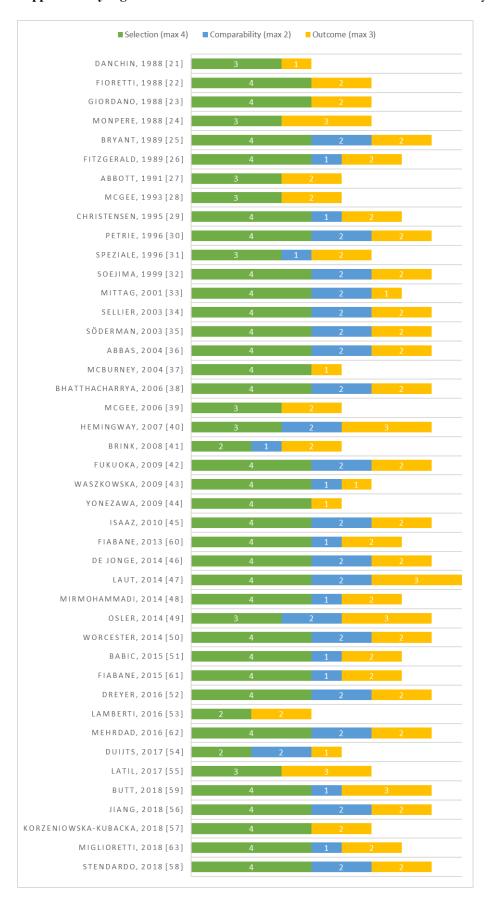
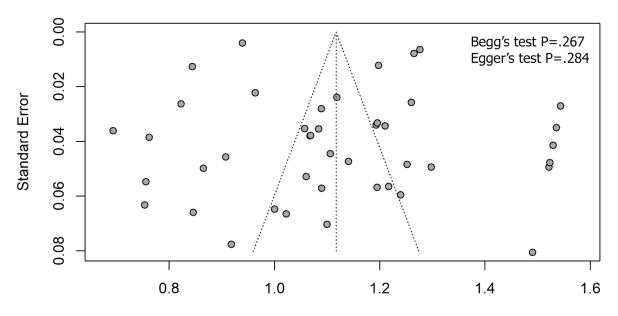
Supplementary Figure S1. NOS scale scores for the studies included in the meta-analysis



Supplementary Figure S2. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence considering the longest follow-up. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence and 95% CI of the overall population. The horizontal thick line corresponds to the 95% prediction interval

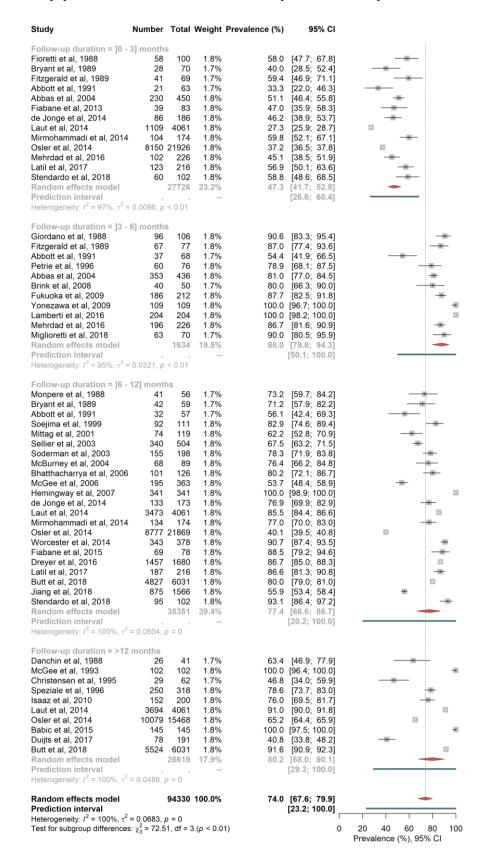
Study	Number	Total	Weight	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	
Danchin et al, 1988	26	41	2.1%	63.4	[46.9; 77.9]	
Fioretti et al, 1988	58	100	2.3%	58.0	[47.7; 67.8]	
Giordano et al, 1988	96	106	2.3%	90.6		
Monpere et al, 1988	41	56	2.2%		[59.7; 84.2]	
Bryant et al, 1989	42	59	2.2%	71.2		
Fitzgerald et al, 1989	67	77	2.3%	87.0		
Abbott et al, 1991	32	57	2.2%	56.1	[42.4; 69.3]	
McGee et al, 1993	102	102	2.3%		[96.4; 100.0]	+
Christensen et al, 1995	29	62	2.2%	46.8	[34.0; 59.9]	
Petrie et al, 1996	60	76	2.3%	78.9		-
Speziale et al, 1996	250	318	2.4%		[73.7; 83.0]	-
Soejima et al, 1999	92	111	2.3%	82.9		-
Mittag et al, 2001	74	119	2.3%		[52.8; 70.9]	
Sellier et al, 2003	340	504	2.4%	67.5		-
Soderman et al, 2003	155	198	2.4%	78.3		
Abbas et al, 2004	353	436	2.4%	81.0		*
McBurney et al, 2004	68	89	2.3%	76.4		
Bhatthacharrya et al, 2006	101	126	2.3%		[72.1; 86.7]	
McGee et al, 2006	195	363	2.4%	53.7		-
Hemingway et al, 2007	341	341	2.4%		[98.9; 100.0]	
Brink et al, 2008	40	50	2.2%	80.0	•	
Fukuoka et al, 2009	186	212	2.4%	87.7		-
Waszkowska et al, 2009	80	168	2.4%		[39.9; 55.5]	
Yonezawa et al, 2009	109	109	2.3%		[96.7; 100.0]	
Isaaz et al, 2010	152	200	2.4%	76.0		
Fiabane et al, 2013	39	83	2.3%	47.0		
de Jonge et al, 2014	133	173	2.4%	76.9		
Laut et al, 2014	3694	4061	2.4%	91.0		D
Mirmohammadi et al, 2014	134	174	2.4%		[70.0; 83.0]	_
Osler et al, 2014		15468	2.4%	65.2		
Worcester et al, 2014	343	378	2.4%		[87.4; 93.5]	*
Babic et al, 2015	145	145	2.3%		[97.5; 100.0]	=
Fiabane et al, 2015	69	78	2.3%	88.5	[79.2; 94.6]	-
Dreyer et al, 2016	1457	1680	2.4%		[85.0; 88.3]	
Lamberti et al, 2016	204	204	2.4%		[98.2; 100.0]	
Mehrdad et al, 2016	196	226	2.4%	86.7		_
Duijts et al, 2017	78	191	2.4%	40.8	•	
Latil et al, 2017	187	216	2.4%	86.6		
Butt et al, 2018	5524	6031	2.4%	91.6		_
Jiang et al, 2018	875	1566	2.4%	55.9		*
Korzeniowska-Kubacka et al, 2018	38	38	2.1%		[90.7; 100.0]	_
Miglioretti et al, 2018	63	70	2.2%	90.0	[80.5; 95.9]	-
Stendardo et al, 2018	95	102	2.3%	93.1	[86.4; 97.2]	
Random effects model		34964	100.0%	81.1	[75.8; 85.8]	-
Prediction interval					[41.2; 100.0]	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 99\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0420$, μ	0 = 0				•	00 40 00 00 100
					0	20 40 60 80 100 Prevalence (%), 95% CI

