

A systematic review of job loss prevention interventions for persons with inflammatory arthritis

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BACKGROUND

Persons with inflammatory arthritis (IA) have a higher level of absenteeism from work than those without IA and up to 20-30% become permanently work-disabled during the first years after being diagnosed with IA. It is therefore relevant to offer effective interventions designed to prevent job loss and improve work function (i.e. job loss prevention interventions) to support people with IA to stay connected to the labour market

OBJECTIVE

To present an overview of the evidence of the effect of job loss prevention interventions, which can improve work participation and decrease absenteeism and job loss in persons with IA

METHOD

A systematic literature search was performed in the databases PubMed, EMBASE, CINAHL, PsycINFO and the Cochrane Library. The search aimed to update a previous Cochrane review (1) and was followed by an additional search on new search terms

RESULTS

Six studies were included. Most of the studies were of low quality. Therefore, the results should be interpreted with caution.

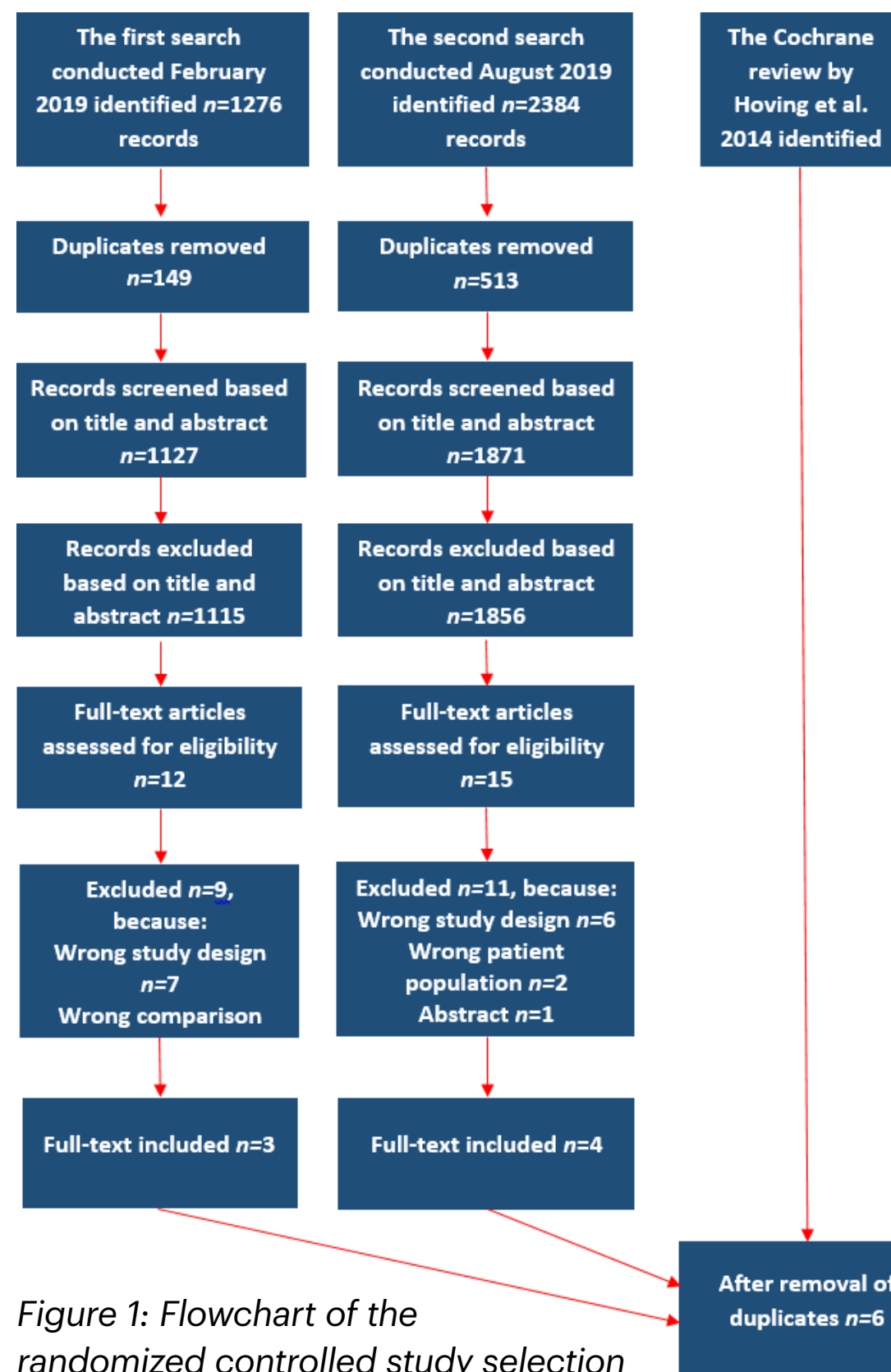


Figure 1: Flowchart of the randomized controlled study selection



How do we improve work function for people with IA and prevent job loss?

	Randome sequence generation (selection bias)	Allocation concealment (selection bias)	Blinding of participants and personnel (performance bias)	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias): work ability	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias): absenteeism	Blinding of outcome assessment (detection bias): job loss	Incomplete outcome data (attrition bias)	Selective reporting (reporting bias)	Other sources of bias (other bias)	Percentage meeting the criteria	Overall quality assessment
Allaire et al., 2003	⊖	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	6/7 (86%)	Good
De Buck et al., 2005	⊖	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	5/7 (71%)	Acceptable
Macedo et al., 2009	⊕	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	4/8 (50%)	Acceptable
Vilsteren et al., 2017	⊖	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	5/7 (71%)	Acceptable
Hammond et al., 2017	⊖	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	6/9 (67%)	Acceptable
Keyser et al., 2018	⊖	⊕	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	⊖	6/9 (67%)	Acceptable

Figure 2: Risk of bias summary

CONCLUSION

Job loss prevention interventions may have an effect on work ability, absenteeism and in particular job loss among persons with IA. Further studies of high quality regarding job loss prevention interventions for people with IA are recommended

REFERENCE

1: Hoving JL et al. Non-pharmacological interventions for preventing job loss in workers with inflammatory arthritis. Cochrane Database Syst Rev; 11, 2014



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