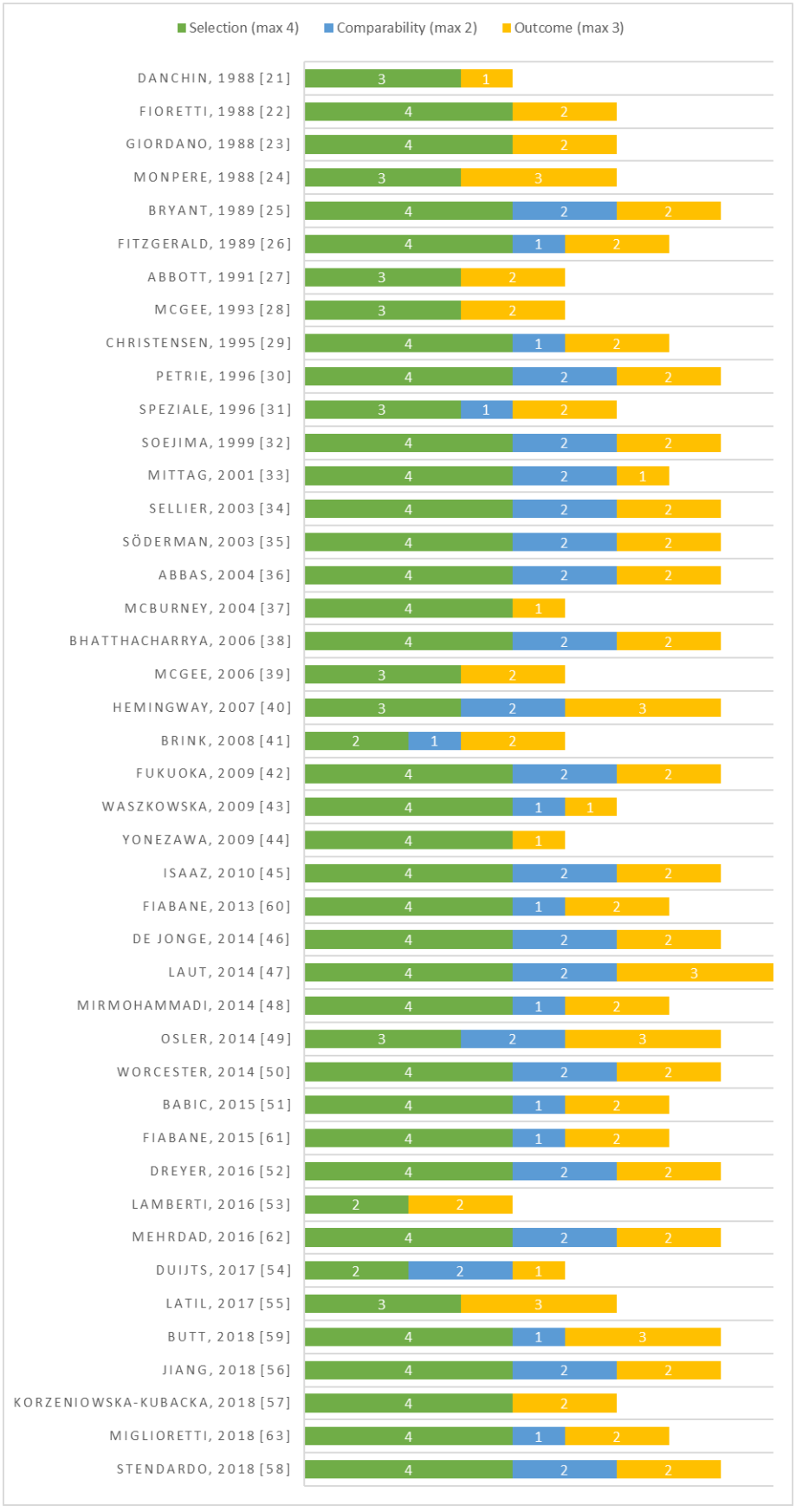
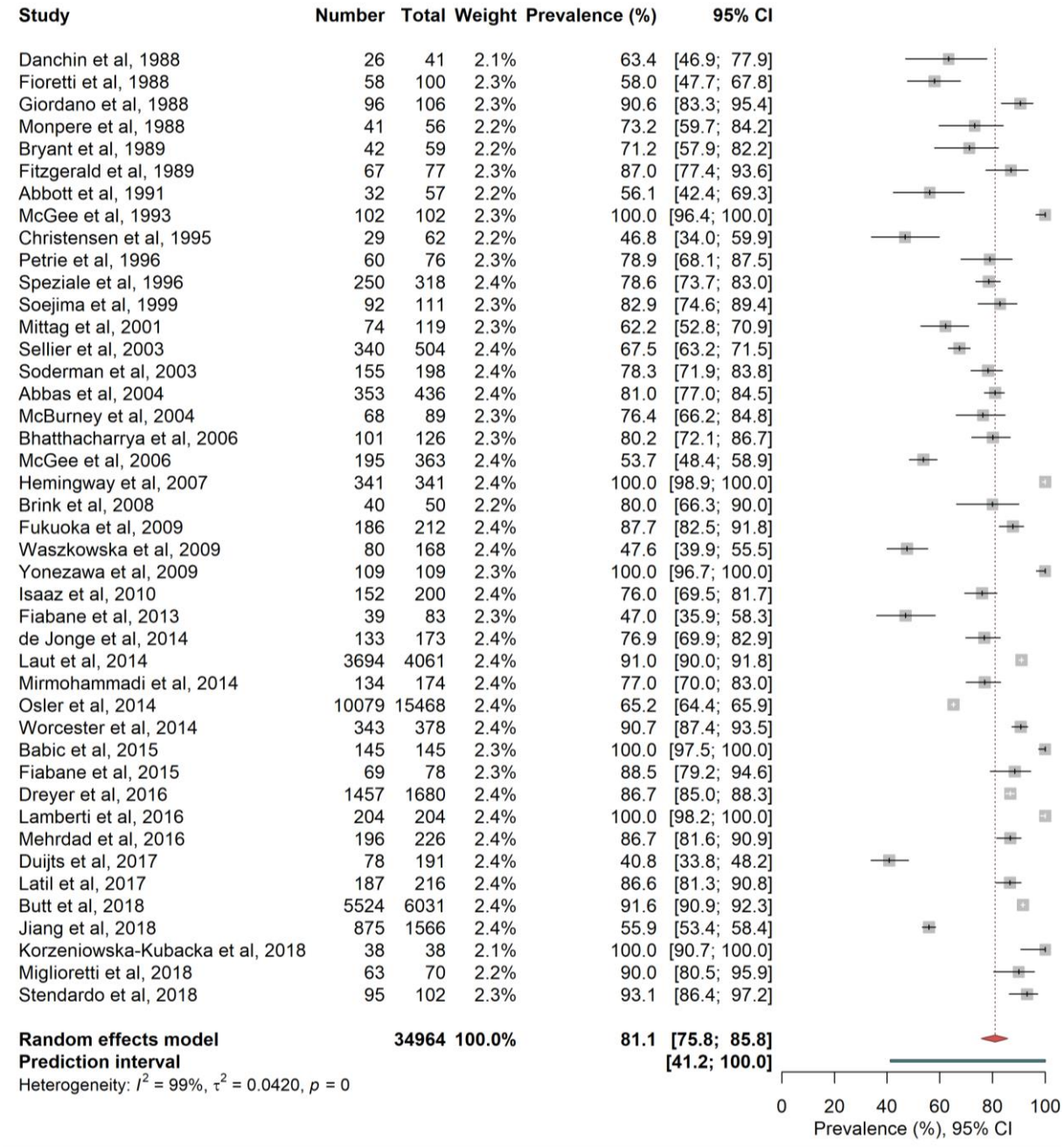
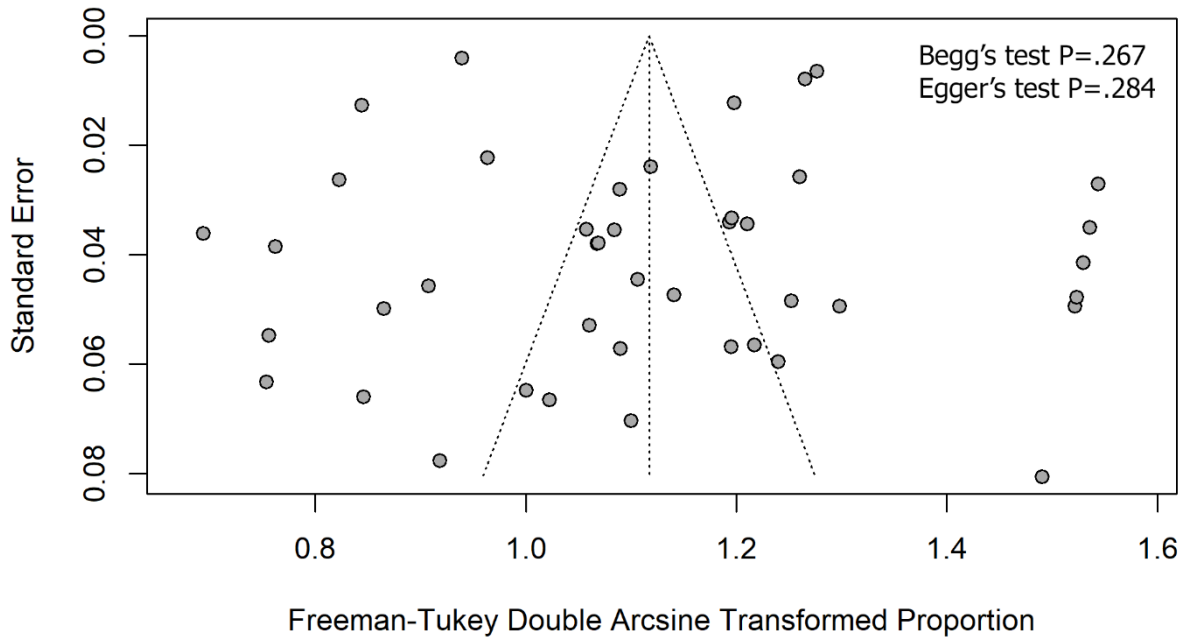
Supplementary Figure S1. NOS scale scores for the studies included in the meta-analysis



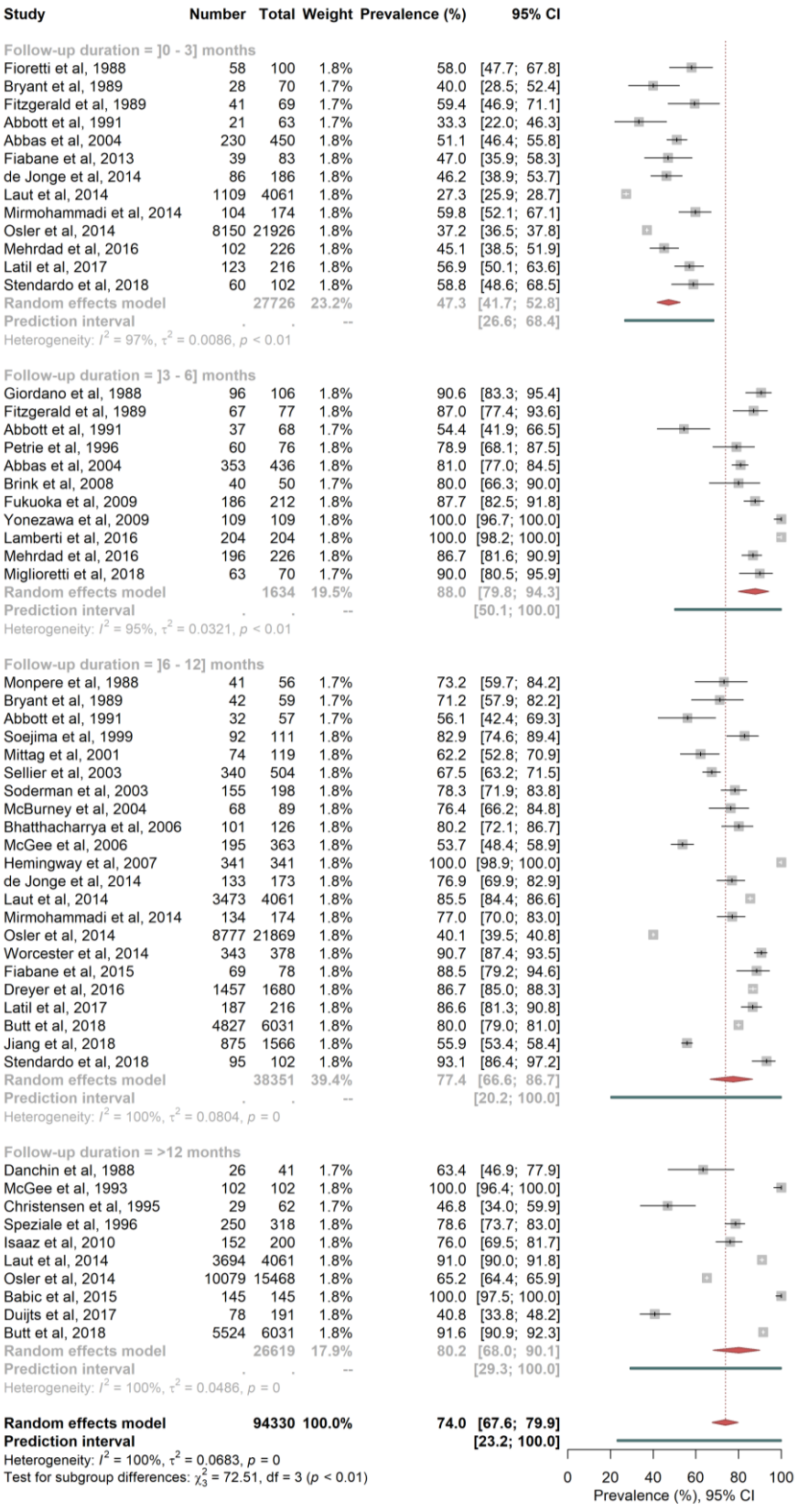
Supplementary Figure S2. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence considering the longest follow-up. