the night [12–16,18–20]. Unexpected, sleep stages play only a minor role in SMR variability [3,9,12]. In women, SMR shows an increase in the range of 8% to 16% during the post ovulation phase of the menstrual cycle [14,23,25]. Season affects SMR with 4.5% difference when comparing the summer-low with the winter-high [10]. When subjects stayed in a whole room calorimeter for 60 h at a temperature of 16 °C in comparison to 22 °C, SMR increased 5.6% [26]. The effect of DEE was demonstrated by overfeeding in a late night meal, causing a 6.7% increase in OMR [5]. Twelve weeks of energy restriction to 2.9–3.5 MJ/day in obese women caused a decline in SMR of 29.9% [27]. Here we focus on short-term variability of overnight metabolic rate and sleeping metabolic rate.

A steady decrease pattern for SMR, with a low just before wakening of subjects, has been reported [20]. Others found that SMR was at its lowest between 4:00 and 6:00 h [6,12,28]. The latter corresponds with the moment of the lowest residual EE [18], calculated as the residual of the individual relationship between energy expenditure and physical activity (PA) over 24 h [4], and the time of lowest heat production [13]. A decline in OMR, only for subjects that were fed a late night meal, while other subjects were found to have a relatively constant and lower overnight metabolic rate, was also reported [5]. The measurement of OMR and SMR will thus be dependent on the interval chosen.

The activity component during the night has either been measured [9,20,26,27], discarded [16] or ignored by way of selecting minimum measured energy expenditure [5,19]. Systems for measurement of body movement were accelerometry [19], force-platform [20], level-detection [1,16] and analog doppler [9,17]. In contrast with the latter analog system, both force-platform and level-detection require a minimum activity [1,16], thus exhibiting a “decrease to nearly zero” [20] during the lowest activity period in the night. An advice with regard to the method of choice for incorporating activity measurements as well as regarding the impact of activity during the day has not yet been postulated.

The consistent message in the aforementioned publications was that the significant causes for variation in SMR measurements, if conducted in a whole room calorimeter with a thermo-neutral setting, are body movement during the night and diet-induced energy expenditure. Yet, in contrast to the impact of diet-induced energy expenditure the impact of physical activity, both during the day and the night, has been relatively ignored. Here, two mechanisms can be postulated, the impact of the transition from free-living conditions to the confined space of a whole room calorimeter and the impact of activity during the night. Additionally, studies have been hampered by the lack of definition of time-interval. Fixed interval measurements like OMR are generally well-defined, with the exception of intervals being excluded due to subject activity [16]. In contrast SMR measures over a variable interval, for instance the lowest continuous 60 min EE value [5,19], the continuous average over 3 h with most stable EE value [19] and the continuous average over 3 h with lowest activity measure [10,27], have in general not provided defined intervals.

In this study a subject group typical for whole room calorimeter studies was observed, originating from 36 h experiments where intervention between visits was limited to dietary effects on ad-lib energy requirements. Potential confounders as described above were kept to a minimum and all experiments used the same protocol. The analysis can thus be considered a best choices meta-analysis.

The application context here was concerned with diminishing the role of activity and time as confounders for OMR and SMR, resulting in advice for choosing the most reproducible method and moment in time as well as for incorporating activity measurements into a less confounded SMR measure. The study thus aimed to answer two questions. Firstly, how does SMR progress during the night in relation to body movement and the residual energy expenditure with attention to time-interval? Secondly, is there an impact on OMR and SMR stemming from the transition from free-living conditions to the behavioral limitation inside the confined space of a whole room calorimeter?

2. Methods

Data on whole room calorimeter experiments originated from unpublished and published studies from the Maastricht respiration chambers over the period 2004–2007. The selection included low impact diet intervention experiments with healthy adult subjects, measured over 36 h intervals and starting at 19:00 h. Furthermore subjects were measured on a first and second visit ($n=49$, Table 1), where the first visit was the subject’s first experience in a whole room calorimeter. Inter-visit interval was 32 ± 18 days, range 5–91 days. Female subjects were studied in the same phase of the menstrual cycle on both visits. The 36 h protocol provided for a designated sleeping period from 23:00 h till 7:30 h, furthermore subjects were asked to refrain from unusual or heavy exercise on the day preceding measurements. Subjects provided written informed consent and were assessed by medical history. The Medical Ethical Committee of Maastricht University approved experiments.

