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| Supplement table V |
| *Impact of nonplanning impulsivity subscale scores and clinical variables on modified Morbidity*  *Index (MImod).* |
| |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | | Independent variable | ß (95 % CI) | p-value | | Nonplanning impulsivity | 0.02 (-0.00; 0.03) | .10 | | Sex | -0.03 (-0.21; 0.15) | .75 | | Age | 0.01 (0.00; 0.01) | .06 | | Age at onset | -0.01 (-0.02; 0.00) | < .05\* | | Number of episodes | 0.00 (-0.01; 0.01) | .80 | | Substance use (lifetime) | -0.11 (-0.28; 0.05) | .18 | | Axis I comorbidity | 0.17 (-0.03; 0.37) | .09 | | Axis II comorbidity | 0.02 (-0.24; 0.27) | .90 | | Rapid cycling (lifetime) | 0.14 (-0.10; 0.38) | .26 | | Bipolar II | -0.01 (-0.17; 0.15) | .91 | | R² | 0.21 |  | | Adjusted R² | 0.12 |  | | 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;  Nonplanning impulsivity = Barratt Impulsiveness Scale 11 nonplanning 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. | | | |