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled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



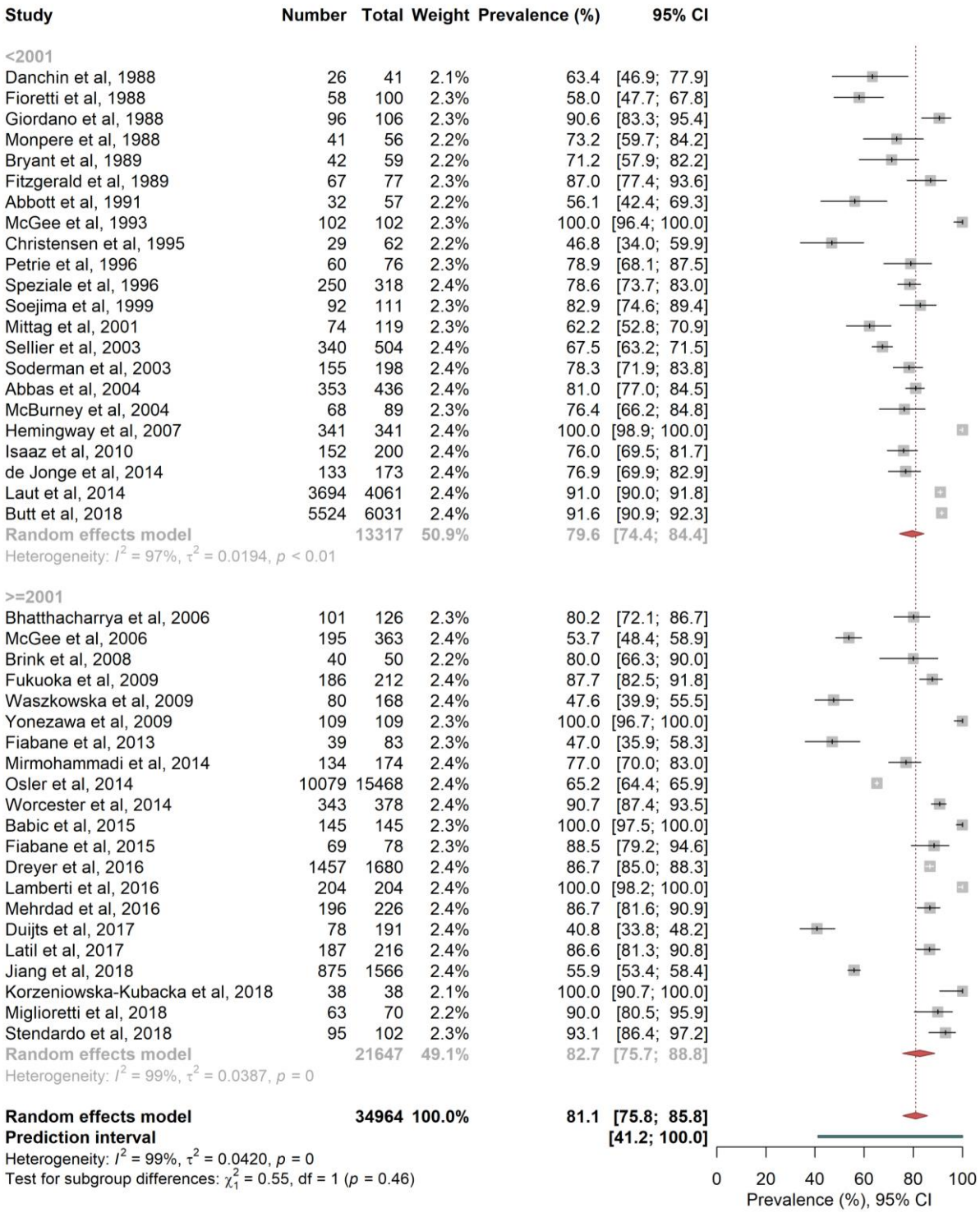
Supplementary Figure S3. Funnel plot, Begg's and Egger's tests to assess the presence of publication bias (considering the longest follow-up for each study)



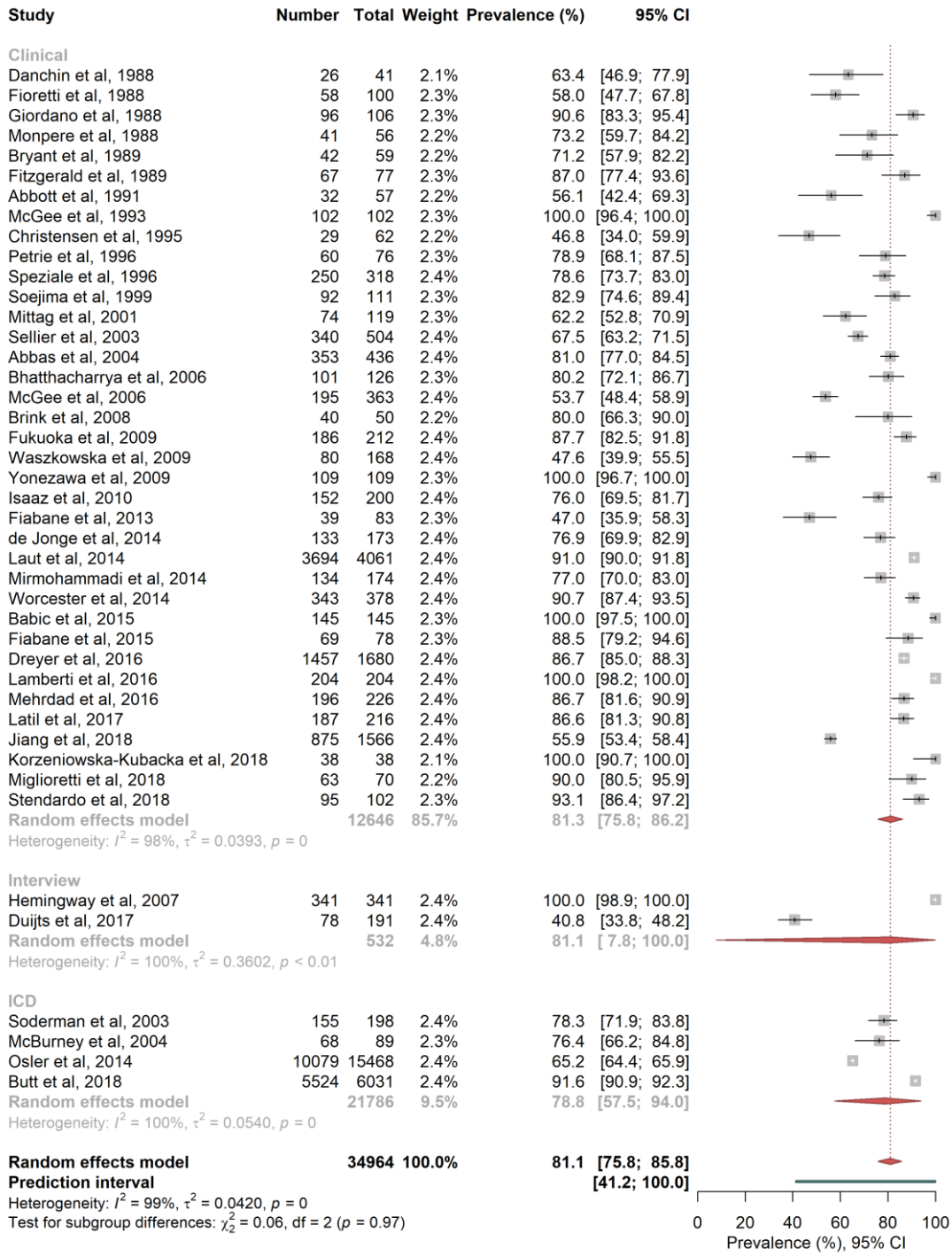
