

Mister Peter V., 50 years old presents himself with colorectal cancer with metastases. His operation went uncomplicated, he got a stoma and he will receive adjuvant therapy. He has developed emotional distress.

Return to work at 1 year score		
Variable	Value	Points (95% confidence interval)
Presence of metastases	No	0
	Yes	-0.84 (-1.61 – -0.06) *1
Adjuvant therapy	No	0
	Yes	-1.56 (-2.21 – -0.94) *1
Stoma	No	0
	Yes	-1.30 (-1.90 – -0.71) *1
Emotional distress	No	0
	Yes	-0.75 (-1.35 – -0.15) *1
Postoperative complications	No	0*1
	Yes	-0.52 (-1.08 – 0.06)
		1.16
Total		-3.29 (-5.91 – -0.70)

$$\text{Predicted chance for return to work at 1 year} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(-3.29)}} = 0.036 = 3.6\% \text{ (95\%CI 0.27\% – 33.2\%)}$$

Miss Laura B., 56 years old presents herself with colorectal cancer without metastases. Her operation went uncomplicated. She doesn't developed emotional distress. She works in a medium-sized company with 100 employees. Her occupational health physician advices her a constructive trajectory to return to work.

Return to work at 2 years score		
Variable	Value	Points (95% confidence interval)
Presence of metastases	No	0
	Yes	-0.95 (-1.56 – -0.33)
Emotional distress	No	0
	Yes	-0.95 (-1.51 – -0.40)
Postoperative complications	No	0
	Yes	-0.60 (-1.14 – -0.07)
Company size	<10	0
	<50	-0.28 (-0.89 – 0.32)
	<250	-0.60 (-1.39 – 0.17) *1
	>251	-1.31 (-2.66 – 0.11)
Trajectory of the return to work process	Directly	0
	Constructive	1.26 (0.73 – 1.72) *1
		1.08
Total		1.74 (0.42 – 2.97)

$$\text{Predicted chance for return to work at 2 years} = \frac{1}{1 + e^{-(1.74)}} = 0.85 = 85\% \text{ (95\%CI 60\% – 95\%)}$$

Figure 4; Two cases of fictitious patients using the 1- and 2-years return to work prediction models