Whole room calorimeter measures were taken in a dual respiration chamber system with automated calibration [17]. The analysis system consisted of dual pairs of infra-red CO₂ (ABB/Hartman&Braun Uras, Frankfurt a.M., Germany) and paramagnetic O₂ analysers (Servomex 4100, Crowborough, England and ABB/Hartman&Braun Magnos, Frankfurt a.M., Germany). Flow was measured using electronically modified dry gasmeters (G6, gasmeterfabriek Schlumberger, Dordrecht, The Netherlands). Data-acquisition was performed using custom build interfaces (IDEE, University of Maastricht, the Netherlands), a computer (Apple Macintosh, Cupertino, United states) and graphical programming environment (Labview, National Instruments, Austin, United states). Each room had a volume of 14 m³

Table 1
Subject characteristics (mean±SD)

	Age (years)	Height (m)	Weight (kg)	Body fat (%)
Women ($n=32$)	23±6	1.70±0.06	66.5±8.8	27.7±6.8
Men ($n=17$)	26±8	1.81±0.11	75.0±9.7	14.4±6.5

with 6.4 m² floorspace and was furnished with a bed, chair, radio and television, computer, laptop network connection, telephone, hands-free intercom, deepfreeze toilet, hot and cold running water and a desk with built in sink. The rooms had a controlled climate and could be operated from 16 to 28 °C. Subjects were allowed to select their own thermal comfort zone, resulting in a setting 0–3° higher than at home, in order to compensate for the effects of draught inside the room. The temperature measured was 21.9±0.9 °C, range 19.8–25.3 °C, *n*=49. Humidity was 51±5%, range 11–18 mBar H₂O. Ambient pressure was 1009±8 mBar, range 979–1025 mBar. Recirculation flow inside the room was at its lowest setting of 1100 l/min and flow through the rooms was set at 100 l/min STPD. Safety measures included fire alert and on-line gas analysis with cellular phone alert. The calorimeter was validated on a monthly interval with methanol burning. Oxygen and carbon dioxide measures were converted to energy expenditure in Joules using the Weir formula [29], values are presented in MJ/day by extrapolating the measured energy expenditure to 24 h. Physical activity was measured with an analog ultrasound doppler system, directly processing the analog Doppler signal from inside the sensor (Advisor DU160, Aritech BV, Roermond, Netherlands).

OMR was calculated over the 24:00 till 6:00 h interval. For SMR measurements, data from the 23:00 till 7:00 h interval was evaluated, providing compatibility with broader intervals found in literature [2,5,15] and providing for SMR results to be found outside the here defined OMR interval if present. SMR measures were calculated for continuous intervals. SMR_{min} was defined as the lowest EE value over a 3 h interval. SMR_{res} was defined as the EE value over a 3 h interval with the lowest residual energy expenditure (EE_{res}), calculated as the residual of the individual relationship between energy expenditure and physical activity over 24 h [4] as a measure of diet-induced energy expenditure and diurnal variation of energy expenditure required for maintaining body temperature: For each experiment linear regression of activity (ACT(*t*)) and energy expenditure (EE(*t*)) over exactly 24 h, calculated from 48 individual 30 min values, yielded slope (*a*) and intercept (*b*) values. The residual energy values were then calculated as EE_{res}(*t*)=EE(*t*)-*a*·ACT(*t*)-*b*. For this method an analog movement detection system, with continuous values from zero movement upward, was deemed a requirement. SMR_{act} was defined as the EE value over a 3 h interval with lowest physical activity as measured by the ultrasound system.

OMR and SMR values for the subsequent nights, one after normal daily behavior in free-living conditions (night 1) and one after spending a night and day inside the whole room calorimeter (night 2), were calculated for each visit.

The intra-individual variability was assessed for subsequent nights, providing a short-term measurement of variability without influence of seasonal [10] and hormone cycle [14,23,25] variation. Subjects were measured in their thermo-neutral comfort zone and were not provided with food after dinner, i.e. after 20:00 h, eliminating the impact of ambient temperature variation [26,9] and restricting the impact of diet-induced energy expenditure as described before [5] as well as decreasing the impact of body temperature variation [13,21].