Supplementary Figure S4. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to follow-up time. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence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



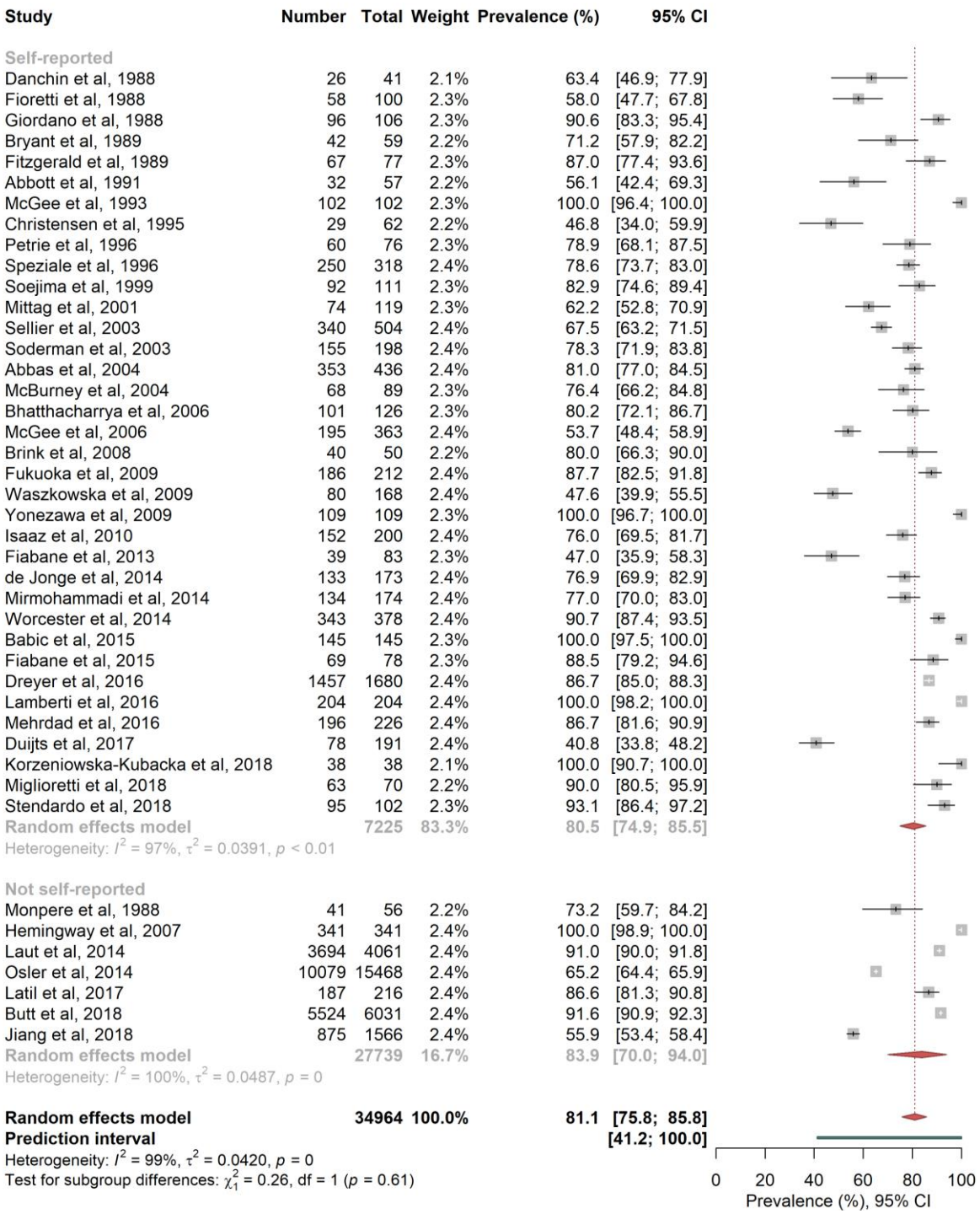
Supplementary Figure S5. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to recruitment date. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled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



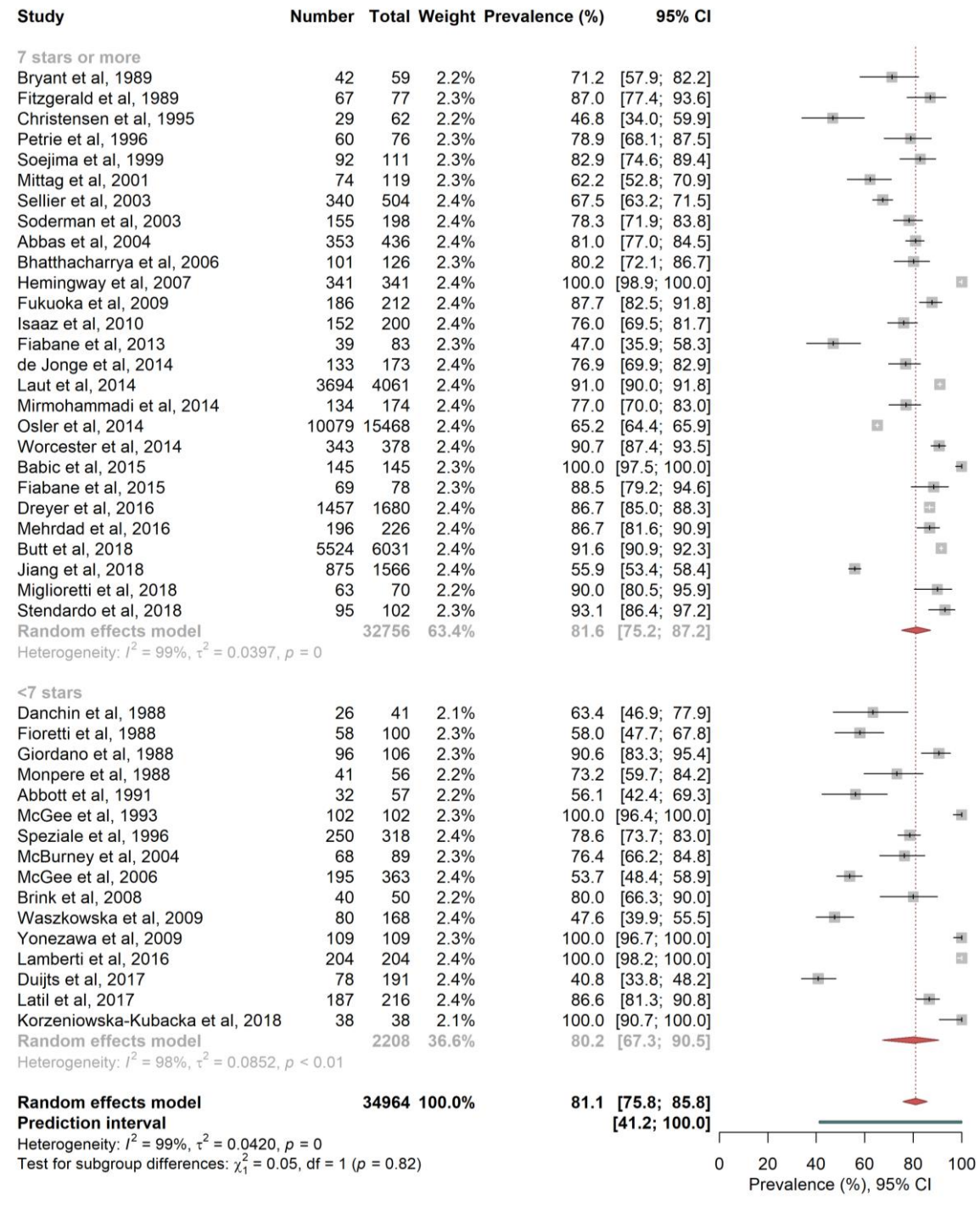
Supplementary Figure S6. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to disease definition. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled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



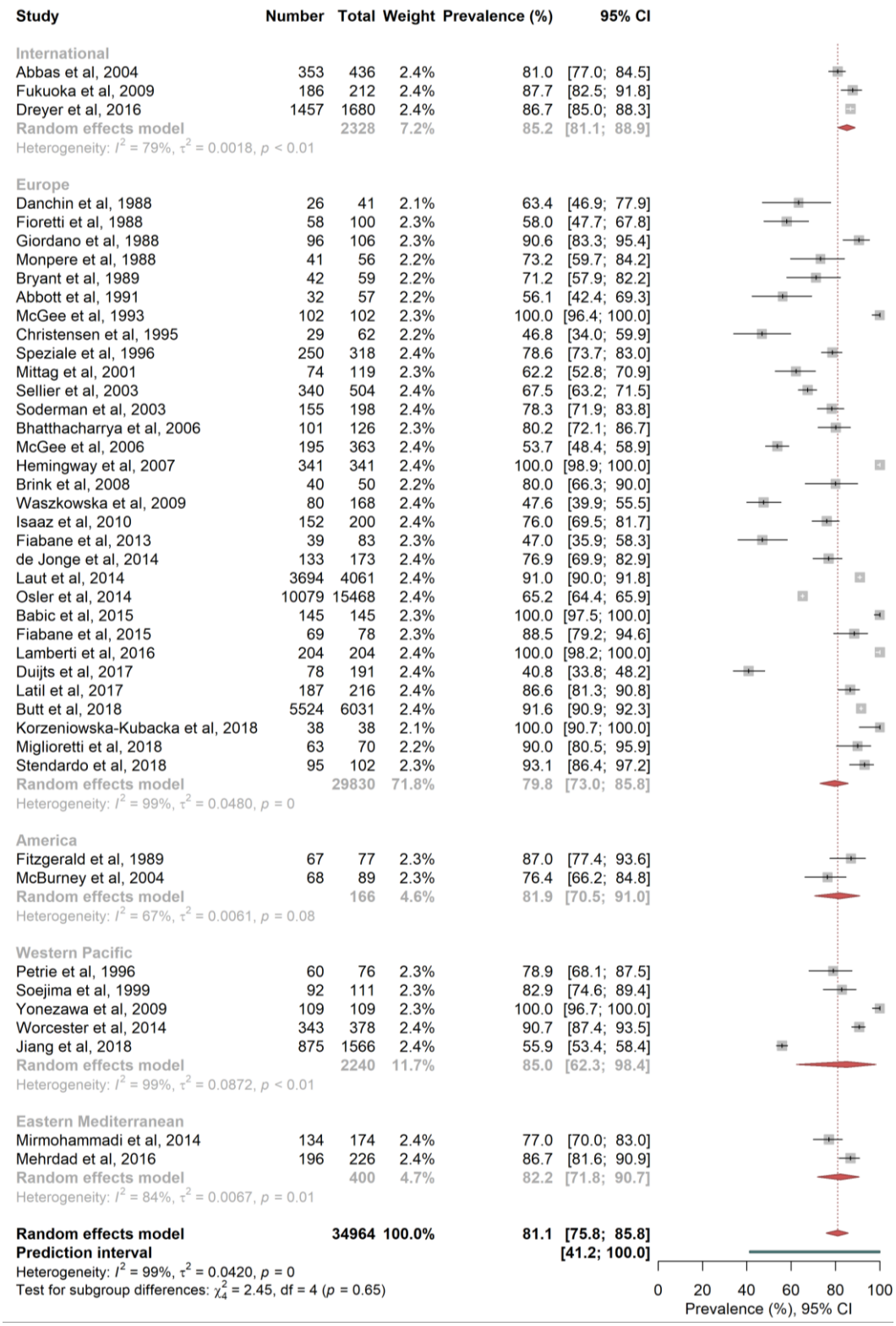
