

Table S1. Characteristics of the studies included in the review in chronological order.

1st Author and Year of Publication	Country	Study Population	Design	Follow-Up Time	Age at Baseline	Sex	Sample Size			Intervention				Control	Outcome	Results
							Intervention n	Control	Total	Type	Frequency	Duration	Place			
Barene 2014 [35] and 2022 [45]	Norway	Hospital employees	Cluster RCT	12 and 40 weeks	25 to 65 years. Mean age 46.1 ± 9.2 years	Women	37 football group and 35 Zumba group	35	107	Football matches or Zumba training	An hour session 2–3 times a week	40 weeks	Outside working hours using external training facilities	No intervention	Work ability, self-rated health, and emotional well-being	No significant changes in work ability were found in both intervention groups after 12 and 40 weeks. Self-rated health was higher in Zuma group compared with control group at 40 weeks follow-up (mean difference 95%, $p = 0.025$) but no difference was found between football and control groups. Emotional well-being at follow-up did not differ between intervention and control groups.
Booker 2022 [137]	Australia	Healthcare shift workers	Cluster RCT	6 months post-intervention	Mean age 34.7 ± 12.0 years	96% women	79	70	149	An educational and individualized program to manage sleep and the consequences of shift work	Bright light exposure for 20 min at a time during writing notes, breaks, or before driving home, frequent caffeine consumption (every 2 h until 6 h before sleeping), and a prescription of melatonin for those whose insomnia,	8 weeks	During work hours	8-week education on the benefits of a low glycemic diet	Sickness absence Register data on sickness absence for 6 months	Sickness absence did not differ between intervention and control wards.

Errazuriz 2022 [113]	Chile	Healthcare workers	Individualy RCT	Post-intervention (2 weeks after completing intervention) and 4 months post-intervention	Mean age 40.2 ± 11.7 years	97.1% of intervention groups and 100% of control group were women	N = 35 mindfulness-based stress reduction and N = 34 stress management course	36	105	Mindfulness-based stress reduction intervention.	A 2-h weekly session for mindfulness-based stress reduction.	8 weeks	On weekdays	No intervention	Job satisfaction	Mindfulness-based stress reduction statistically significantly improved job satisfaction at post-intervention but not at 4-month follow-up
										Stress management course	Stress management course offered lectures about efficient coping strategies				It was assessed using the Job Satisfaction Scale	Stress management course had no effect on job satisfaction. Emotional exhaustion decreased in the intervention group by 3.26 ± 1.25 points while it increased by 1.07 ± 1.12 points in control group ($p = 0.01$ for between-group difference) during follow-up
Fainstad 2022 [83]	USA	Resident physicians	Individualy RCT	6 months	Mean age 29.4 ± 2.3 years	Women	50	51	101	Web-based professional group-coaching	Two 1-h group-coaching per week on a video-conferencing platform, unlimited anonymous written coaching, and weekly self-study modules	6 months (45 coaching sessions)	Weekdays at 7–8 PM	No intervention	Burnout (emotional exhaustion, and personal accomplishment) measured with the Maslach Burnout Inventory	Depersonalization and personal accomplishment did not differ between intervention and control groups
Fong 2022 [44]	Hong Kong	Nurses working at a university hospital	Individualy RCT	10 days	21 years or older. 31.6% of intervention group and 34.2% of control group were older than 40 years	93.5% were women	39	38	77	Mindful colouring. Watching a 3-min instructional video and colouring mandalas for at least five working days or 100 min in 10 days	Daily	10 days	Workplace	No intervention	Mental well-being was assessed using a 7-item scale and burnout was measured using Maslach Burnout Inventory	The intervention had no effects on mental well-being and burnout (emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal achievement)

Gerodimos 2022 [41]	Greece	Health professionals working at a hospital	Individual y RCT	6 weeks	40–55 years. Mean age 44.4 ± 6.2 for intervention group and 44.3 ± 5.7 for control group	75% were women	25	25	50	Supervised workplace exercises consisting of stretching, strengthening, aerobic dance and balance exercises	Two 15–20 min sessions per day (2–3-h rest between them) for 5 days a week	6 weeks	Workplace	No intervention	Perceived well-being was assessed with the 5-item Subjective Vitality Scale	Perceived well-being improved in intervention group ($p < 0.001$) but no change was found in control group at follow-up. The difference between two groups was significant ($p < 0.001$) The intervention statistically significantly improved job satisfaction and reduced compassion fatigue
Goktas 2022 [110]	Turkey	Day shift emergency nurses	Individual y RCT	21 days	Mean age 29.8 ± 7.5 years for intervention group and 28.7 ± 6.9 years for control group	48.3% were women	30	30	60	Short motivational mobile phone messages	3 times per day	21 days	During work time	No intervention	A 5-item scale was used to measure job satisfaction and a 13-item scale to measure compassion fatigue	There were also significant differences in trauma and occupational burnout subscales of compassion fatigue between intervention and control groups
Ha 2022 [53]	South Korea	Nurses working rotating shifts	Cluster RCT	12 weeks	19–60 years. Mean age 27.6 ± 3.1 years for intervention group and 27.0 ± 3.7 years for control group	Women	30	27	57	A mobile wellness program to promote physical activity and improve sleep quality by providing Fitbit, online exercises via Zoom, online health coaching, and motivational text messages	Daily walking, online exercises for 1-h twice a week, and weekly online health coaching	12 weeks	Outside of work hours	Controls received a Fitbit for monitoring their activity and sleep	Wellness was measured using the 18-item wellness index Fatigue was measured using the 19-item Multidimensional Fatigue Scale	The intervention statistically significantly improved wellness but had no effect on self-rated fatigue
Hata 2022 [96]	USA	Clinical physicians, nurse	Individual y RCT	3 months	Not reported	96% were women	14	11	25	Self-facilitated discussion over	One meeting per month	3 months	2 meetings at hospital and one at	Self-facilitated discussion over	Burnout and work engagement	Overall burnout, emotional exhaustion and

		practitioners, and certified nurse midwives								dinner with a one-page discussion guide			a local restaurant	dinner on any subject	Emotional exhaustion and depersonalization were measured using a single item from the Maslach Burnout Inventory	depersonalization decreased, and work engagement increased at 3-month follow-up in both groups
															Work engagement was assessed using the 9-item Utrecht Work Engagement Scale	There were no differences between intervention and control groups
																The intervention reduced emotional exhaustion (difference between groups $-5.4, p = 0.006$)
Joshi 2022 [80]	USA	Healthcare professionals with distress (score 6 or higher based on 10-point Single Units of Distress Scale)	Individual RCT	1 and 3 months	Mean age 40 ± 11 years	82.5% were women	41	39	80	Transcendental meditation	The intervention group received 5 instruction sessions in 5 days and 20 min meditation twice a day	3 months	Outside working hours	Usual treatment (access to wellness resources)	Burnout (emotional exhaustion, and personal accomplishment) measured with the Maslach Burnout Inventory	Depersonalization was non-significantly lower (difference between groups $-1.7, p = 0.08$) and personal accomplishment was non-significantly higher (difference between groups $1.9, p = 0.11$) in the intervention group
Lin 2022 [34]	China	Young dental professionals (dentists, dental nurses, and dental assistants)	Cluster RCT	3, 6, 9 and 12 months	Younger than 35 years. mean age 27.1 ± 5.3 for intervention group and 28.3 ± 6.0 for control group	66.8% were women	88	99		Participatory ergonomic changes consisted of adjustment in posture, reduction in repetitive movements, teaching proper tool usage, and work break arrangement and change in work time	A 45-min ergonomic lecture, and then an ergonomist spent 0.5 to 2 h 3 times a week until no changes were needed. A total of 235 ergonomic changes were made within a year	12 months	Workplace	Controls received a 45-min ergonomic lecture	Work ability It was measured by 7-item Work Ability Index	Work ability index did not differ between intervention and control groups at 3- and 6-month follow-up It slightly improved in intervention group compared with control group at 9

