

Appendix 7: Included studies

After confirmation from the articles' corresponding authors, it was identified that two of the included articles (1, 2) were new articles that used data from a cohort that was included in the 2012 review (3-5). Eight new articles that presented data from the same cohort (6-13) were identified to be of the same cohort reported in an article included in the previous review (14); however the earlier article reported a lower sample size than the more recent studies, so new outcomes from the larger cohort were sought. Two articles included cohorts that spread across two groups (i.e., acute, subacute, persistent) and the corresponding authors were contacted and asked to split their data into the two cohorts, according to our criteria (15, 16). Another article reported on two groups (17) and was included in the meta-analysis and reporting as two separate cohorts. In instances where multiple articles reported on the same cohort, we sought to obtain data that captured the largest cohort with the longest follow-up, but in some instances that was not possible, and data from the smaller cohort were used instead. After contacting authors for further data and/or confirming multiple articles of the same cohort, we were able to include an extra 27 cohorts in the updated review and 23 new and one updated cohort in the updated pooled analyses.

References:

1. Shaw WS, Tveito TH, Woiszwillo MJ, Pransky G. The Effect of Body Mass Index on Recovery and Return to Work After Onset of Work-Related Low Back Pain. *Journal of Occupational & Environmental Medicine*. 2012;54(2):192-7.
2. Shaw WS, Nelson CC, Woiszwillo MJ, Gaines B, Peters SE. Early Return to Work Has Benefits for Relief of Back Pain and Functional Recovery After Controlling for Multiple Confounds. *Journal of Occupational & Environmental Medicine*. 2018;60(10):901-10.
3. Shaw WS, Pransky G, Patterson W, Linton SJ, Winters T. Patient clusters in acute, work-related back pain based on patterns of disability risk factors. *J Occup Environ Med*. 2007;49(2):185-93.
4. Shaw WS, Pransky G, Patterson W, Winters T. Early disability risk factors for low back pain assessed at outpatient occupational health clinics. *Spine (Phila Pa 1976)*. 2005;30(5):572-80.
5. Shaw WS, Pransky G, Winters T. The Back Disability Risk Questionnaire for work-related, acute back pain: prediction of unresolved problems at 3-month follow-up. *J Occup Environ Med*. 2009;51(2):185-94.
6. Elfering A, Käser A, Melloh M. Relationship between depressive symptoms and acute low back pain at first medical consultation, three and six weeks of primary care. *Psychology, Health & Medicine*. 2014;19(2):235-46.
7. Melloh M, Elfering A, Salathe CR, Kaser A, Barz T, Roder C, et al. Predictors of sickness absence in patients with a new episode of low back pain in primary care. *Ind Health*. 2012;50(4):288-98.
8. Melloh M, Elfering A, Chapple CM, Kaser A, Rolli Salathe C, Barz T, et al. Prognostic occupational factors for persistent low back pain in primary care. *Int Arch Occup Environ Health*. 2013;86(3):261-9.
9. Melloh M, Elfering A, Kaser A, Salathe CR, Barz T, Aghayev E, et al. Depression impacts the course of recovery in patients with acute low-back pain. *Behav Med*. 2013;39(3):80-9.

10. Melloh M, Elfering A, Stanton TR, Kaser A, Salathe CR, Barz T, et al. Who is likely to develop persistent low back pain? A longitudinal analysis of prognostic occupational factors. *Work*. 2013;46(3):297-311.
11. Melloh M, Salathe CR, Elfering A, Kaser A, Barz T, Aghayev E, et al. Occupational, personal and psychosocial resources for preventing persistent low back pain. *Int J Occup Saf Ergon*. 2013;19(1):29-40.
12. Melloh M, Cornwall J, Crawford RJ, Elfering A. Does injury claim status and benefit status predict low back pain outcomes? *Australas Med J*. 2015;8(8):268-76.
13. Melloh M, Elfering A, Kaser A, Rolli Salathe C, Crawford RJ, Barz T, et al. What is the best time point to identify patients at risk of developing persistent low back pain? *J Back Musculoskeletal Rehabil*. 2015;28(2):267-76.
14. Melloh M, Elfering A, Egli Presland C, Röder C, Hendrick P, Darlow B, et al. Predicting the transition from acute to persistent low back pain. *Occup Med (Lond)*. 2011;61(2):127-31.
15. Karran EL, Traeger AC, McAuley JH, Hillier SL, Yau YH, Moseley GL. The Value of Prognostic Screening for Patients With Low Back Pain in Secondary Care. *J Pain*. 2017;18(6):673-86.
16. Ranger TA, Cicuttini FM, Jensen TS, Manniche C, Heritier S, Urquhart DM. Catastrophization, fear of movement, anxiety, and depression are associated with persistent, severe low back pain and disability. *Spine J*. 2020;20(6):857-65.
17. Schulz P, Prescott J, Shifman J, Fiore J, Jr., Holland A, Harding P. Comparing patient outcomes for care delivered by advanced musculoskeletal physiotherapists with other health professionals in the emergency department-A pilot study. *Australas Emerg Nurs J*. 2016;19(4):198-202.