Article title: Biopsychosocial, work-related, and environmental factors affecting work participation in people with Osteoarthritis: A systematic review.

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## Additional File 6 Outcomes: workplace accommodations and adaptations

Author, year,	Workplace accommodations and adaptations	Biopsychosocial factors and associations with outcomes
country		
Bieleman et al.,	Due to hip/knee symptoms:	
2010, The	Fewer hours (38%); work technique (27%); work	
Netherlands	aids/place (25%); other/fewer tasks (10%)	
[13]		
	Desired adaptations:	
(see Table 3 for	Fewer hours (35%); work aids/place (27%);	
data on	other/fewer tasks (24%); work technique (14%)	
absenteeism)		
Gignac et al.,	More women needed 5+ accommodations vs. men	Need for 2–4 accommodations (vs 0–1) predicted by greater: workplace activity
2018, Canada	(36.2% vs 19.8%, respectively).	limitations (OR: 1.29) and health variability (OR: 1.74). Women more likely to report
[25]		needing ≥5 accommodations than men.
	No differences men and women in use of	
	accommodation (p=0.33). Women more likely to	≥5 Accommodation <u>use</u> predicted by: workplace activity limitations (OR: 1.16), physical
	report help with job tasks than men.	work demands (OR: 0.70), and health variability (OR: 1.69) vs 0–1 accommodation use.
	More often reported using an accommodation than	Unmet accommodation needs: more likely to work in sales/retail jobs (OR: 3.73),
	said they need it (i.e., needs exceeded).	greater work stress (OR: 1.54), and less job control (OR: 0.93) vs those whose
		accommodation needs met.

		Accommodation needs exceeded: greater job control (OR: 1.13) vs those with unmet
		accommodation needs.
Agaliotis et al.,	At 12-m: 99 participants made at least one change to	
2013, Australia	work: changing occupation (n=43); increasing (n=21)	
[24]	or decreasing (n=20) work hours; 10 retired (7 at ≥	
(see Table 3 for	65 years) and 5 lost jobs (unrelated to knee	
data on	problems).	
absenteeism)		

Key: m. = month(s); OR = Odds ratio; vs = versus.