Supplementary Figure S3. Funnel plot, Begg's and Egger's tests to assess the presence of publication bias (considering the longest follow-up for each study)



Freeman-Tukey Double Arcsine Transformed Proportion

Supplementary Figure S4. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to follow-up time. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence and 95% CI of the overall population. The horizontal thick line corresponds to the 95% prediction interval



Supplementary Figure S5. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to recruitment date. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence and 95% CI of the overall population. The horizontal thick line corresponds to the 95% prediction interval

Study	Number	Total	Weight	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	
<2001						
Danchin et al, 1988	26	41	2.1%	63.4	[46.9; 77.9]	
Fioretti et al, 1988	58	100	2.3%	58.0	[47.7; 67.8]	
Giordano et al, 1988	96	106	2.3%	90.6	[83.3; 95.4]	-
Monpere et al, 1988	41	56	2.2%	73.2	[59.7; 84.2]	
Bryant et al, 1989	42	59	2.2%	71.2	[57.9; 82.2]	
Fitzgerald et al, 1989	67	77	2.3%	87.0	[77.4; 93.6]	
Abbott et al, 1991	32	57	2.2%	56.1	[42.4; 69.3]	
McGee et al, 1993	102	102	2.3%	100.0	[96.4; 100.0]	
Christensen et al, 1995	29	62	2.2%	46.8	[34.0; 59.9]	
Petrie et al, 1996	60	76	2.3%	78.9	[68.1; 87.5]	-
Speziale et al, 1996	250	318	2.4%	78.6	[73.7; 83.0]	
Soejima et al, 1999	92	111	2.3%	82.9	[74.6; 89.4]	-
Mittag et al, 2001	74	119	2.3%	62.2		
Sellier et al, 2003	340	504	2.4%	67.5	[63.2; 71.5]	-
Soderman et al, 2003	155	198	2.4%	78.3	[71.9; 83.8]	
Abbas et al, 2004	353	436	2.4%	81.0	[77.0; 84.5]	*
McBurney et al, 2004	68	89	2.3%	76.4	[66.2; 84.8]	
Hemingway et al, 2007	341	341	2.4%	100.0	[98.9; 100.0]	
Isaaz et al, 2010	152	200	2.4%	76.0	[69.5; 81.7]	
de Jonge et al, 2014	133	173	2.4%	76.9	[69.9; 82.9]	
Laut et al, 2014	3694	4061	2.4%	91.0	[90.0; 91.8]	
Butt et al, 2018	5524	6031	2.4%	91.6	[90.9; 92.3]	•
Random effects model		13317	50.9%	79.6	[74.4; 84.4]	-
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 97\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0194$,	p < 0.01					
>=2001						
Bhatthacharrya et al, 2006	101	126	2.3%	80.2	[72.1; 86.7]	
McGee et al, 2006	195	363	2.4%	53.7	[48.4; 58.9]	
Brink et al, 2008	40	50	2.2%	80.0		
Fukuoka et al, 2009	186	212	2.4%	87.7		-
Waszkowska et al, 2009	80	168	2.4%	47.6	[39.9; 55.5]	
Yonezawa et al, 2009	109	109	2.3%		[96.7; 100.0]	-
Fiabane et al, 2013	39	83	2.3%	47.0	[35.9; 58.3]	
Mirmohammadi et al, 2014	134	174	2.4%	77.0		-
Osler et al, 2014	10079		2.4%	65.2		
Worcester et al, 2014	343	378	2.4%	90.7		*_
Babic et al, 2015	145	145	2.3%		[97.5; 100.0]	=1
Fiabane et al, 2015	69	78	2.3%	88.5		1
Dreyer et al, 2016	1457	1680	2.4%	86.7		-
Lamberti et al, 2016	204	204	2.4%		[98.2; 100.0]	
Mehrdad et al, 2016	196	226	2.4%	86.7	[81.6; 90.9]	_
Duijts et al. 2017	78	191	2.4%	40.8	[33.8; 48.2]	-
Latil et al, 2017	187	216	2.4%	86.6	[81.3; 90.8]	
Jiang et al, 2018	875	1566	2.4%	55.9	[53.4; 58.4]	-
Korzeniowska-Kubacka et al, 2018	38	38	2.1%		[90.7; 100.0]	
Miglioretti et al, 2018	63	70	2.2%		[80.5; 95.9]	-
Stendardo et al, 2018	95	102	2.3%		[86.4; 97.2]	
Random effects model Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 99\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0387$,	p = 0	21647	49.1%	82.7	[75.7; 88.8]	
Random effects model		34964	100.0%	81 1	[75.8; 85.8]	
Prediction interval		J-1004	. 30.0 /0	31.1	[41.2; 100.0]	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 99\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0420$,	p = 0				[2, 100.0]	
Test for subgroup differences: $\chi_1^2 = 0.5426$,		p = 0.46	i)		0	20 40 60 80 100
λη οισ	· ·		*		ŭ	Prevalence (%), 95% CI

