Introduction Myocardial infarction as a cardiac disease that has the highest fatality rate in Indonesia occurs in many working age population and causes temporary disability for work. Approximately 90 million working days are lost every year due to myocardial infarction. Many research showed that the unemployed condition is associated with a relative risk of mortality and increases the risk of death by almost 50%. However, Indonesia that has more than fifty million workers, with a CMD and that it supports physicians in their interventions. While additional work is required to demonstrate its effectiveness, current results suggest that a group format is an important intervention component for this population. While additional work is required to demonstrate its effectiveness, current results suggest that a group format is an important intervention component for this target population.

Discussion Poor psychosocial work conditions well predicted excess labour and medical cost at one-year follow-up. Improving interpersonal conflict, ERI, or coworker support by 1SD of the score would benefit for saving the total cost of 8000 to 11,000 JPY per month.

Conclusion The implemented program included group interventions, one-on-one interventions, and concerted actions with partners. Participants began the program after 5 months of sick leave on average, and participated for 10±2 weeks. 80% of cases included concerted actions, usually with insurers and rarely attending physicians. However, virtually all the physicians saw the program as meeting needs and promoting RTW. Active components identified by participants concerned primarily the interventions’ group format, but also activities, and clinicians themselves. In terms of the program’s final expected outcome, 69% of the participants returned to work upon discharge and 79% were at work 6 months post-discharge.

Introduction Common mental disorders (CMDs) are highly prevalent and a leading cause of work disability. Although specialised programs are now offered to prevent these workers from developing long-term work disability, little is known...