|  |
| --- |
| 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. |

 |