Supplementary Figure S7. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to outcome measure method. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled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



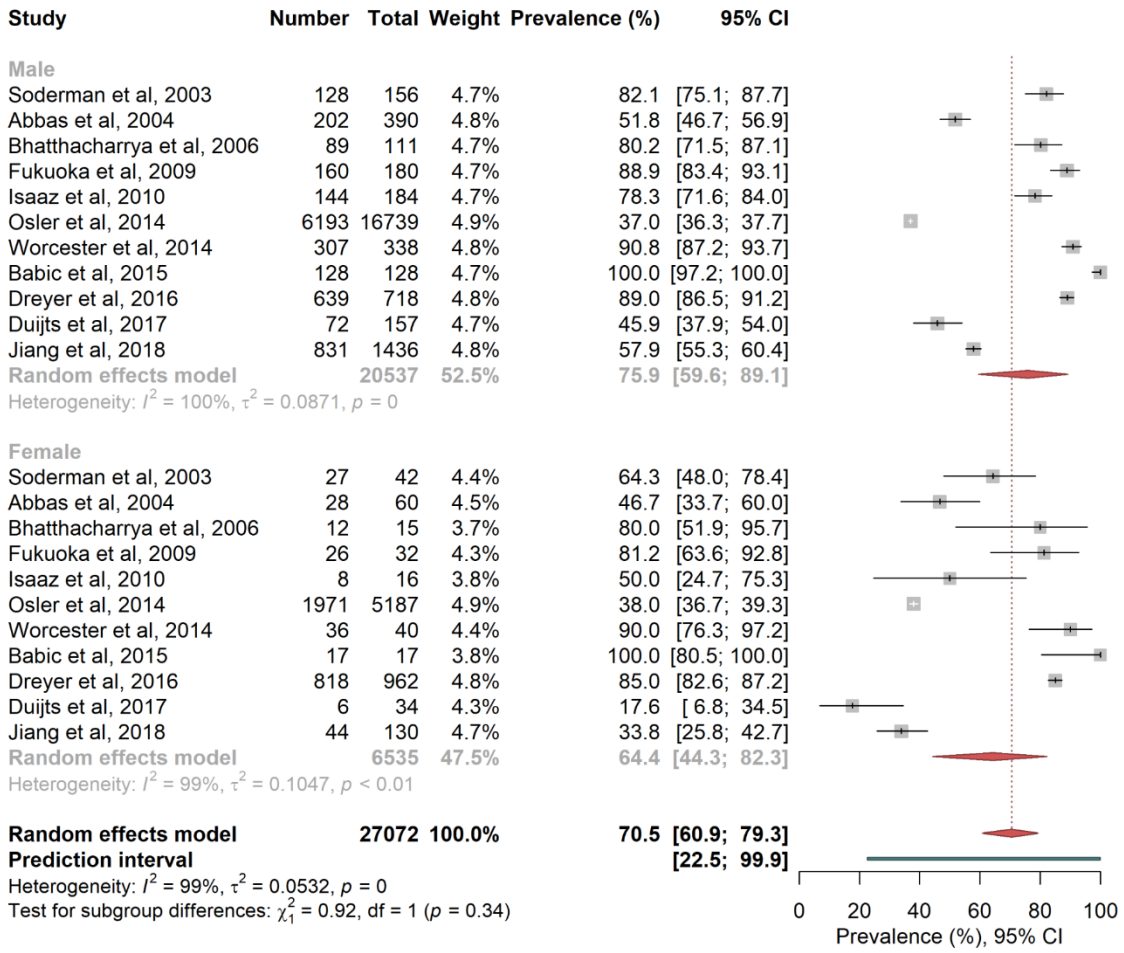
Supplementary Figure S8. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to study quality. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence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



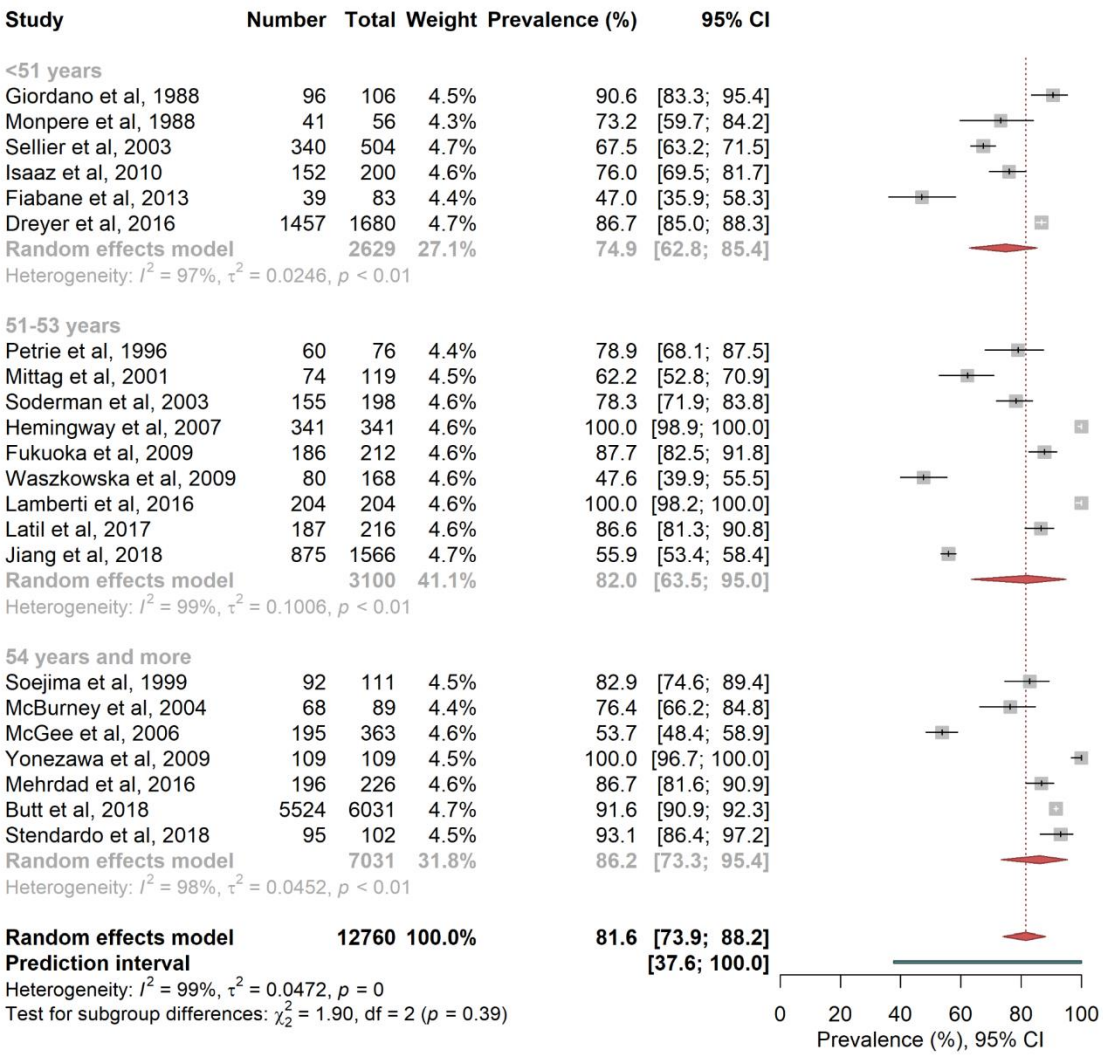
Supplementary Figure S9. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to study location. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence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