					40.6 ± 11.0 for control group					for psychoeducation)							Emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment were measured using Maslach Burnout Inventory	effects on burnout (emotional exhaustion, depersonalization , and personal accomplishment) and sickness absence
																	Sickness absence was measured using a self- reported number of sickness absence days in past three months Burnout, job demands and job satisfaction	
																	Burnout was measured using the 20-item Dutch version of the Maslach Burnout Index: the Utrecht Burnout Scale—C	The intervention had no effects on emotional exhaustion, depersonalization , personal accomplishment, job demands, and job satisfaction
Bielderman 2021 [100]	Netherlands	Nursing staff working in dementia special care units	Cluster RCT	3 and 9 months	Mean age 41.1 ± 12.2 years for intervention group and 40.3 ± 10.4 for control group	96.3% were women	168	129	297	An educational program to manage challenging behavior	A 3-day training course (each session 2–5 h) plus two 2.5 h follow- up sessions after three and six months	6 months	Not reported	No intervention	Job satisfaction was assessed using the 6-item “Leiden Quality of Work Questionnaire for Nurses”			
																	Job demands were assessed using the 5-item “Leiden Quality of Work Questionnaire” Burnout	Overall burnout, emotional exhaustion, and depersonalisation were lower in intervention group than
Cascales- Perez 2021 [68]	Spain	Primary care health professionals	Individual RCT	8 weeks	Mean age 52.4 ± 9.4 years for intervention group and 49.6 ± 9.7 years for	81% were women	30	28	58	A mindfulness- based stress reduction intervention	A 2.5-h weekly session plus home exercises	8 weeks	Not reported	Received one 2.5-h theoretical training session	The 22-item Maslach Burnout Index measured emotional exhaustion,			

Lebares 2021 [73]	USA	Resident physicians	Individual y RCT	50 weeks for RCT 1 and 32 weeks for RCT 2	Mean age 27.4 ± 2.1 for intervention group and 28.6 ± 2.7 for control group in RCT 1 and 28.8 ± 2.4 for intervention group and 28.7 ± 2.2 for control group in RCT 2	50% of RCT 1 and 46.5% of RCT 2 were women	22 for RCT 1 and 22 for RCT 2	18 for RCT 1 and 21 for RCT 2	40 for RCT 1 and 43 for RCT 2	A tailored mindfulness-based cognitive training program	A 2-h weekly class in RCT 1 and a 1.5-h weekend retreat hike after week 4, and 20-min daily skills practice outside class	8 weeks in RCT 1 and 6 weeks in RCT 2	Outside work hours	No intervention	The 9-item Maslach Burnout Inventory-Human Service Survey was used for measuring burnout in RCT 1 and a validated 2 items measure was used to assess emotional exhaustion and depersonalization in RCT 2	control only at 2-month follow-up but not at 6- or 12-month follow-ups The size of effect at 2-month was small (d = 0.29) Number of sickness absence days did not differ between intervention and control groups Burnout (emotional exhaustion and depersonalization) did not differ between intervention and control groups at 50-week follow-up in RCT 1 Emotional exhaustion (Cohen d = 0.81) and depersonalization (Cohen d = 0.69) were lower in intervention group than control group at 32-week follow-up in RCT 2 The intervention group had statistically significantly lower emotional exhaustion than control group at 3 months follow-up but not at 12 months
Montaner 2021 [87]	Spain	Healthcare professionals caring for dementia patients mostly nurses and nursing assistants	Individual y RCT	3 and 12 months after intervention	19–64 years. Mean age 40.5 ± 12.8 for intervention group and 41.8 ± 12.3 for control group	93.3% were women	51	54	105	Acceptance and Commitment Therapy intervention to increase psychological flexibility	Six 1.5-h sessions	Not reported	The intervention was conducted in the work setting but outside of work hours	No intervention	The 22-item Maslach Burnout Index measured emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment	

Becker 2017,[28] 2020 [29]	Germany	Registered nurses from five hospitals who had a musculoskeletal disorder at the shoulder or spine	Individual y RCT	22 weeks and 24 months	24–61 years. Mean age 43.8 ± 10.3 years	86.8% were women	33	32	65	A 1.5-h psychoeducational session, five bi- weekly 1.5-h work-related psychosocial coaching (based on selection, optimization, and compensation model) and a weekly 45-min session of physiotherapy exercises	One psychosocial coaching every two weeks and one physiotherapy every week	10 weeks	Not reported	A weekly session (45 min) of physiotherapy exercises for 10 weeks	Current work ability was assessed using one item of work ability index	Work ability was assessed with three items from the German version of work ability index	The intervention improved work ability with respect to physical demands at 11 (d = 0.54) and 22 (d = 0.59) weeks after the start of intervention [28]
															Emotional exhaustion and depersonalization subscales of burnout were each measured using three items of the Maslach Burnout Inventory	The intervention had no effects on current work ability and work ability with respect to psychological demands.[28]	The intervention reduced emotional exhaustion (d = 0.52) during the follow-up but had no effect on depersonalisation [28]
Chesak 2020 [99]	USA	Nurse leader mothers	Individual y RCT	Post- intervention and 3-month follow-up	Not reported	Women only	18	18	36	An authentic connections groups program to enhance resilience	An hour weekly facilitated group discussion	12 weeks	During lunch break	An hour of free time per week	Emotional exhaustion and personal accomplishment were measured using the Maslach Burnout Index	Burnout	At 24 months follow-up among 24 participants in intervention group and 20 in control group, the intervention had no effect on work ability and well- being [29]
																Emotional exhaustion and personal accomplishment did not differ between intervention and control groups at post-intervention	

