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