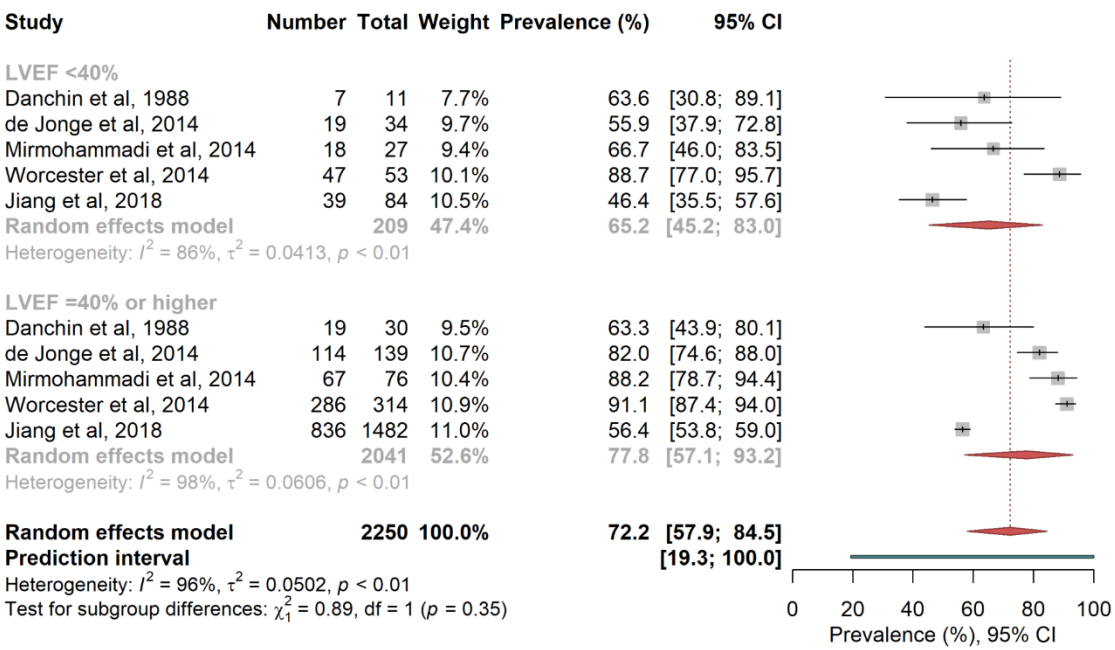
Supplementary Figure S10. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to gender. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence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



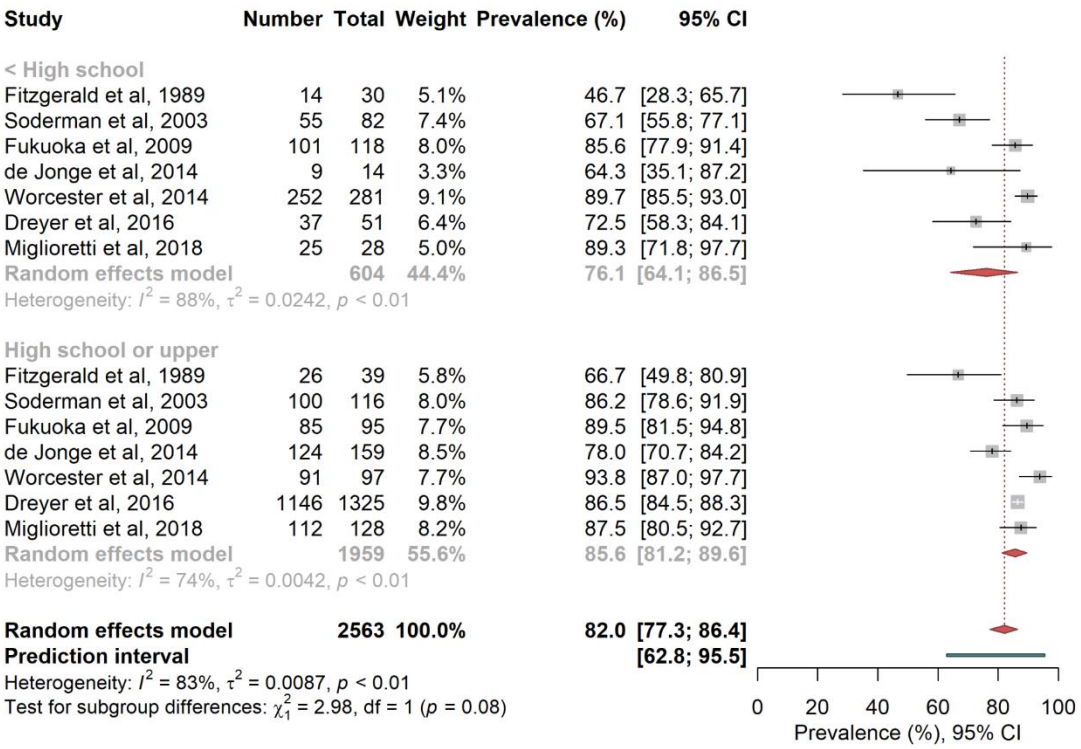
Supplementary Figure S11. Random-effects meta-analysis of return-to-work prevalence according to age. The squares and horizontal lines correspond to the study-specific prevalence and 95% CIs. Proportionally sized boxes represent the weight of each study. The diamond represents the pooled prevalence and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



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



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