Leontjevas 2020 [122]	Netherlands	Care staff of nursing homes	Cluster RCT (a stepped-wedge design)	4, 12, and 20 months	Mean age 39.4 ± 11.9 years	96% were women	796	796	796	A multidisciplinary care program for depression consisting of procedures for screening, identification, diagnosis, treatment, and monitoring	A 3-h training workshop and then implementation	For five groups the program was implemented in one group at the time	Workplace	No intervention in control period	Job demands and job satisfaction	Job demands were assessed by 8-item scale	Job demands and job satisfaction did not differ between intervention and control groups
McGonagle 2020 [82]	USA	Community and hospital primary care physicians	Individual RCT	3 and 6 months	Mean age 43.4 ± 8.8 for intervention group and 41.8 ± 7.4 for control group	72.4% of intervention group and 86.2% of control group were women	29	30	59	A positive psychology coaching	One session every two weeks. First session lasted 60 min and five others lasted 30 min	3 months	Not reported	No intervention	The 22-item Maslach Burnout Index measured emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment	Work engagement and job satisfaction	The intervention statistically significantly reduced burnout and improved work engagement and job satisfaction
Pehlivan 2020 [102]	Turkey	Oncology-haematology nurses	Cluster RCT	Post-intervention 3-, 6-, and 12-month follow-ups	Mean age 25.0 ± 5.1 years for 2-day intervention 27.8 ± 5.3 years for 5-week intervention and 27.2 ± 5.3 years for control group	89.6% were women	N = 34 for 2-day intervention N = 49 for 5-week intervention	42	125	The compassion fatigue resiliency program	One group received 5 h per day for 2 days. The second group received 2 h per week for five weeks	5 weeks	Not reported	No intervention	Burnout was measured using the 30-item professional quality of life scale-IV	Burnout	Burnout did not differ between the groups

Ricou 2020 [98]	Switzerland	ICU nurses and nursing assistants	Individual y RCT	Post-intervention and 6 months after intervention	70% aged 40 years or younger and 30% were older than 40 years	79% were women	51	60	111	A psychological intervention based on problem-based learning to boost personnel empowerment at the workplace	A weekly session	12 months	During work hours	No intervention	Burnout The 22-item Maslach Burnout Index measured emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment	Overall burnout, emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment did not differ between intervention and control groups at post-intervention and 6-month follow-up Job satisfaction at 6 months follow-up was higher in the intervention group than control group ($p = 0.025$) [111]
Sampson 2019 [112] and 2020 [111]	USA	Newly licensed registered nurses	Cluster RCT	Post-intervention, 3 and 6 months post-intervention	Mean age 24.3 years for intervention group and 24.5 years for control group	85.4% were women	47	42	89	A cognitive behavioral skill building program to improve physical and mental health	A 30–35 min weekly session	8 weeks	Workplace	A 30–35 min weekly discussion about challenging events experienced in the past week as part of the normal nurse residency program	Job satisfaction It was measured using the 7-item Job Satisfaction Scale	However, job satisfaction did not differ between intervention and control group at post-intervention and three months follow-up[112] Emotional exhaustion and personal accomplishment did not differ between the two groups, but depersonalisation was reduced more in yoga group than in fitness group ($p = 0.05$)
Taylor 2020 [91]	Australia	Junior physicians	Individual y RCT	8 weeks	23–37 years. Mean age 30 ± 4 years	76% were women	11	10	21	A personalised trauma-informed yoga intervention	An hour private yoga per week plus a 4-h workshop/retreat, audio-guided breathing and relaxation, and 2 eHealth video classes. The participants were encouraged to do 2 h homework	8 weeks	Not reported	At least one 45–60 min group interval and/or Boxfit fitness per week. The participants were encouraged to do 2.5 h homework	Burnout Burnout was measured using the 22-item Maslach Burnout Inventory	Emotional exhaustion did not significantly reduce in both groups, but personal

Wong 2020 [120]	Malaysia	Healthcare professional	Cluster RCT	17 months	Mean age 33.4 ± 7.7 years for intervention group and 33.3 ± 7.5 for control group	83% were women	544	498	1042	Supervised yoga	Sessions with handouts and home practice	8 weeks	Workplace	No intervention	Job satisfaction	It was measured using the 6-item scale	The intervention had no effect on overall job satisfaction	accomplishment significantly increased in both groups
Xie 2020 [59]	China	ICU nurses with burnout	Cluster RCT	Post-intervention, 1 and 3 months post-intervention	Mean age 27.7 ± 7.7	Women only	45	46	91	Mindfulness-based intervention	A 2.5-h weekly course plus homework practices	8 weeks	Outside work hours	Two 1.5-h educational sessions in week 1 and week 4	Burnout	It was measured using the 22-item Maslach Burnout Inventory	Emotional exhaustion and depersonalization were significantly lower and personal accomplishment was significantly higher in intervention group than control group at 1- and 3-month follow-ups	Emotional exhaustion was lower in intervention group than control group, but depersonalization and personal accomplishment did not differ between intervention and control groups
Dunne 2019 [86]	Ireland	Emergency department healthcare professionals	Individual RCT	2 months (one week after completion of intervention)	Older than 18 years	Not reported	17	25	42	An attention-based training intervention	Four sessions (4 h/session) plus 20 min practice twice a day	7 weeks	Not reported	No intervention	Burnout	It was measured using the 22-item Maslach Burnout Inventory	control group, but depersonalization and personal accomplishment did not differ between intervention and control groups	
Fukui 2019 [127]	Japan	Health and social care professionals (home care nurses, care managers, and heads of care workers)	Cluster RCT	7 months	Mean age 47.1 ± 8.6 years	95.3% were women	156	135	291	A multidisciplinary end-of-life educational intervention consisting of two educational workshops and an	Two 3-h programs	7 months	Not reported	No intervention	Job satisfaction	It was assessed using the 20-item short-form Minnesota Satisfaction Questionnaire	Job satisfaction did not differ between intervention and control groups	

Kloos 2019 [49]	The Netherlands	Nursing home staff	Cluster RCT	12 weeks	16–65 years. Mean age 41.8 ± 12.1 years	95% were women	79	49	128	educational booklet An online multi-component positive psychology intervention consisting of psychoeducation and positive psychology exercises	One module per week (eight modules)	8 to 12 weeks	A mandatory course with 9 h of work payment	No intervention	General well-being, work engagement and job satisfaction General well-being was assessed by the Mental Health Continuum-Short Form Work engagement was assessed by the 9-item short version of the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale	The intervention had no effects on general well-being, work engagement and job satisfaction
Lebares 2019 [70]	USA	First-year surgery residents	Individual RCT	Post-intervention (3.5 months after baseline), and 1-year after baseline	Mean age 29.0 ± 2.4 years for intervention group and 27.4 ± 2.1 for control group Mean age 32.9 ± 7.5 years for intervention group and 30.2 ± 6.1 years for control group	38.1% were women	12	9	21	A mindfulness-based cognitive training	A 2-h weekly session	8 weeks	Not reported	No intervention	Burnout It was measured using the 12-item abbreviated Maslach Burnout Inventory	Burnout did not differ between intervention and control groups at post-intervention and 1-year follow-up
Lin 2019 [118]	China	Nurses from two tertiary-level general hospitals	Individual RCT	Post-intervention and 3 months follow-up	Mean age 37.9 ± 13.2 years	86% were women	37	34	71	Acceptance and commitment therapy	A 2.5-h weekly session	2 weeks	Not reported	No intervention	Job satisfaction was assessed using five items from the Maastricht Job Satisfaction Scale Burnout It was measured using the 12-item abbreviated Maslach Burnout Inventory Nurses' job satisfaction was assessed using the 31-item McCloskey/Mueller Satisfaction Scale	Job satisfaction did not differ between intervention and control group at post-intervention and 3-month follow-up
O'Brien 2019 [132]	USA	Nurses and nursing aides	Individual RCT	One month after completion of intervention	Mean age 37.9 ± 13.2 years	86% were women	37	34	71	Acceptance and commitment therapy	A 2.5-h weekly session	2 weeks	Not reported	No intervention	Work-based injuries and sickness absence due to injury	Intervention group reported fewer days missed from work due to injury than control group ($p =$