Supplementary Figure S6. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to disease definition. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence and 95% CI of the overall population. The horizontal thick line corresponds to the 95% prediction interval

Study	Number	Total	Weight	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	
Clinical						
Danchin et al, 1988	26	41	2.1%	63.4	[46.9; 77.9]	
Fioretti et al, 1988	58	100	2.3%	58.0	[47.7; 67.8]	
Giordano et al, 1988	96	106	2.3%	90.6	[83.3; 95.4]	
Monpere et al, 1988	41	56	2.2%	73.2		
Bryant et al, 1989	42	59	2.2%	71.2	[57.9; 82.2]	-
Fitzgerald et al, 1989	67	77	2.3%	87.0	[77.4; 93.6]	
Abbott et al, 1991	32	57	2.2%	56.1		
McGee et al, 1993	102	102	2.3%		[96.4; 100.0]	-
Christensen et al, 1995	29	62	2.2%	46.8		
Petrie et al, 1996	60	76	2.3%	78.9		-
Speziale et al, 1996	250	318	2.4%	78.6		
Soejima et al, 1999	92	111	2.3%		[74.6; 89.4]	
Mittag et al, 2001	74	119	2.3%		[52.8; 70.9]	
Sellier et al, 2003	340	504	2.4%	67.5		* 1
Abbas et al, 2004	353	436	2.4%	81.0		<u> </u>
Bhatthacharrya et al, 2006	101	126	2.3%	80.2		_
McGee et al, 2006	195	363	2.4%	53.7	. ,	
Brink et al, 2008	40 186	50 212	2.2% 2.4%	80.0 87.7	[66.3; 90.0]	
Fukuoka et al, 2009 Waszkowska et al, 2009	80	168	2.4%		[82.5; 91.8] [39.9; 55.5]	
Yonezawa et al, 2009	109	109	2.4%		[96.7; 100.0]	-
Isaaz et al, 2010	152	200	2.4%		[69.5; 81.7]	-
Fiabane et al, 2013	39	83	2.3%	47.0		
de Jonge et al, 2014	133	173	2.4%	76.9		
Laut et al, 2014	3694	4061	2.4%	91.0		+
Mirmohammadi et al, 2014	134	174	2.4%		[70.0; 83.0]	
Worcester et al, 2014	343	378	2.4%		[87.4; 93.5]	
Babic et al, 2015	145	145	2.3%		[97.5; 100.0]	=
Fiabane et al, 2015	69	78	2.3%	88.5	[79.2; 94.6]	
Dreyer et al, 2016	1457	1680	2.4%	86.7	[85.0; 88.3]	
Lamberti et al, 2016	204	204	2.4%	100.0	[98.2; 100.0]	■
Mehrdad et al, 2016	196	226	2.4%		[81.6; 90.9]	-
Latil et al, 2017	187	216	2.4%	86.6		-
Jiang et al, 2018	875	1566	2.4%	55.9		-
Korzeniowska-Kubacka et al, 2018	38	38	2.1%		[90.7; 100.0]	_
Miglioretti et al, 2018	63	70	2.2%		[80.5; 95.9]	-
Stendardo et al, 2018	95	102	2.3%	93.1		
Random effects model Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 98\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0393$,	0	12646	85.7%	81.3	[75.8; 86.2]	
Heterogeneity. $T = 96\%$, $\tau = 0.0393$,	$\rho = 0$					
Interview						
Hemingway et al, 2007	341	341	2.4%	100.0	[98.9; 100.0]	4
Duijts et al, 2017	78	191	2.4%		[33.8; 48.2]	
Random effects model		532	4.8%	81.1	[7.8; 100.0]	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 100\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.3602$	p < 0.01					
ICD						
Soderman et al, 2003	155	198	2.4%	78.3	[71.9; 83.8]	
McBurney et al, 2004	68	89	2.3%	76.4	[66.2; 84.8]	
Osler et al, 2014	10079		2.4%		[64.4; 65.9]	
Butt et al, 2018		6031	2.4%		[90.9; 92.3]	
Random effects model		21786	9.5%		[57.5; 94.0]	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 100\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0540$	p = 0			. 310	,	
Dandon effects del		24004	400.00	0.4.4	17E 0. 05 03	
Random effects model		34964	100.0%	81.1	[75.8; 85.8]	
Prediction interval Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 99\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0420$,	n = 0				[41.2; 100.0]	
Test for subgroup differences: $\chi_2^2 = 0.0420$,	μ=υ 16 df=2/	n = 0 07	``		0	20 40 60 80 100
100. for subgroup differences. $\chi_2 = 0.0$	JJ, ui – Z (J - U.31	,		U	Prevalence (%), 95% CI