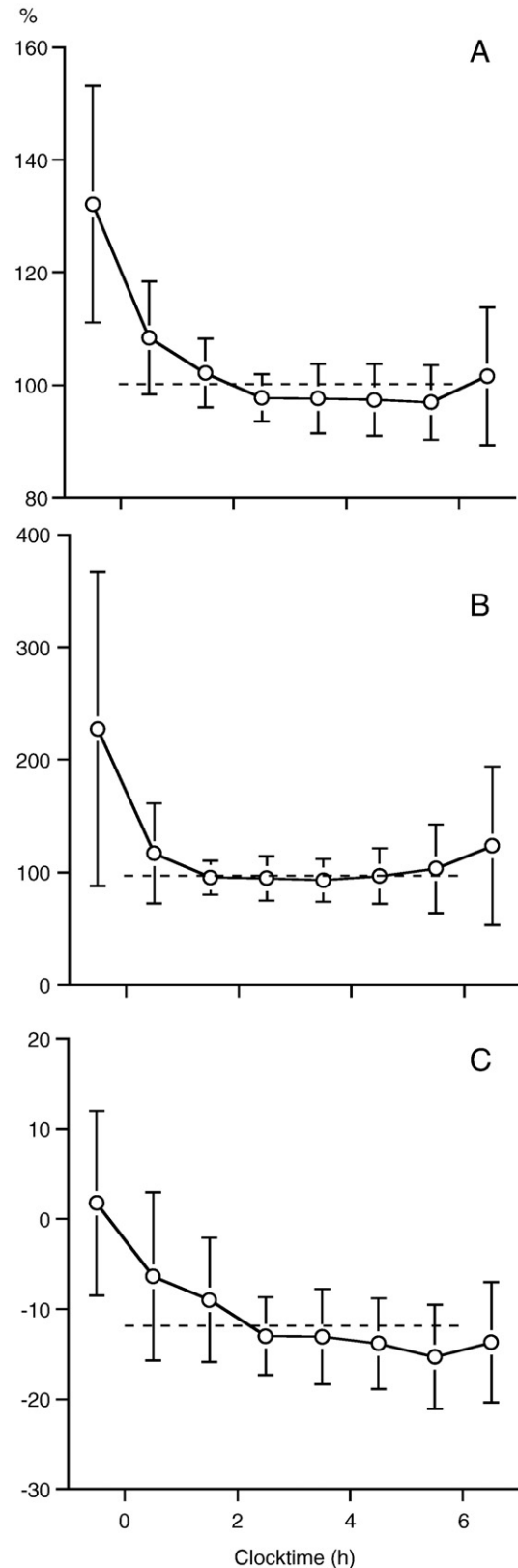


Fig. 1. Energy expenditure (A), physical activity (B), and residual energy expenditure (C). Hourly values from 23:00 to 7:00 h expressed as percentage of the mean value of the overnight values from 24:00 to 6:00 h (dotted line).

Table 2

Overnight metabolic rate (OMR, 0:00–6:00 h) measures, sleeping metabolic rate (SMR) measures with mean time value, respiratory quotient (RQ) and estimated basal metabolic rate (BMR_{est}) for the same subjects on two separate visits

	Night 1 (MJ/day)	Mean time (hh:mm)	RQ	Night 2 (MJ/day)	Mean time (hh:mm)	RQ	Cv (%)
<i>Visit 1</i>							
OMR	6.82±0.86	03:00	0.85	6.87±0.80	03:00	0.85	2.8±2.2
SMR _{min}	6.48±0.77	04:14	0.86	6.49±0.75	04:28	0.86	1.8±1.4
SMR _{act}	6.63±0.87	03:15	0.85	6.68±0.77	02:56	0.84	2.8±2.0
SMR _{res}	6.60±0.83	04:07	0.87	6.60±0.87	04:16	0.86	2.4±2.5
<i>Visit 2</i>							
OMR	6.79±0.93	03:00	0.85	6.97±0.90*	03:00	0.85	3.9±4.4
SMR _{min}	6.44±0.81	04:10	0.86	6.49±0.75	04:30	0.86	2.8±2.9
SMR _{act}	6.60±0.84	02:54	0.85	6.67±0.78	03:43**	0.84	3.6±3.0
SMR _{res}	6.48±0.82	04:12	0.86	6.57±0.77	04:33	0.86	2.9±3.1
BMR _{est}	6.67±0.98						

For OMR, calculated over the 0:00 h till 6:00 h period, the mean time equals 3:00 h. SMR values are presented for 3 h minimum energy expenditure (SMR_{min}), minimum physical activity (SMR_{act}) and minimum residual energy expenditure (SMR_{res}). The intra-individual coefficient of variation and mean time of interval used in this article were from the first visits nights, as these were not significantly different for OMR, SMR and mean time values. A significant increase in OMR for the second night of the second visit was observed, as well as a significant shift in mean time for SMR_{act}. Cv of SMR_{min} value for the second visit was significantly elevated in comparison to visit 1.