and 7.6%
aged 41
years or
older

stressors and
stressful situations
at workplace

health, and job
satisfaction

at 6-month
follow-up was
lower in
intervention
group than
control group
(13% vs. 67%, $p < 0.001$). The effect
sustained at 12
months follow-up
(37% vs. 72%, $p < 0.001$)

Work-related job
strain was
measured using
the 26-item Job
Content
Questionnaire

Burnout at work
and general health
was assessed using
some items from
the 46-item
Copenhagen
Psychosocial
Questionnaire

Prevalence of
isostrain (job
strain and low
social support) at
6-month follow-
up was lower in
intervention
group than
control group (7%
vs. 55%, $p < 0.001$). The effect
sustained at 12
months follow-up
(14% vs. 67%, $p < 0.001$)

Job satisfaction
was assessed using
a single item scale
(0 to 10)

Decrease in
psychological
demand at 6
months was
larger in
intervention
group than
control group
(-5.5 vs. -0.7, $p < 0.001$)

Increase in
decision latitude
at 6 months was
larger in
intervention
group than
control group
(18.4 vs. -5.1, $p < 0.001$)

Maatouk 2018 [37]	Germany	Nurses aged 45 years or older	Individual RCT	After booster session (13 weeks after baseline assessment)	45 years or older. Mean age 51.6 ± 4.7 for intervention group and 52.6 ± 5.6 for control group	87% were women	52	55	107	A small-group intervention for the promotion of mental health according to a theory of successful ageing	A 2-h weekly session and a booster session 6 weeks after completion of the first 7 sessions	7 weeks	During work time	No intervention	Well-being, work ability, and job control Well-being was measured using the 5-item WHO questionnaire	Well-being, work ability, and job control did not differ between intervention and control groups at follow-up	Increase in social support at 6 months was larger in intervention group than control group (2.0 vs. -2.6, $p < 0.001$)
					Symptoms of burnout at 6-month follow-up were less common in intervention group than control group (87.4 vs. 51.2, $p = 0.001$)												
					Job satisfaction at 6 months was higher in intervention group than control group (82.5 vs. 54.9, $p < 0.001$)												
					Self-rated general health at 6 months was higher in intervention group than control group (88.8 vs. 80.2, $p = 0.01$)												

							delivered group				happiness/positivity, energy/focus, and productivity)					Burnout was measured by Maslach Burnout Inventory	mindfulness resilience training group. The intervention did not improve depersonalization and personal accomplishment subscales of burnout
Schroeder 2018 [60]	USA	Primary care physicians	Individuall y RCT	Post-intervention and 3 months	32–61 years. Mean age 42.8 ± 8.4 years	73% were women	17	16	33	A brief mindfulness-based intervention	13-h training, 2-h follow-up sessions 2 and 4 weeks after training	4 weeks	Weekend	No intervention	It was measured using the 22-item Maslach Burnout Inventory	Only well-being improved in smartphone group	
																However, emotional well-being and emotional exhaustion did not differ between in-person mindfulness, smartphone, and control groups	
																The intervention reduced emotional exhaustion and depersonalization at 3 months follow-up	
Suni 2018 [130]	Finland	Healthcare workers with recurrent non-specific low back pain	Individuall y RCT	6 and 12 months	30–55 years, mean age 46.4 ± 6.8 years	Women	Exercise group (N = 57), counselling group (N = 55) and both exercise and counselling group (N = 53)	54	219	Neuromuscular exercise (to enhance stability of the spine) and/or back care counselling	An hour exercise session, twice a week (a total of 48 sessions) A 45-min session of counselling, once a week in 1st month and every third week after that (a total of 10 sessions)	24 weeks	On weekdays near the workplaces	No intervention	Sickness absence days	Mean sickness absence days during the first 6 months was 0.86 for exercise group, 0.97 for counselling group, 0.13 for combined exercise and counselling, and 1.56 days for control group. The differences between groups	

Verweij 2018 [66]	The Netherlands	Resident physicians	Individualy RCT	3 months	Mean age 31.2 ± 4.6 years	88% were women	71	67	138	Mindfulness-based stress reduction including psychoeducation and exercises (body scan, yoga, and sitting/walking). They were instructed to practice 45 min per day at home	One 2.5-h session per week and one 6-h silent day	8 weeks	Sessions in the evening and silent day during the weekend	No intervention	Burnout Emotional exhaustion and depersonalization subscales of burnout were each measured using three items of the Maslach Burnout Inventory	Emotional exhaustion (between-group mean difference 0.09, 95% CI -1.73 to 1.92, $p = 0.92$) and depersonalization (between-group mean difference 0.17, 95% CI -0.74 to 1.08, $p = 0.71$) did not differ between two groups	were not significant ($p = 0.60$) Mean sickness absence days for 12 months follow-up was 4.17 days for exercise group, 2.30 for counselling group, 0.15 for combined exercise and counselling group, and 2.29 days for control group. The differences between groups were significant ($p = 0.025$) Reduced personal accomplishment was lower in the intervention group than control group at follow-up (-1.19 (-0.13 to -2.25, $p = 0.028$).
Calisi 2017 [47]	USA	Registered cardiac	Individualy RCT	8 weeks	27–60 years	Women	24	22	46	Relaxation response, a	A 45-min session. Intervention group was	8 weeks	Workplace	No intervention	Well-being	Post-intervention well-being did	