Supplementary Figure S7. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to outcome measure method. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence and 95% CI of the overall population. The horizontal thick line corresponds to the 95% prediction interval

Study	Number	Total	Weight	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	
Self-reported						
Danchin et al, 1988	26	41	2.1%	63.4	[46.9; 77.9]	
Fioretti et al, 1988	58	100	2.3%	58.0	[47.7; 67.8]	
Giordano et al, 1988	96	106	2.3%	90.6	[83.3; 95.4]	
Bryant et al, 1989	42	59	2.2%	71.2	[57.9; 82.2]	
Fitzgerald et al, 1989	67	77	2.3%	87.0	[77.4; 93.6]	
Abbott et al, 1991	32	57	2.2%	56.1	[42.4; 69.3]	
McGee et al, 1993	102	102	2.3%	100.0	[96.4; 100.0]	-11
Christensen et al, 1995	29	62	2.2%	46.8	[34.0; 59.9]	- 10
Petrie et al, 1996	60	76	2.3%	78.9	[68.1; 87.5]	— - i
Speziale et al, 1996	250	318	2.4%	78.6	[73.7; 83.0]	- 11
Soejima et al, 1999	92	111	2.3%	82.9	[74.6; 89.4]	- ia -
Mittag et al, 2001	74	119	2.3%	62.2	[52.8; 70.9]	
Sellier et al, 2003	340	504	2.4%	67.5	[63.2; 71.5]	-
Soderman et al, 2003	155	198	2.4%	78.3	[71.9; 83.8]	- = -
Abbas et al, 2004	353	436	2.4%	81.0	[77.0; 84.5]	
McBurney et al, 2004	68	89	2.3%	76.4	[66.2; 84.8]	
Bhatthacharrya et al, 2006	101	126	2.3%	80.2	[72.1; 86.7]	- ii -
McGee et al, 2006	195	363	2.4%	53.7		-
Brink et al, 2008	40	50	2.2%	80.0	[66.3; 90.0]	— ii —
Fukuoka et al, 2009	186	212	2.4%	87.7	[82.5; 91.8]	-
Waszkowska et al, 2009	80	168	2.4%	47.6	[39.9; 55.5]	-
Yonezawa et al, 2009	109	109	2.3%	100.0	[96.7; 100.0]	-
Isaaz et al, 2010	152	200	2.4%	76.0	[69.5; 81.7]	
Fiabane et al, 2013	39	83	2.3%	47.0	[35.9; 58.3]	
de Jonge et al, 2014	133	173	2.4%	76.9	[69.9; 82.9]	
Mirmohammadi et al, 2014	134	174	2.4%	77.0	[70.0; 83.0]	
Worcester et al, 2014	343	378	2.4%	90.7	[87.4; 93.5]	-
Babic et al, 2015	145	145	2.3%	100.0	[97.5; 100.0]	-
Fiabane et al, 2015	69	78	2.3%	88.5	[79.2; 94.6]	
Dreyer et al, 2016	1457	1680	2.4%	86.7	[85.0; 88.3]	■
Lamberti et al, 2016	204	204	2.4%	100.0	[98.2; 100.0]	E1
Mehrdad et al, 2016	196	226	2.4%	86.7	[81.6; 90.9]	-
Duijts et al, 2017	78	191	2.4%	40.8	[33.8; 48.2]	
Korzeniowska-Kubacka et al, 2018	38	38	2.1%	100.0	[90.7; 100.0]	
Miglioretti et al, 2018	63	70	2.2%	90.0	[80.5; 95.9]	
Stendardo et al, 2018	95	102	2.3%	93.1	[86.4; 97.2]	-
Random effects model		7225	83.3%	80.5	[74.9; 85.5]	-
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 97\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0391$, I	0.01					
Not self-reported						
Monpere et al, 1988	41	56	2.2%	73.2	[59.7; 84.2]	
Hemingway et al, 2007	341	341	2.4%		[98.9; 100.0]	
Laut et al, 2014	3694	4061	2.4%	91.0	[90.0; 91.8]	+
Osler et al, 2014	10079	15468	2.4%	65.2	[64.4; 65.9]	■
Latil et al, 2017	187	216	2.4%	86.6	[81.3; 90.8]	-
Butt et al, 2018	5524		2.4%		[90.9; 92.3]	•
Jiang et al, 2018	875	1566	2.4%		[53.4; 58.4]	-
Random effects model Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 100\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0487$,	n - 0	27739	16.7%	83.9	[70.0; 94.0]	
neterogeneity: $I = 100\%$, $\tau^{-} = 0.0487$,	$\rho = 0$					
Random effects model		34964	100.0%	81.1	[75.8; 85.8]	÷
Prediction interval					[41.2; 100.0]	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 99\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0420$, $I^2 = 0.0420$	0 = 0	0 0				00 40 00 00 100
Test for subgroup differences: $\chi_1^2 = 0.2$	ь, at = 1 (p = 0.61)		() 20 40 60 80 100 Prevalence (%), 95% CI

