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| Supplement table III |
| *Impact of attentional impulsivity subscale scores and clinical variables on modified Morbidity Index* *(MImod).* |
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| Independent variable |  ß (95 % CI) | p-value |
| Attentional impulsivity |  0.04 (0.02; 0.06) |  < .01 \*\* |
| Sex | 0.00 (-0.16; 0.17) | .99 |
| Age  | 0.01 (0.00; 0.02) |  .03\* |
| Age at onset | -0.01 (-0.02; 0.00) |  .04\* |
| Number of episodes | 0.00 (-0.01; 0.01) |  > .99 |
| Substance use (lifetime) | -0.10 (-0.25; 0.06) | .21 |
| Axis I comorbidity | 0.12 (-0.07; 0.30) | .22 |
| Axis II comorbidity |  -0.11 (-0.35; 0.14) |  .39 |
| Rapid cycling (lifetime) | 0.16 (-0.07; 0.38) | .16 |
| Bipolar II | -0.01 (-0.16; 0.14) | .92 |
| R² |  0.33 |  |
| Adjusted R² |  0.25 |  |
| Note. Multiple linear regression. MImod as dependent outcome variable. Data for this analysis is based on multiple imputation.ß = Coefficient; in parenthesis: 95 % CI = 95 % confidence interval; Attentional impulsivity = Barratt Impulsiveness Scale 11 attentional subscore; Age = age at baseline; Age at onset = age at diagnosis of bipolar disorder; Number of episodes = number of episodes from illness onset to baseline; Substance use (lifetime) = intake of alcohol or drugs; Axis I comorbidity = comorbid axis I disorder; Axis II comorbidity: comorbid axis II disorder. R² = variance in MImod explained by model.\* p-value < .05. ; \*\* p-value < .01. |

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