		nurses								diaphragmatic breathing practice, and a repetitive mental focus	encouraged to practice for 10–20 min, twice a day					It was measured with single item (score 0 to 7)	not differ between intervention and control groups
Ireland 2017 [65]	Australia	Intern doctors working at emergency department of in a hospital	Individuall y RCT	5 and 10 weeks	22–48 years. mean age 26.9 ± 4.8	64% were women	23	21	44	Mindfulness program including education and exercises	1-h weekly training workshop	10 weeks	Workplace	An hour extra break per week	Burnout was measured with the 19-item Copenhagen Burnout Inventory	Burnout marginally improved in the intervention group (<i>p</i> = 0.072)	
Mache 2017 [78]	Germany	Junior physicians working in Gynecology and Obstetrics Medicine of seven hospitals	Individuall y RCT	Post-intervention, 3- and 6-month follow-up	Mean age 27.1 ± 2.1 years for intervention group and 27.8 ± 2.2 years for control grou	69.2% were women	38	40	78	Coping skill training consisting of problem solving and emotion regulation strategies	A 1.5-h weekly session	3 months	During work hours	No intervention	Emotional exhaustion was measured using the 5-item Maslach Burnout Inventory	Emotional exhaustion was lower in intervention group than control group at post-intervention, 3- and 6-month follow-ups (<i>p</i> < 0.01, all)	
van Dijk 2017 [43]	Netherlands	First-year clinical clerkship medical students	Cluster RCT	3, 7, 12, 15, and 20 months	Median age and SD 23.7 ± 1.91 for intervention group and 23.3 ± 1.77 for control group	72% of intervention group and 85% of control group were women	83	84	167	A mindfulness-based stress reduction intervention	A 2-h weekly session plus home practices	8 weeks	Outside work hour	No intervention	Emotional, psychological, and social well-being was assessed using the 14-item Mental Health Continuum-Short Form	The intervention improved mental well-being (<i>p</i> = 0.002, Cohen's <i>d</i> = 0.44) during the 20-month follow-up	
Wei 2017 [85]	China	Emergency departments nurses of 3 hospitals	Individuall y RCT	6 months	20–48 years. 80% were younger than 35 years.	86.3% were women	51	51	102	Regular and comprehensive management.	A 30-min session twice a week for regular management	6 months	Workplace	Regular management consisted of discussions about stressful	Burnout A job burnout was measured by the 15-item revised	The intervention statistically significantly reduced emotional	

Hersch 2016 [116]	USA	Nurses from six hospitals	Individual y RCT	3 months	22–65 years. Mean age 41 years	87.5% were women	52	52	104	A web-based stress management intervention consisting of 7 modules for nurses and an additional module for nurse managers	To use as often as possible	3 months	Access the program on work time or at home	No intervention	Job satisfaction and workload It was measured using the 24-item Nurse Satisfaction Scale A subscale of Nursing Stress Scale was used to assess workload	Workload reduced in intervention group compared with control group ($p = 0.022$) Job satisfaction did not differ between intervention and control groups
Kubota 2016 [93]	Japan	Oncology nurses	Individual y RCT	3 months	Mean age 38.9 ± 5.4 years for intervention group and 40.0 ± 5.4 years for control group	96% were women	50	46	96	A psycho-oncology training consisting of supportive communication, and a crisis intervention approach to address psychological problems in cancer patients	Two 8-h meetings with one week interval	2 weeks	Not reported	No intervention	Burnout Emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment were measured using the 22-item Maslach Burnout Inventory	Emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment did not differ between intervention and control groups
Rasmussen 2016 [33]	Denmark	Elderly care personnel (89% were nurses' aides and 11% service workers)	Cluster RCT (a stepped-wedge design)	12 weeks	18–65 years. Mean age 47 years	93% were women	586	586	586	A multi-faceted intervention consisting of integrated physical training, participatory ergonomics, and cognitive behavioural training	12 sessions of physical training, 5 sessions of participatory ergonomics, and 2 sessions of cognitive behavioural training	12 weeks	During work hours	No intervention in control period	Current work ability, sickness absence, physical exertion, and occupational lifting Current work ability was assessed using one item of work ability index Self-reported sickness absence days due to low back pain Physical exertion was measured using a single item of Borg's Cr10-scale	Intervention reduced occupational lifting (difference -0.35 , 95% CI -0.61 to -0.08 , $p = 0.01$) and marginally improved work ability (difference -0.24 , 95% CI -0.49 to 0.01 , $p = 0.06$) The intervention had no effects on sickness absence, and physical exertion

Ripp 2016 [95]	USA	First-year internal medicine residents	Individual y RCT	12 months	Not reported	Not reported	21	17	38	Facilitated group discussion intervention	Two 1-h sessions monthly (total 18 sessions)	9 months	Workplace	No intervention	Occupational lifting was assessed using a single item Burnout	Burnout at follow-up did not differ between intervention and control groups
Steinberg 2016 [107]	USA	Surgical intensive care unit personnel	Individual y RCT	1 week after completion of intervention (2 months after baseline assessment)	Mean age 44.0 ± 12.1 for intervention group and 44.1 ± 10.9 for control group	88% were women	16 ?	16 ?	32	Mindfulness-based intervention consisting of meditation, light yoga, and music	An hour per week	8 weeks	During work hours	No intervention	Work engagement was measured using the 9-item Utrecht Work Engagement Scale	Work engagement increased during the follow-up in intervention group ($p = 0.006$) but did not change in control group ($p = 0.30$)
Alexander 2015 [84]	USA	Nurses	Individual y RCT	8 weeks	Mean age 46.4 ± 10.2	97.5% were women	20	20	40	Supervised yoga	Sessions with handouts and home practices	8 weeks	Workplace	No intervention	Emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment were measured using the 22-item Maslach Burnout Inventor	Emotional exhaustion and depersonalization statistically improved in intervention group than control group
Amutio 2015 [67]	Spain	Physicians	Individual y RCT	8 weeks and 12 months	Mean age 47.3 ± 9.4	57.1% were women	21	21	42	A mindfulness-based stress reduction intervention	A 2.5-h weekly session plus one 8-h retreat session. The intervention group was instructed to practice exercises for 45 min per day. 4 weeks after end of intervention phase, a 2.5-h monthly session continued for 10 months	8 weeks	Outside work	No intervention	Burnout Emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and personal accomplishment were measured using the 22-item Maslach Burnout Inventory	Yoga had no effect on personal accomplishment The intervention reduced overall burnout ($p = 0.02$) and emotional exhaustion ($p = 0.05$) at 8-weeks post-intervention but had no effects on depersonalization and personal accomplishment The intervention effect on emotional exhaustion

Andersen 2015 [31]	Denmark	Healthcare workers with a history of work-related back or upper body musculoskeletal problems	Individual y RCT	3 months	Mean age 45.1 years for intervention group and 47.1 years for control group	94.4% were women	27	27	54	Tailored aerobic fitness and strength exercises	A 1.5 h health education and 50 min exercises 3 times per week	10 weeks	During work hours	A 1.5 h health education	Self-reported number of sickness absence days due to musculoskeletal disorders	Current work ability and sickness absence	sustained at 12 months follow-up
															Current work ability was assessed using one item of work ability index	Current work ability improved in intervention group compared with control group ($p = 0.04$)	Sickness absence days during the past three months did not differ between intervention and control groups
Jakobsen 2015 [27,40]	Denmark	Healthcare workers from 18 departments of three hospitals	Cluster RCT	10 weeks	18–67 years. Mean age 44 ± 10 for control group and 40 ± 12 for intervention group	Women	111	89	200	Supervised high-intensity strength exercises plus five group coaching for 30–45 min to motivate workers to take part in the training and to begin and maintain healthy lifestyles. They were also offered courses (each 1.5–3 h) on ergonomics, patient handling and use of assistive devices	10 min 5 times per week	10 weeks	Workplace	They received training equipment and posters demonstrating exercises and performed exercises at home. They were also offered courses (each 1.5–3 h) on ergonomics, patient handling and use of assistive devices	Change in work ability index measured with 7 items [27] and perceived change in well-being and job satisfaction during 10-week follow-up [40]	During follow-up, work ability index did not change in the intervention group but decreased in the control group [27]. Work ability was higher in the intervention group compared with the control group (Cohen's d 0.24, 95% CI 0.20, 0.50) [27]	51% of intervention group and 7% of control group reported improvement in well-being ($p < 0.001$) and 32% of intervention group and 5% of control group reported improvement in job satisfaction ($p < 0.001$) [40]