Supplementary Figure S8. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to study quality. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence and 95% CI of the overall population. The horizontal thick line corresponds to the 95% prediction interval

Study	Number	Total	Weight	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	
7 stars or more						
Bryant et al, 1989	42	59	2.2%	71.2	[57.9; 82.2]	
Fitzgerald et al, 1989	67	77	2.3%	87.0	[77.4; 93.6]	-
Christensen et al, 1995	29	62	2.2%	46.8	[34.0; 59.9]	
Petrie et al, 1996	60	76	2.3%	78.9	[68.1; 87.5]	
Soejima et al, 1999	92	111	2.3%	82.9		
Mittag et al, 2001	74	119	2.3%	62.2	[52.8; 70.9]	
Sellier et al, 2003	340	504	2.4%	67.5	[63.2; 71.5]	
Soderman et al, 2003	155	198	2.4%	78.3		
Abbas et al, 2004	353	436	2.4%		[77.0; 84.5]	-
Bhatthacharrya et al, 2006	101	126	2.3%		[72.1; 86.7]	
Hemingway et al, 2007	341	341	2.4%		[98.9; 100.0]	4
Fukuoka et al, 2009	186	212	2.4%	87.7	[82.5; 91.8]	
Isaaz et al, 2010	152	200	2.4%	76.0	[69.5; 81.7]	- 10 i
Fiabane et al, 2013	39	83	2.3%	47.0	[35.9; 58.3]	
de Jonge et al, 2014	133	173	2.4%	76.9	[69.9; 82.9]	
Laut et al, 2014	3694	4061	2.4%	91.0	[90.0; 91.8]	
Mirmohammadi et al, 2014	134	174	2.4%	77.0	[70.0; 83.0]	
Osler et al, 2014	10079		2.4%	65.2	[64.4; 65.9]	
Worcester et al, 2014	343	378	2.4%	90.7		-
Babic et al, 2015	145	145	2.3%		[97.5; 100.0]	-
Fiabane et al, 2015	69	78	2.3%	88.5		
Dreyer et al, 2016	1457	1680	2.4%	86.7	[85.0; 88.3]	
Mehrdad et al, 2016	196	226	2.4%	86.7		
Butt et al, 2018	5524	6031	2.4%	91.6	[90.9; 92.3]	
Jiang et al. 2018	875	1566	2.4%	55.9		_
Miglioretti et al, 2018	63	70	2.4%	90.0	[80.5; 95.9]	
Stendardo et al, 2018	95	102	2.3%	93.1	[86.4; 97.2]	
Random effects model	33	32756	63.4%		[75.2; 87.2]	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 99\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0397$,	n = 0	32730	03.470	01.0	[13.2, 01.2]	
110torogenery: 1 = 0070, t = 0.0007,	P					
<7 stars		66	757 (755)	229	Tarver of Tables	
Danchin et al, 1988	26	41	2.1%	63.4		
Fioretti et al, 1988	58	100	2.3%	58.0		
Giordano et al, 1988	96	106	2.3%	90.6	[83.3; 95.4]	
Monpere et al, 1988	41	56	2.2%	73.2		
Abbott et al, 1991	32	57	2.2%	56.1	[42.4; 69.3]	
McGee et al, 1993	102	102	2.3%	100.0	[96.4; 100.0]	
Speziale et al, 1996	250	318	2.4%	78.6	[73.7; 83.0]	-
McBurney et al, 2004	68	89	2.3%	76.4	[66.2; 84.8]	
McGee et al, 2006	195	363	2.4%	53.7	[48.4; 58.9]	-88-
Brink et al, 2008	40	50	2.2%	80.0	[66.3; 90.0]	
Waszkowska et al, 2009	80	168	2.4%		[39.9; 55.5]	
Yonezawa et al, 2009	109	109	2.3%		[96.7; 100.0]	-
Lamberti et al, 2016	204	204	2.4%	100.0	[98.2; 100.0]	=
Duijts et al, 2017	78	191	2.4%		[33.8; 48.2]	
Latil et al, 2017	187	216	2.4%		[81.3; 90.8]	-
Korzeniowska-Kubacka et al, 2018	38	38	2.1%		[90.7; 100.0]	
Random effects model		2208	36.6%	80.2	[67.3; 90.5]	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 98\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0852$,	p < 0.01					
Random effects model		34964	100.0%	81.1	[75.8; 85.8]	
Prediction interval					[41.2; 100.0]	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 99\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0420$,	p = 0				•	
Test for subgroup differences: $\chi_1^2 = 0$.	05, df = 1 (0.82	!)		0	20 40 60 80 100
			o.			Prevalence (%), 95% CI
						an arrespondent Commence of Co

