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| Supplement table III |
| *Impact of attentional impulsivity subscale scores and clinical variables on modified Morbidity Index*  *(MImod).* |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | 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. | | | |