Linzer 2015 [74]	USA	Primary care clinicians	Cluster RCT	12–18 months	Mean age 48.3 ± 8.9 for intervention group and 46.4 ± 9.4 for control group	51.8% were women	83	83	166	Improvements in work conditions (communication, workflow, and quality)	Through a variety of methods during follow- up period	During follow-up	Workplace	No intervention	Burnout and Job satisfaction	During follow-up, burnout improved in 21.8% of intervention group and in 7.1% of control group ($p = 0.01$)
															It was measured with a 5-item scale, focusing primarily on emotional exhaustion and burnout was defined as a score of 3 or higher.	During follow-up, job satisfaction increased in 23.1% of intervention group and in 10.0% of control group ($p = 0.04$)
															Job satisfaction was assessed with a questionnaire	
															Job satisfaction	
Mache 2015 [121]	Germany	Medical specialists in their first year after graduation	Individual y RCT	3 and 6 months	Mean age 28 years	60% were women	42	43	85	A psychosocial intervention consisting of resilience training, and cognitive behavioral and solution-focused counselling	A 2-h weekly session	12 weeks	Workplace	No intervention	Job satisfaction was assessed using the 4-item of the Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire	Job satisfaction did not differ between intervention and control groups
																In intention-to- treat analysis, the intervention improved mental well-being ($p =$ 0.046) but did not improve job control or perceived work ability
Müller 2015 [36]	Germany	Registered nurses of a community hospital	Individual y RCT	12 months?	Mean age 44.7 ± 9.3 years for intervention group and 42.7 ± 9.9 for control group	94% were women	36	34	70	Training based on a life-management strategy of selection, optimization, and compensation model to cope with job demand or to increase job resources	6 sessions (16.5 h)	9 months	Workplace	No intervention	Mental well-being was assessed with WHO well-being index perceived work ability was assessed with three items of the German version of work ability index, and job control was assessed by a 9- item scale	The intervention was effective in improving mental well-being only in those with low job control at baseline ($p <$ 0.001) but not in those with high job control
Roussel 2015 [55]	Belgium	Hospital healthcare workers with	Individual y RCT	6 months	18–65 years. Mean age 41.4 years	82.6% were women	31	38	69	A multidisciplinary program	10 group sessions and 5 individual sessions.	3 months	During work hours	No intervention	General health, job satisfaction, and sickness absence	General health, job satisfaction, and sickness

		physically demanding jobs			for intervention group and 40.4 for control group				consisting of (1) change in hospital policy (e.g., changes in work schedules, equipment, methods), (2) exercise and nutrition interventions, (3) ergonomics changes and (4) psychological intervention	Four 1-h exercise sessions, and one nutrition session and one cardiovascular session. Six weekly sessions for ergonomics /2 individual and 4 group sessions). 3 1-h individual sessions for psychological intervention					Self-reported data not differ between intervention and control groups absence days did not differ between intervention and control groups General health was assessed by the 36-item short form health survey Job satisfaction was assessed using the Psychosocial Aspects of Work Work ability, self-rated health, and sickness absence	
von Thiele Schwarz 2015 [39]	Sweden	Healthcare workers (majority were nurses or assistant nurses)	Cluster RCT	12 and 24 months	Mean age 46.7 ± 9.2 for intervention group and 45.0 ± 12.1 for control group	96.4% of intervention group and 91.2% of control group were women	111	91	202	Integration of health protection and health promotion into continuous improvement system (Kaizen)	1 to 4 short meetings per month at the unit level for continuous identification of risks for Kaizen, 1-h weekly exercise session plus lectures on healthy lifestyles for health promotion, and a monthly meeting at the unit level and annual safety inspections for health protection. Integration was implemented through multiple workshops and over 20 coaching meetings	24 months	During work hours	Health promotion and health protection were not integrated into Kaizen. Only annual safety inspection for health protection was integrated into Kaizen	Current workability and self-rated health were assessed using a single item Information on frequency and duration of sickness absence during the past 12 months was collected using self-reports	Current work ability, self-rated health, and frequency and duration of sickness absence did not differ between intervention and control groups
West 2014 [88]	USA	Practicing physicians	Individualy RCT	9-month intervention period, and 3- and 12-month post intervention follow-ups	Not reported	33.8% were women	37	37	74	A facilitated small-group curriculum consisting of mindfulness, reflection, shared experience, and learning	1-h session every two weeks (a total of 19 sessions)	9 months	During work time	No intervention	Work engagement, burnout, and Job satisfaction Burnout was measured using the Maslach Burnout Inventory Work engagement was measured by the 12-item	Intervention improved work engagement at 3-month (<i>p</i> = 0.04) and 12-month (<i>p</i> = 0.03) post intervention Intervention reduced high depersonalization at 3-month (<i>p</i> = 0.004) and 12

																	Empowerment at Work Scale	months ($p = 0.02$) post intervention
																	Job satisfaction was measured using the 12-item Physician Job Satisfaction Scale	Emotional exhaustion, overall burnout, and job satisfaction did not differ between intervention and control groups
Christensen 2013 [38]	Denmark	Healthcare workers (majority were Overweight)	Cluster RCT	3 and 12 months	Mean age 44.8 ± 9.5 for intervention group and 46.4 ± 9.5 for control group	96.5% were women	76	68	144	Intervention consisting of diet, strengthening and fitness exercises, and cognitive behavioral training	An hour per week	12 months	During work time	Lectures about healthy lifestyle	Work ability, and sickness absence		Work ability, number of days of short sickness absence and number of spells of short sickness absence did not differ between intervention and control groups at 3- or 12-month follow-up	
																	Job satisfaction and injuries	
Jeon 2013 [123]	Australia	Care workers of aged care homes (76% were unlicensed assistants in nursing or personal care assistants)	Cluster RCT	9 and 18 months from the baseline (the 2nd follow-up was conducted six months after completion of the intervention)	Mean age at baseline 46.5 years for intervention group and 47.1 years for control group	Not reported	202 at baseline, 229 at follow-up 1 and 240 at follow-up 2	301 at baseline, 315 at follow-up 1 and 342 at follow-up 2	503 at baseline, 544 at follow-up 1 and 582 at follow-up 2	A leadership and management program (an educational and support program for middle managers)	A workshop, individual meetings/teleconferences every 4–6 weeks, coaching/mentoring, and peer support meetings	12 months	Workplace	No intervention	Job satisfaction was assessed using a single item (a 10-point Likert scale) from the Workforce Dynamics Questionnaire		Job satisfaction and fall with injury did not differ between intervention and control groups	
																	Fall with injury was assessed using register data during the follow-up	
Kontio 2011 [151] and 2013 [124]	Finland	Nurses	Cluster RCT	3 (post-intervention) and 9 months	24–64 years. Mean age 43 ± 9 for intervention group and 45 ± 10 years for control group	54% were women	95	63	158	‘ePsychNurse.Net’ eLearning course consisting of six main modules. Each module includes reading material, peer discussion,	120 h	3 months	One-third work hours and two-third nurses’ own time	No intervention	Job satisfaction was measured using the 14-item Job Satisfaction Scale		Job satisfaction did not differ between intervention and control groups at 3- and 9-month follow-ups	