Supplementary Figure S9. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to study location. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence and 95% CI of the overall population. The horizontal thick line corresponds to the 95% prediction interval

Study	Number	Total	Weight	Prevalence (%)	95% CI					
International										
Abbas et al, 2004	353	436	2.4%	81.0	[77.0; 84.5]				-	
Fukuoka et al, 2009	186	212	2.4%		[82.5; 91.8]				-	+
Dreyer et al, 2016	1457	1680	2.4%		[85.0; 88.3]					
Random effects model Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 79\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0018$,	p < 0.01	2328	7.2%	85.2	[81.1; 88.9]				•	
Europe										
Danchin et al, 1988	26	41	2.1%	63.4	[46.9; 77.9]		-	-	_	
Fioretti et al, 1988	58	100	2.3%	58.0	[47.7; 67.8]		-			
Giordano et al, 1988	96	106	2.3%		[83.3; 95.4]				_ -	
Monpere et al, 1988	41	56	2.2%		[59.7; 84.2]				-	
Bryant et al. 1989	42 32	59 57	2.2% 2.2%		[57.9; 82.2]				-	
Abbott et al, 1991 McGee et al, 1993	102	102	2.2%		[42.4; 69.3] [96.4; 100.0]					40
Christensen et al, 1995	29	62	2.2%		[34.0; 59.9]		-			_
Speziale et al, 1996	250	318	2.4%		[73.7; 83.0]				-	
Mittag et al, 2001	74	119	2.3%		[52.8; 70.9]				-	
Sellier et al, 2003	340	504	2.4%	67.5				-	+	
Soderman et al, 2003	155	198	2.4%		[71.9; 83.8]				-	
Bhatthacharrya et al, 2006	101	126	2.3%		[72.1; 86.7]				-	
McGee et al, 2006	195 341	363	2.4%		[48.4; 58.9]		-			
Hemingway et al, 2007 Brink et al, 2008	40	341 50	2.4% 2.2%		[98.9; 100.0] [66.3; 90.0]			_		M
Waszkowska et al. 2009	80	168	2.4%		[39.9; 55.5]		-			
Isaaz et al, 2010	152	200	2.4%		[69.5; 81.7]		_		-	
Fiabane et al, 2013	39	83	2.3%		[35.9; 58.3]		-	_		
de Jonge et al, 2014	133	173	2.4%		[69.9; 82.9]				-	
Laut et al, 2014	3694	4061	2.4%		[90.0; 91.8]					
Osler et al, 2014		15468	2.4%		[64.4; 65.9]			+		_
Babic et al, 2015	145	145	2.3%		[97.5; 100.0]					. =
Fiabane et al, 2015 Lamberti et al, 2016	69 204	78 204	2.3% 2.4%		[79.2; 94.6] [98.2; 100.0]				-	
Duijts et al, 2017	78	191	2.4%		[33.8; 48.2]					
Latil et al, 2017	187	216	2.4%		[81.3; 90.8]		_		-	-
Butt et al, 2018	5524	6031	2.4%		[90.9; 92.3]					
Korzeniowska-Kubacka et al, 2018	38	38	2.1%	100.0	[90.7; 100.0]					-
Miglioretti et al, 2018	63	70	2.2%		[80.5; 95.9]				\vdash	-
Stendardo et al, 2018	95	102	2.3%	93.1					-	-
Random effects model Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 99\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0480$,	p = 0	29830	71.8%	79.8	[73.0; 85.8]					
America										
Fitzgerald et al, 1989	67	77	2.3%	87.0	[77.4; 93.6]				-	_
McBurney et al, 2004	68	89	2.3%		[66.2; 84.8]			-	-	
Random effects model		166	4.6%	81.9	[70.5; 91.0]				-	-
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 67\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0061$,	p = 0.08									
Western Pacific										
Petrie et al, 1996	60	76	2.3%	78.9					-	
Soejima et al, 1999	92	111	2.3%		[74.6; 89.4]				-	
Yonezawa et al, 2009	109	109	2.3%		[96.7; 100.0]					- 41
Worcester et al, 2014	343 875	378 1566	2.4%		[87.4; 93.5]				1	-
Jiang et al, 2018 Random effects model	875	1566 2240	2.4% 11.7%		[53.4; 58.4] [62.3; 98.4]					
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 99\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0872$,	p < 0.01	2240	11.170	65.0	[02.0, 90.4]					
Eastern Mediterranean										
Mirmohammadi et al, 2014	134	174	2.4%		[70.0; 83.0]				-	
Mehrdad et al, 2016	196	226	2.4%		[81.6; 90.9]				-	-
Random effects model		400	4.7%	82.2	[71.8; 90.7]					-
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 84\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0067$,	p = 0.01									
Random effects model Prediction interval		34964	100.0%	81.1	[75.8; 85.8] [41.2; 100.0]		_		<u></u>	_
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 99\%$, $\tau^2 = 0.0420$,	p = 0				[-1.2, 100.0]					
Test for subgroup differences: $\chi_4^2 = 2.4$		p = 0.65	5)		(20	40	60	80	100
						Preva	alence ((%), 9	5% CI	

