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| Supplement table IV |
| *Impact of motor impulsivity subscale scores and clinical variables on modified Morbidity Index* *(MImod).* |
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| Independent variable |  ß (95 % CI) | p-value |
| Motor impulsivity |  0.01 (-0.01; 0.03) |  .23 |
| Sex | -0.01 (-0.19; 0.17) | .90 |
| Age  | 0.01 (0.00; 0.01) |  .07 |
| Age at onset | -0.01 (-0.02; -0.00) |  .02\* |
| Number of episodes | 0.00 (-0.01; 0.01) | .61 |
| Substance use (lifetime) | -0.12 (-0.29; 0.05) | .16 |
| Axis I comorbidity | 0.14 (-0.07; 0.35) | .18 |
| Axis II comorbidity |  0.02 (-0.24; 0.28) |  .87 |
| Rapid cycling (lifetime) | 0.16 (-0.09; 0.40) | .21 |
| Bipolar II | -0.01 (-0.17; 0.16) | .93 |
| R² |  0.20 |  |
| Adjusted R² |  0.11 |  |
| 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; Motor impulsivity = Barratt Impulsiveness Scale 11 motor 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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