van de Ven 2013 [119]	The Netherlands	Nursing staff of care homes for people with dementia	Cluster RCT	4 and 8 months	Mean age 43.0 ± 10.9 years	98.4% were women	141	178	319	reflective journal, and individual exercise and assignment	Training two mappers for each care home, running dementia-care mapping briefing day for organization and carrying out observation, feedback, and action plans twice for a period of two months each with an interval of four months	4 months	Workplace	No intervention	Job satisfaction was measured using the Maastricht Job Satisfaction Scale for Healthcare	Job satisfaction did not differ between intervention and control groups
Flannery 2012 [30]	USA	Minority nursing assistants working at long-term care facilities	Cluster RCT	6 months	Mean age 41.8 ± 13.0 years	Women	24	15	39	A 2-h session to assess work factors affecting health, a 30-min educational lecture to encourage participants to increase physical activity and reduce fat and salt consumption, and ongoing motivation for 3 months	Weekly	12 weeks	During work time	A 30-min education session on physical activity and diet	The effort reward and imbalance were assessed using the 16-item questionnaire	Work ability index increased in intervention group and decreased in control group during follow-up. The difference between the group was significant ($p = 0.049$)
van der Molen 2011 [152] and 2012 [139]	The Netherlands	Healthcare workers of one academic hospital	Cluster RCT	6 and 12 months	Mean age 36 ± 12.8 years for needle safety device plus workshop group, 41 ± 11.7 years for workshop group and 38 ± 11.7	78% of needle safety device plus workshop of 83% workshop group and 75% of control group were women	267 for needle safety device plus workshop and 263 for workshop only	266	796	Needle safety device plus an hour workshop, or workshop only	One time only	An hour workshop	Workplace	No intervention	The number of self-reported and registered needle stick injuries in the past 6 months	The proportion of workers with self-reported needle stick injuries was lower in needle safety device plus workshop group (OR 0.34, 95% CI 0.13–0.91) and workshop only (OR 0.45, 95% CI 0.19–1.06)

Günösen 2010 [97]	Turkey	Nurses	Individual y RCT	Post-intervention and 6 months follow-up	Most aged 19–34 years	Women only	N = 30 coping training and N = 31 social support	28	89	(1) Coping training consisting of cognitive and the problem-solving coping strategies. (2) Social support	A 1.5–2 h weekly session	7 weeks	During work hour	No intervention	Burnout was measured with the Maslach Burnout Inventory	unqualified nurses Emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and personal accomplishment did not differ between the groups
Bygren 2009 [51]	Sweden	Medical care staff	Individual y RCT	8 weeks	Mean age 49.8 for intervention group and 50.4 for control group	93.1% were women	51	50	101	Cultural participation (films, concerts, art exhibitions, or choir singing session)	One session per week	8 weeks	Outside work	No intervention	It was assessed using the short form health questionnaire (SF-36) Job satisfaction	The intervention improved physical health (difference 3.55 points, 7.5%)
Fillion 2009 [117]	Canada	Palliative care nurses	Individual y RCT	Post-intervention and three months follow-up	Mean age 44.1 ± 10.6 years	99.1% were women	56	53	109	A meaning-centered intervention, an active coping strategy	One session per week	Four weeks	Not reported	No intervention	It was assessed using the 5-item General Satisfaction subscale of the Job Diagnostic Survey	Job satisfaction did not differ between intervention and control groups
Kuske 2009 [101]	Germany	Caregivers of nursing homes	Cluster RCT	Post-intervention and six months after completion of intervention	Mean age 44 years	94% were women	N = 38 training program in dementia care and N = 30 relaxation traing	28	96	One group received a training program in dementia care to improve caregivers' knowledge and competencies. The second group received a relaxing training	An hour weekly session of training program in dementia care. A 1-h weekly session of relaxation training such as muscle relaxation, breathing relaxation or guided imaginary journeys	13 weeks	During work hours	No intervention	Burnout was measured with the Maslach Burnout Inventory	Emotional exhaustion, depersonalization and personal accomplishment did not differ between the groups
Tveito 2009 [56]	Norway	Nurses working in a nursing home for older people	Individual y RCT	Post-intervention and one year follow-up (for sickness absence only)	Mean age 42.8 years	Women only	19	21	40	An integrated health program consisting of exercise, stress management, health information and an examination of workplace to cope with the job	(1) one hour of aerobic dancing three times a week, (2) an hour weekly session (total 15 h) of education about stress, coping, health and lifestyle, and (3) an examination of the workplace on how to	9 months	During work hours	No intervention	Sickness absence, general health, demands, control, and effort reward imbalance Register data on sickness absence	Sickness absence, general health, demands, control, and effort reward imbalance did not differ between intervention and control groups at post-intervention

										organize and cope with the job							for one year after the intervention	The intervention also had no effect on sickness absence at 1-year follow-up
																	General health was assessed using the 5-item of the generic health status inventory SF-36	
																	Psychological demands were measured using the 5-item from short version of the Psychological Demands dimension from the demand/control model	
																	Control was measured using the 6-item from short version of the Decision Latitude dimension from the demand/control model	
																	Job satisfaction and professional performance	
																	Job satisfaction was assessed using the 7 of the 13 subscales of the physician work-life survey	The intervention had effect on professional performance ($p < 0.001$)
Hugenholtz 2008 [106]	The Netherlands	Occupational physicians	Cluster RCT	Post-intervention and 7 months after baseline intervention (3 months after the completion of the intervention)	Mean age 48 ± 5.8 for group and 45 ± 6.7 for control group	41.7% were women	49	59	108	An evidence-based medicine training program consisting of a course and case method learning sessions	The course consisted of three half-days within two weeks. A 1- to 1.5- hour case method learning session every two weeks (total 10 sessions)	4 months	Not reported	No intervention			Professional performance was assessed using self-reported information on	Job satisfaction did not differ between intervention and control groups

