Environmental exposure to bisphenol A (BPA). This study aims to examine the association between nightshift work and prostate cancer risk among Hong Kong Chinese men after taking into account more environmental exposures.

**Methods** We consecutively recruited 431 incident prostate cancer cases and age frequency matched 402 controls who had complete information on nightshift work. After receiving written consents, trained researchers interviewed participants using a standard questionnaire to obtain information on socio-demographics, smoking, dietary habits, habits of using plastic food containers, family cancer history, and occupational history and nightshift work. A newly developed novel cumulative BPA exposure index (CBPAI) was used to estimate chronic BPA exposure. Odds ratio and 95% confidence interval (95% CI) was performed using multiple logistic regression analysis.

**Results** The mean age of prostate cancer cases was comparable to the controls (69.4 vs 68.2 years). Compared with the controls (39.1%), more cases were less educated with a higher proportion of ‘primary school or below’ (41.1%). More cases than controls were the nightshift workers (13.5% vs 7.5%). After adjustment of age and socioeconomic characteristics, the OR of nightshift work to prostate cancer was 1.87 (95% CI: 1.16 to 3.01), and the OR retained statistical significance (OR=1.76, 95% CI: 1.07 to 2.89) after environmental exposures mainly from dietary sources were further adjusted.

**Conclusions** Results from this study provided supportive evidence that there might be a link between nightshift work and prostate cancer. The main merit of this study is that more evidence is very limited. Demonstration of melatonin production. There has been limited evaluation of interventions to manage shift workers and research in this area is fragmented. Health and safety policies provide little on prevention.

**Conclusion** Health and safety practices for shift workers should address reduction of health risks by choosing shift rotations that minimise impact on circadian disruption, by employers facilitating female workers to attend breast cancer screening and by promoting and facilitating a healthy lifestyle.