**Objectives:** The aim of this study was to present an overview of the evidence of the effect of job loss prevention interventions, which can improve work participation and decrease absenteeism and job loss in persons with IA.

**Methods:** A systematic literature search was performed in the databases PubMed, EMBASE, CINAHL, PsycINFO and the Cochrane Library in two steps: 1) an update of the Cochrane review, restricted to studies published from January 2014 to February 2019 and 2) an additional search with updated keywords with no time restriction. Quality assessment and data extraction were performed independently by two authors. The results were summarized narratively.

**Results:** The first search identified 1276 titles and the second search identified 2384 titles. Six studies (including the three RCT’s included in the Cochrane review (1)) were included. The results indicated that job loss prevention interventions may have an effect on work ability, absenteeism and in particular job loss, but the results across study outcomes, were not consistent. This may be due to heterogeneity in the interventions delivered (i.e. dose, duration and setting) and outcome measures used. Most of the studies were of low quality. Therefore, the results should be interpreted with caution.

**Conclusion:** Job loss prevention interventions may have an effect on work ability, absenteeism and in particular job loss among persons with IA. Further studies of high quality regarding job loss prevention interventions for people with IA are recommended.

**References:**

**Disclosure of Interests:** None declared; DOI: 10.1136/annrheumdis-2020-eular.997