



CHARACTERIZING DEVICE-MEASURED SLEEP AND HEALTH RESEARCH USING COMPOSITIONAL DATA ANALYSIS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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INTRODUCTION

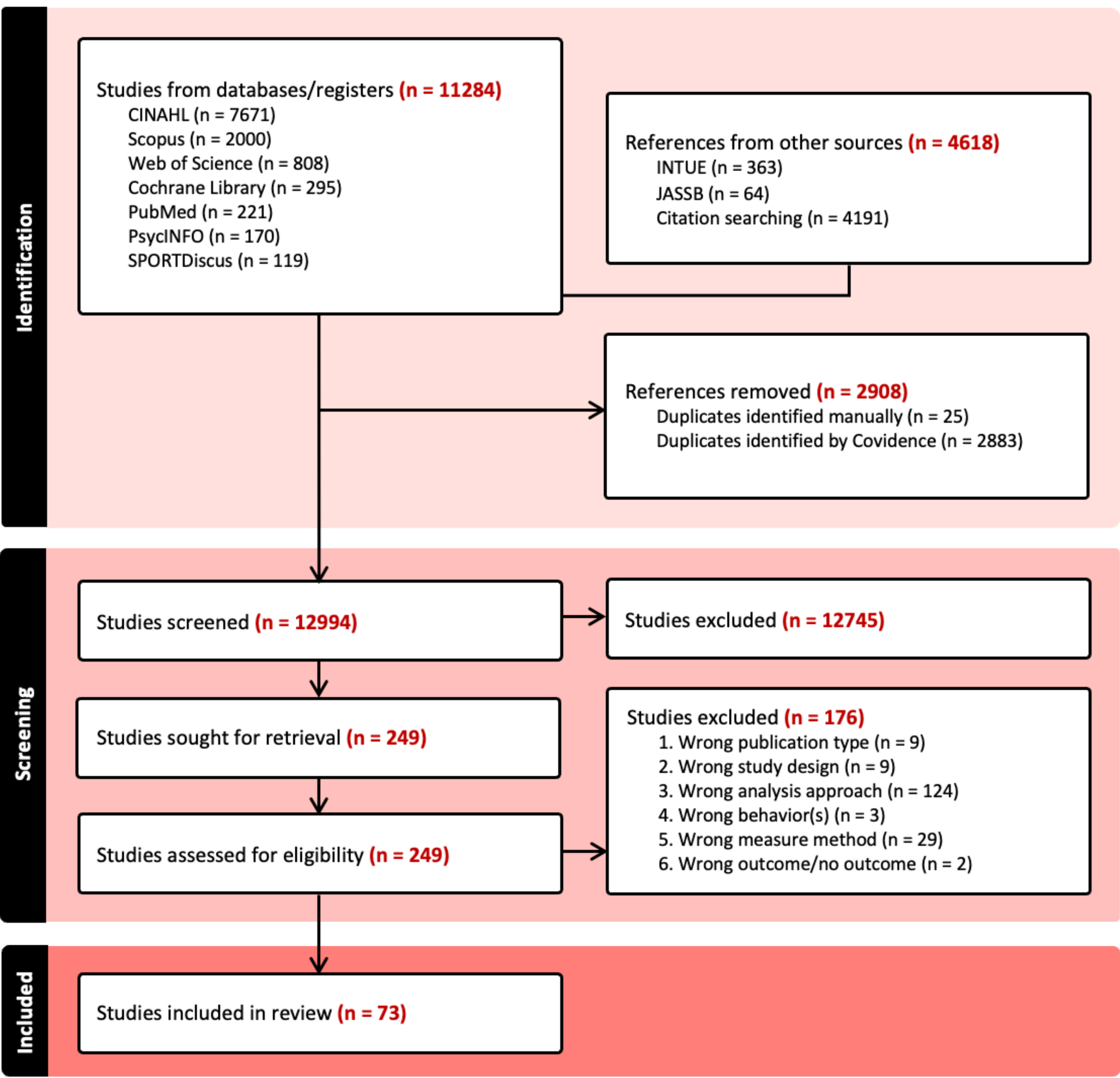
- Recent frameworks have recognized the interactive nature and mutual influence of behaviors within a 24-hour cycle and their impact on health across the lifespan (1,2).
- Approaches such as compositional data analysis (CoDA) are recommended to examine the relations between 24-hour movement behaviors and health outcomes (3).
- However, recent reviews have identified notable sleep measurement and reporting gaps, which may hinder understanding of its contribution to health (4,5).
- There is a need to better understand current practices and identify areas for improvement to support more consistent methodologies and enhance the integration of sleep within the broader 24-hour movement behavior paradigm.