Supplementary Figure S10. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to gender. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence and 95% CI of the overall population. The horizontal thick line corresponds to the 95% prediction interval

Study	Number	Total	Weight	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	
Male						
Soderman et al, 2003	128	156	4.7%	82.1	[75.1; 87.7]	
Abbas et al, 2004	202	390	4.8%	51.8	[46.7; 56.9]	-
Bhatthacharrya et al, 2006	89	111	4.7%	80.2	[71.5; 87.1]	
Fukuoka et al, 2009	160	180	4.7%	88.9	[83.4; 93.1]	-
Isaaz et al, 2010	144	184	4.7%	78.3	[71.6; 84.0]	
Osler et al, 2014	6193	16739	4.9%	37.0	[36.3; 37.7]	
Worcester et al, 2014	307	338	4.8%	90.8	[87.2; 93.7]	-
Babic et al, 2015	128	128	4.7%	100.0	[97.2; 100.0]	=
Dreyer et al, 2016	639	718	4.8%	89.0	[86.5; 91.2]	-
Duijts et al, 2017	72	157	4.7%	45.9	[37.9; 54.0]	
Jiang et al, 2018	831	1436	4.8%		[55.3; 60.4]	
Random effects model		20537	52.5%	75.9	[59.6; 89.1]	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 100\%$, τ^2	= 0.0871,	0 = 0				
Female						
Soderman et al, 2003	27	42	4.4%	64.3	[48.0; 78.4]	
Abbas et al. 2004	28	60			[33.7; 60.0]	
Bhatthacharrya et al, 2006		15			[51.9; 95.7]	
Fukuoka et al, 2009	26	32			[63.6; 92.8]	
Isaaz et al, 2010	8	16			[24.7; 75.3]	
Osler et al, 2014	1971	5187			[36.7; 39.3]	•
Worcester et al, 2014	36	40	4.4%		[76.3; 97.2]	
Babic et al, 2015	17	17			[80.5; 100.0]	
Dreyer et al, 2016	818	962			[82.6; 87.2]	-
Duijts et al, 2017	6	34	4.3%		[6.8; 34.5]	
Jiang et al, 2018	44	130	4.7%		[25.8; 42.7]	
Random effects model		6535			[44.3; 82.3]	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 99\%$, $\tau^2 =$	0.1047, p		111070		[, 02.0]	
Random effects model		27072	100.0%	70.5	[60.9; 79.3]	
Prediction interval		21012	100.0%	70.5	[22.5; 99.9]	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 99\%$, $\tau^2 =$	- 0 0532 - 2	- 0			[22.5, 33.5]	
Test for subgroup difference:	$e^{-0.0002}$, p	- 0 df = 1	(n = 0.34))	0	20 40 60 80 100
rest for subgroup differences	3. _{λ1} – 0.32	., ui – i	(p = 0.54	,	U	Prevalence (%), 95% CI
						Frevalence (70), 3570 Cl

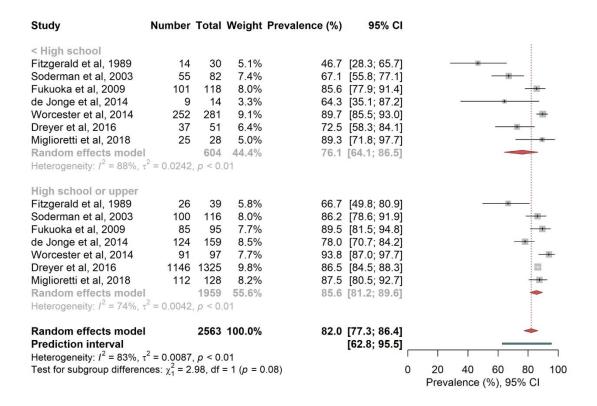
Supplementary Figure S11. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to age. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence and 95% CI of the overall population. The horizontal thick line corresponds to the 95% prediction interval

Study	Number	Total W	Veight	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	
<51 years Giordano et al, 1988 Monpere et al, 1988 Sellier et al, 2003 Isaaz et al, 2010 Fiabane et al, 2013 Dreyer et al, 2016 Random effects model Heterogeneity: I ² = 97%, 3			4.5% 4.3% 4.7% 4.6% 4.4% 4.7% 27.1%	90.6 73.2 67.5 76.0 47.0 86.7 74.9	[83.3; 95.4] [59.7; 84.2] [63.2; 71.5] [69.5; 81.7] [35.9; 58.3] [85.0; 88.3] [62.8; 85.4]	
Petrie et al, 1996 Mittag et al, 2001 Soderman et al, 2003 Hemingway et al, 2007 Fukuoka et al, 2009 Waszkowska et al, 2009 Lamberti et al, 2016 Latil et al, 2017 Jiang et al, 2018 Random effects model Heterogeneity: I ² = 99%,	204 187 875		4.4% 4.5% 4.6% 4.6% 4.6% 4.6% 4.6% 4.6% 4.1%	87.7 47.6 100.0	[71.9; 83.8] [98.9; 100.0] [82.5; 91.8] [39.9; 55.5] [98.2; 100.0] [81.3; 90.8] [53.4; 58.4]	
54 years and more Soejima et al, 1999 McBurney et al, 2004 McGee et al, 2006 Yonezawa et al, 2016 Butt et al, 2018 Stendardo et al, 2018 Random effects model Heterogeneity: I ² = 98%, 3 Test for subgroup differen	$e^2 = 0.0452$, $e^2 = 0.0472$.	p < 0.01 12760 1 $p = 0$		86.7 91.6 93.1 86.2	[48.4; 58.9] [96.7; 100.0]	20 40 60 80 100 Prevalence (%), 95% CI

