APPENDIX 1: SEARCH CRITERIA

MEDLINE & PsycINFO

(osteoarthritis * [exp] OR osteoarthr$[tw] OR degenerative adj2 arthritis [tw] OR arthrosis [tw]
OR arthritis [tw] OR arthritis * [exp]) OR pain * [exp]OR pain [tw]) AND (knee * [exp] OR
knee joint *[exp] OR knee$ [tw] OR (osteoarthritis, knee *[exp] OR osteoarthritis, knee*
[exp]OR gonarthritis*[tw]) AND (work [exp] OR occupation* [exp] OR work capacity
evaluation * [exp] OR presenteeism*[tw] OR work productivity*[tw] OR work limitation * [tw]
OR work disability*[tw] OR efficiency organizational*[tw] OR efficiency* [tw] OR
absenteeism* [tw] OR sick leave * [exp] OR sick leave *[tw])

EMBASE

(presenteeism OR 'absenteeism'/exp OR absenteeism OR sick AND leave OR 'work'/exp OR
work AND capacity OR work'/exp OR work AND ('disability'/exp OR disability) OR
'employment'/exp OR employment AND status OR medical AND leave OR 'productivity'/exp
OR productivity) AND 'knee'/exp OR knee AND ('osteoarthritis'/exp OR osteoarthritis) OR
'knee'/exp OR knee AND ('pain'/exp OR pain)

CINAHL

(MH knee OR MH Knee Joint) AND (MH Arthritis OR arthrosis OR MH Osteoarthritis) AND
(pain) AND (MM Osteoarthritis, Knee) AND (MH sick leave OR absenteeism OR presenteeism
OR work productivity OR work disability OR work limitation OR lost productivity)
APPENDIX 2: METHODOLOGICAL QUALITY CRITERIA LIST

Appropriate methods for selecting study participants study

1. Sampling selection of population and population described by age and sex
2. Participation rate >80% or 60% - 80% and non-response is not selected (data presented)

Appropriate methods for measuring exposure and outcome variables

3. Method of assessing workplace productivity loss or sick leave is reproducible
4. Reproducible data is collected and presented on the determinants of workplace productivity loss or sick leave

Appropriate design—specific sources of bias

5. Was there an effort to reduce recall bias?
6. Was no–response bias reduced?

Appropriate methods to control confounding

7. Is the analysis controlled for confounding or effect modification
8. Is the effect of confounding quantified in analysis (univariate and multivariate analysis)

Appropriate statistical methods

9. Quantitative measures of association are presented (ORs or RRs), including 95% CIs and numbers in the analysis
10. Number of cases in the multivariate analysis is at least 10 times the number of independent variables in the analysis
APPENDIX 3: BEST-EVIDENCE SYNTHESIS

Strong evidence is provided by consistent findings in multiple high-quality cohort studies.

Moderate evidence is provided by consistent findings in;
  one high quality cohort study and two or more high quality case-control studies or
  in three or more high-quality case-control studies.

Limited evidence is provided by consistent findings in;
  a single cohort study,
  in one or two case control studies or
  in multiple cross-sectional studies.

Conflicting evidence is provided by conflicting findings (<75% of studies reported consistent findings).

No evidence is provided when no studies could be found.

A study was considered to be of high quality if the methodological quality score was >6.