PURPOSE

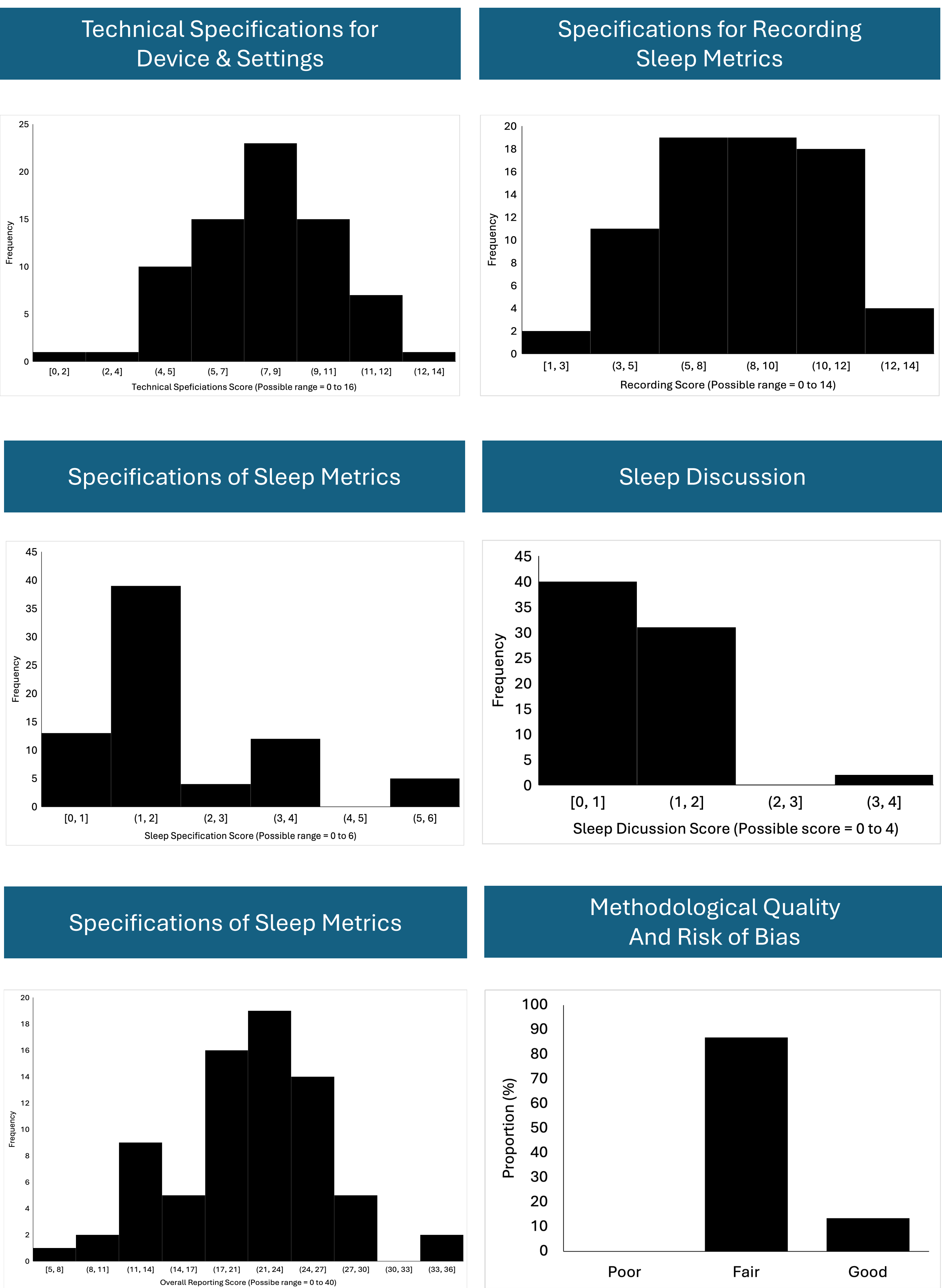
To characterize device-measured sleep data measurement, processing, and reporting in studies using CoDA with 24-hour movement behaviors.

METHODS

Population	Exposure	Outcome	Other
- Human participants - Any age	24-hr behaviors (with sleep) - Measure (device-measured) - CoDA with isometric log ratios	Non-behavioral health measure	- Empirical study with analytical observational design - English articles published in peer-reviewed 2015+



RESULTS



CONCLUSION

- This review identified key gaps in the measurement, processing, and reporting of device-measured sleep in studies using CoDA.
- Inconsistent protocols and reporting on sleep data processing highlight the need for standardized approaches and reporting practices.
- Future research should prioritize transparency and consistency to improve the validity and comparability of findings on sleep's role as a compositional component of 24-hour movement behaviors.

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