* $P < 0.05$.

** $P < 0.001$.

Basal metabolic rate (BMR_{est}) was estimated from subject characteristics height, weight, age and gender [30]. Body composition was determined by underwater weighing in the morning upon leaving the chamber.

Statistical analysis was performed using Statview software (Abacus concepts inc, Berkeley, United States), significance was based on two-sided paired T -tests and individual Cv % values were calculated as $100 \times$ the unbiased standard deviation of the difference divided by the mean value. Furthermore Cv % values were not corrected for measurement noise, responsible here for 0.4% of reported Cv % [15].

3. Results

There were no significant or trend-like changes in ambient factors between visits and nights, temperatures were statistically identical.

Energy expenditure showed a rapid decline after 23:00 h, the time subjects prepared for the night, until 2:00 h followed by a steady decrease till the 5:00–6:00 h interval and a rise during the 6:00–7:00 h interval before waking (Fig. 1A). Physical activity showed a similar decrease between 23:00 h and 2:00 h, followed by a plateau until approximately 5:00 h and then a rise in activity before waking (Fig. 1B). The residual of the individual relationship between energy expenditure and physical activity, as a measure for diet-induced energy expenditure and the variation in energy expenditure required for maintaining body temperature, showed a decrease over the night until a minimum was reached between 5:00 h and 6:00 h (Fig. 1C).

On the first visit, there was no significant difference between expenditure measures for night 1 and night 2. The mean intra-individual variation for these nights was the smallest for SMR_{min} and SMR_{res} with a value of 1.8 ± 1.4 and $2.4 \pm 2.5\%$, respectively (Table 2). The mean clock time for measured 3 h intervals varied from 3:15 h till 4:13 h, indicating that the 3 h

minima for EE_{min}, EE_{act} and EE_{res} were on average all found within the 1:45 h till 5:43 h time frame.

Expenditure values of a second night showed a tendency to be higher, this difference was found to be larger at a second visit to the whole room calorimeter. On a first visit there was no significant difference between night 1 and night 2, whereas on a second visit the OMR for the second night increased 2.7% ($P < 0.05$, $n = 49$). The increase in OMR on the second night of a second visit was related to physical activity (Fig. 2). The mean intra-individual variation values for the second visit were deemed confounded in light of the simultaneous increase in OMR during these nights.

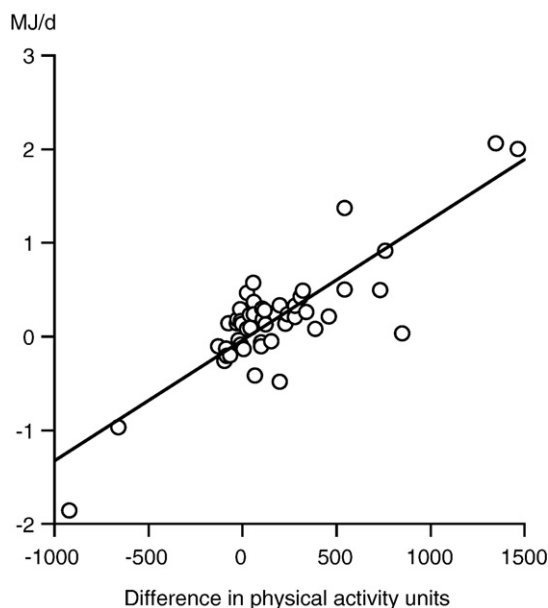


Fig. 2. Difference in energy expenditure between night 1 and night 2 (24:00–6:00 h) for a second visit to the respiration chamber, in relation to the difference in physical activity for the same interval.

The clock time for SMR_{act} showed a shift of 50 min ($P < 0.001$) on the second visit, which was the only significant shift in clock times found.

There was no significant difference in SMR and OMR measures when comparing night 1 of the first and second visit. There was no significant difference in respiratory quotient (RQ) values between nights and visits, except for a small difference in RQ values between residual and activity methods ($P < 0.01$).