Peterson 2008 [54]	Sweden	Healthcare workers, social workers, service staff, administrators, teachers, and technicians with burnout (exhaustion burnout score above the 75th percentile)	Individual RCT	Post-intervention, 7 and 12 months after intervention	Mean age 52.7 ± 5.6 for intervention group and 50.7 ± 6.7 for control group	96.1% of intervention group and 83.8% of control group were women	51	80	131	A working peer-support group for stress and burnout	A 2-h weekly session and a follow-up meeting 4 weeks after completion of first 10 sessions	10 weeks	During work hours	No intervention	practice of keeping up-to-date and using knowledge in daily practice Burnout, perceived general health, quantitative demands, and work participation Burnout was measured using the 16-item Oldenburg Burnout Inventory and consists of two subscales (exhaustion and disengagement) General health was assessed by the five items of the Short Form health survey Quantitative demands such as overtime and workload were assessed using the General Nordic Questionnaire for Psychological and Social Factors at Work Work participation was assessed using a single question Sickness absence	Perceived general health ($p = 0.010$) improved and quantitative demands ($p = 0.014$) decreased at 12-month follow-up in the intervention group compared with control group Exhaustion and disengagement did not differ between two groups at 12-month follow-up Work participation was higher in intervention group compared with control group at 12-month follow (between-group difference 16.2%, 95% CI 5.2–29.7%) Sickness absence did not differ between intervention and control groups
Warming 2008 [138]	Denmark	Nurses	Cluster RCT	12 months	Mean age 34.8 years	90% were women	N = 55 for transfer technique and N = 50 for transfer technique plus physical	76	181	Education of patient transfer technique. Education of patient transfer technique plus	Two nurses from each ward received a 4-day training for transfer technique and then they introduced transfer technique to their colleagues for two 6-week periods.	8 to 12 weeks	Education of transfer technique during work hours and 50% of physical fitness	No intervention	Self-reported information on sickness absence due to low back pain during 12-month follow-up	Sickness absence did not differ between intervention and control groups

							fitness training			physical fitness training	1-h supervised aerobic fitness and strength training twice a week for 8 weeks	training during work hours				
Yamagishi 2008 [129]	Japan	Shift-working nurses	Individual y RCT	3 weeks	Mean age 33.0 ± 7.1 years	Not reported	26	25	51	A web-based career identity training for stress management	A 2-h training session	One session only	At hospital or home	No intervention	Workload, job control and reward from work They were assessed using the 20-item Job Stress Brief Questionnaire	Workload, job control and reward from work did not differ between intervention and control group
Le Blanc 2007 [77]	The Netherland s	Oncology healthcare workers	Cluster RCT	6 and 12 months after the baseline	Mean age 36.2 ± 8.4 years	Probably 72% were women	260	404	664	A team-based support group meetings to discuss and identify solutions for job stressors	A 3-h monthly session	6 months	Workplace	No intervention	Burnout Emotional exhaustion and depersonalization were assessed using the Dutch version the Maslach Burnout Inventory— Human Services Survey	Emotional exhaustion was lower in intervention group than control group at both 6- and 12- month follow-ups
Roelofs 2007 [133]	The Netherland s	Home care workers with current non- specific low back pain or history of 2 or more episodes of low back pain in the past 12 months	Individual y RCT	12 months	19–62 years. Mean age 41.8 ± 9.7 for interventio n group and 41.5 ± 9.8 for control group	97.8% were women	183	177	360	A lumbar support plus usual care	Wearing a lumbar support on working days	12 months	Workplace	Control group received a short course on healthy working methods and usual care	Sickness absence Register data on the number of sickness absence days for 12 months follow-up Self-reported data on the number of sickness absence days due to low back pain for 12 months follow-up	The number of registered all- cause sickness absence days did not differ between intervention and control groups (difference −5.0 days, 95% CI −21.1 to 6.8 days, <i>p</i> = 0.45) The number of self-reported sickness absence days due to low back pain was lower in

Brox 2005 [134]	Norway	Employees of a community nursing home	Individual y RCT	6 months	Mean age 42.5 years	97% of intervention group and 96% of control group were women	63	56	119	scheduling system for their team Intervention consisting of light aerobic, strengthening and stretching exercises	An hour session per week. Classes of physical exercise, nutrition, and stress management were also offered	6 months	Workplace	No intervention	Sickness absence Register data on sickness absence	Number of self-certified and doctor-certified sickness absences did not differ between intervention and control groups during the follow-up period Emotional exhaustion reduced ($p = 0.050$) and personal accomplishment improved ($p = 0.014$) more in intervention group than control group
Cohen-Katz 2005 [69]	USA	Nurses	Individual y RCT	Post-intervention	32–60 years. Mean age 46 years	Women only	14	13	27	A mindfulness-based stress reduction intervention	A 2.5-h weekly session, a full day (6 h) retreat and home practices for 6 days per week	8 weeks	Not reported	No intervention	Burnout was measured by the 22-item Maslach Burnout Inventory	Depersonalization reduced more in intervention group than control group, but the difference did not reach statistical significance ($p = 0.063$)
Löck 2000 [103]	Sweden	Nurses and nursing aides of two geriatric wards	Cluster RCT	Post-intervention and 10 weeks after the intervention (30 weeks from baseline)	20–62 years. Mean age 39 years for intervention and 37 years for control group	96.2% were women	14	12	26	Management change on psychosocial factors consisting of an initial education about stressors and stress management followed by practical problem-solving discussions	1-h once a week. Due to work schedules, every participant was able to attend the meetings once every two weeks (total 10 sessions)	20 weeks	Workplace	A routine staff meeting once a week	Burnout, job demands and job control. Job demands and job control were measured using a validated questionnaire	Work demand increased in intervention ward compared to control ward at 30-week follow-up but not at 20-week follow-up Burnout was assessed using a single question Work control and burnout did not differ between intervention and

Gundewall 1993 [131]	Sweden	Nurses and nursing aides of a geriatric hospital	Individual y RCT	13 months	18–58 years	Women (there was only one man)	28	32	60	Strengthening, endurance, and coordination exercises	On average 6 times per month	During follow-up period	During work hours	No intervention	Number of persons on sick leave due to a back complaint	control wards at 20- and 30-week follow-up
																1 of 28 participants in intervention group and 12 of 32 controls had been on sick leave.
																Estimated RR 0.10 (CI 0.01–0.69)
Linton 1989 [135]	Sweden	Nurses and nursing aides with back pain	Individual y RCT	6 months	20–59 years. Median age 43 years	Women only	36	30	66	Physical and behavioral preventive intervention	8 h a day on weekdays including various exercises (walking, swimming, jogging, cycling, etc.) for 4 h/day, ergonomic education, and behavioral therapy twice a week	5 weeks	During work hours	No intervention	Sickness absence Register data on sickness absence for 6 months follow-up	Number of sickness absence days due to musculoskeletal problems or other illnesses did not differ between intervention and control groups