Supplementary Figure S12. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF). The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence and 95% CI of the overall population. The horizontal thick line corresponds to the 95% prediction interval

Study	Number	Total	Weight	Prevalence (%)	95% CI	
LVEF <40%						
Danchin et al, 1988	7	11	7.7%	63.6	[30.8; 89.1]	
de Jonge et al, 2014	19				. ,	-
Mirmohammadi et al, 2014				66.7		-
Worcester et al. 2014	47	53	10.1%	88.7		
Jiang et al, 2018	39	84	10.5%	46.4		
Random effects model		209	47.4%	65.2	[45.2; 83.0]	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 86\%$, $\tau^2 =$	0.0413, <i>p</i>	< 0.01				
LVEF =40% or higher						
Danchin et al, 1988	19	30	9.5%	63.3	[43.9; 80.1]	
de Jonge et al, 2014	114			82.0		
Mirmohammadi et al, 2014	67			88.2	. ,	
Worcester et al. 2014	286	314	10.9%	91.1		-
Jiang et al, 2018	836	1482	11.0%	56.4	[53.8; 59.0]	-
Random effects model		2041	52.6%	77.8	[57.1; 93.2]	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 98\%$, $\tau^2 =$	0.0606, p	< 0.01				
Random effects model		2250	100.0%	72.2	[57.9; 84.5]	
Prediction interval					[19.3; 100.0] _	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 96\%$, $\tau^2 =$	0.0502, p	< 0.01				
Test for subgroup differences	s: $\chi_1^2 = 0.89$	9, df = 1	1 (p = 0.3)	5)	0	20 40 60 80 100
						Prevalence (%), 95% CI

Supplementary Figure S13. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to education level. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence and 95% CI of the overall population. The horizontal thick line corresponds to the 95% prediction interval



Supplementary Figure S14. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to treatment. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence and 95% CI of the overall population. The horizontal thick line corresponds to the 95% prediction interval. CABG, coronary artery bypass graft surgery; PCTA, percutaneous coronary transluminal angioplasty

Study	Number	Total	Weight	Prevalence (%)	9	5% CI	
РСТА							
Fitzgerald et al, 1989	67	77	4.5%	87.0	[77.4;	93.6]	-
Soderman et al, 2003	29	40	4.2%	72.5	[56.1;	85.4]	
Abbas et al, 2004	230	450	4.8%	51.1	[46.4;	55.8]	-
Fukuoka et al, 2009	167	190	4.7%	87.9	[82.4;	92.2]	-
Isaaz et al, 2010	152	200	4.7%	76.0	[69.5;	81.7]	- =
Fiabane et al, 2013	28	52	4.3%	53.8	[39.5;	67.8]	
Laut et al, 2014	3694	4061	4.9%	91.0	[90.0;	91.8]	•
Babic et al, 2015	145	145	4.7%	100.0	[97.5;	100.0]	=
Fiabane et al, 2015	69	78	4.5%	88.5	[79.2;	94.6]	
Jiang et al, 2018	642	1165	4.9%	55.1	[52.2;	58.0]	-
Stendardo et al, 2018	95	102	4.6%	93.1	[86.4;	97.2]	
Random effects mode		6560	50.9%	80.8	[67.1;	91.5]	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 99\%$,	$\tau^2 = 0.0671$	p < 0.0	1				
CABG							
Monpere et al, 1988	41	56	4.4%	73.2	[59.7;	84.21	
Bryant et al, 1989	42	59	4.4%		[57.9;	-	
Speziale et al, 1996	250	318	4.8%	78.6	[73.7;	83.0]	-i-
Sellier et al, 2003	340	504	4.8%		[63.2;		-
Soderman et al, 2003	56	73	4.5%	76.7	[65.4;	85.8]	
Fukuoka et al, 2009	19	22	3.7%		[65.1;		
Fiabane et al, 2013	9	22	3.7%	40.9	[20.7;	63.6]	
Worcester et al, 2014	177	196	4.7%	90.3	[85.3;	94.1]	
Mehrdad et al, 2016	196	226	4.8%	86.7	[81.6;	90.9]	-
Butt et al, 2018	5524	6031	4.9%	91.6	[90.9;	92.3]	•
Jiang et al, 2018	22	49	4.3%	44.9	[30.7;	59.8]	
Random effects mode		7556	49.1%	75.8	[65.9;	84.5]	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 97\%$,	$\tau^2 = 0.0295$	p < 0.0	1				
Random effects mode	ı	14116	100.0%	78.4	[71.2;	84.8]	
Prediction interval					[39.7;	-	
Heterogeneity: $I^2 = 99\%$,	$\tau^2 = 0.0350$	p < 0.0	1		- ′		
Test for subgroup differer				52)		0	20 40 60 80 100
			-				Prevalence (%), 95% CI