4. Discussion and conclusions

The shape of the energy expenditure curve during the night (Fig. 1A) was similar to earlier observations by Fontvieille et al. [12], Garby et al. [13] and others [6,28], with a minimum in the 4:00 h to 6:00 h interval. Zhang et al. [20] also found a steady decline in energy expenditure during the night, but with the minimum just before waking the subjects. The change in overnight energy expenditure curve can be seen to be the combination of physical activity (Fig. 1B) and residual energy expenditure (Fig. 1C), both of which show a rapid decline till approximately 2:00 h. The phase relation of the figures indicates that the combined decline is for the greater part initially driven by the decline in activity, while the decline of the residual is of a smaller percentage but progressing longer into the night. The Y-axis of Fig. 1 is expressed in relative percentages, and although activity (Fig. 1B) might seem to decline in advance of measured energy expenditure (Fig. 1A) this is not the case but merely illustrates this larger initial decline of activity. Garby et al. [13] and Webb [31] showed that subjects are not in heat balance during the night, where subjects heat-loss is different from subjects heat production, i.e. subjects are losing heat to the ambient resulting in a lowering of body temperature. During the interval from 2:00 till 6:00 h diet-induced energy expenditure together with subjects decline in body temperature is thought to be the main cause for the remaining slow decline in energy expenditure, while the effect of activity remained at an almost constant plateau value from 2:00 h till 5:00 h. After 5:00 h physical activity started to increase.

In contrast to the energy expenditure curve found here, Goldberg et al. [5] reported a relatively constant overnight metabolic rate, unless a late night meal was provided. The effect of diet-induced energy expenditure thus must have had a faster rate of decline than in our setting, possibly related to the size of the last meal. The absence of an increase in energy expenditure before awakening, as found in research by both Goldberg et al. [5] and Zhang et al. [20], was speculated on by Zhang et al. [20] as being caused by not allowing subjects to wake naturally, i.e. due to staff awakening the subjects. The data presented here agreed with this speculation and it is suggested that depending on subject group characteristics the effect of circadian pattern may cause subjects to wake naturally at a different time due to differences in habitual sleep time. Fraser et al. [22] concluded that the circadian cycle was a main factor controlling sleeping metabolic rate, and though Fraser et al.'s [22] conclusion that the rapid decrease of energy expenditure at the onset of sleep was not related to diet-induced energy expenditure did not agree

with the data presented here, the subjects habitual circadian pattern may indeed have resulted in differences in activity and restoration of body temperature between subject groups as observed in the hours before awakening. The observed intra-individual variability for OMR of 2.8% (Table 2) was comparable to OMR variability found in literature [5,8,15] of 1.4 to 2.7%. The variability found here can be ascribed in part to the smaller OMR interval used, causing a decrease in variability due to the lesser impact of physical activity in the selected interval, and in part to the effect of natural awakening as observed in the subject group causing an increase in variability. During the night the intra-individual variability decreased to 1.8% for SMR_{min} and 2.4% for SMR_{res} as effects of residual energy expenditure and activity decreased.

The different definitions of the time-interval chosen for OMR and SMR will yield different values. Wouters-Adriaens and Westerterp [19] defined SMR as the 3 h interval with most stable energy expenditure, which was 4.6% below BMR. Here, the SMR_{min} and SMR_{res} were 5.0% and 3.3% lower respectively in comparison to overnight metabolic rate ($P < 0.001$, $P < 0.0001$). The results acquired from minimal residual energy expenditure in our view provide the best measure for selecting sleeping metabolic rate intervals when incorporating physical activity measurements, furthermore it is deemed advisable to restrict OMR and SMR measurement intervals to at least 1 h before waking the subjects or alternatively to before 6:00 h.

One surprising aspect of this study was the fact that on the second night of the 36 h protocol, after the relative calm of confined behavior, the overnight metabolic rate increased significantly. An early indication of this effect was found when 160 experiments with a 36 h protocol as used in this study were evaluated, and an increase in OMR for the second night of 1.4% ($P = 0.01$) was found. The smaller dataset presented here results in lower significance ($P < 0.05$) but also offers an explanation for the found effect; subjects' first experience in a whole room calorimeter is different from repeat experiments when subjects have already become accustomed to the laboratory setting. This is illustrated by the fact that on a first visit no significant differences between OMR and SMR values for the two nights in the 36 h experiments are found (Table 2), however, on the second visit a significantly elevated OMR as well as a trend towards an increase in SMR for the second night of the 36 h experiment was observed. Since there was no significant difference in OMR, SMR and temperature for night 1 of the first and second visit it seems unlikely that any form of intervention other than behavioral adaptation causes this increase in metabolism. For energy expenditure measurements following a 36 h protocol, and possibly longer protocols, it is advisable to use the night following free-living conditions for OMR and SMR evaluation.

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