model's intuitive, pattern-based capabilities in an architecture-dependent manner. The attenuation of cognitive bias in the most advanced model without explicit reasoning prompts suggests that architectural evolution, rather than prompting techniques, may be the primary pathway toward developing more robust human-like socio-cognitive faculties in artificial intelligence.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV641

## When the Body Speaks and the Tone Echoes: Exploring GAI Multimodal Emotion Recognition

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**Introduction:** This study examined the social-cognitive capabilities of three Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) models from the Gemini family—Gemini Pro 1.5, Gemini Pro 2, and Gemini Flash 2—focusing on their ability to recognize human emotions from nonverbal cues, specifically vocal tone and bodily gestures. Grounded in mentalization theory—the capacity to attribute mental states to oneself and others, which underpins adaptive social functioning and therapeutic change—the research investigated the extent to which GAI models can approximate human-like emotion recognition.

**Objectives:** The research investigated the extent to which GAI models can approximate human-like emotion recognition from nonverbal channels and whether the accuracy of this recognition is influenced by emotional valence (positive vs. negative).

**Methods:** The study employed a comparative experimental design. Stimuli were drawn from the validated EU-Emotion Stimulus Set (O'Reilly et al., 2016) and EU-Emotion Voice Database (Lassalle et al., 2019). The dataset included 36 dynamic video clips representing bodily gestures and 42 audio recordings conveying vocal expressions. The GAI models were evaluated using zero-shot prompting under standardized conditions. Altogether, the study comprised 9,360 independent trials across both modalities. Human accuracy benchmarks were derived from the normative validation data of the EU-Emotion datasets, allowing for direct and controlled comparisons between model and human performance.

**Results:** The findings revealed both modality- and valence-dependent patterns. GAI models demonstrated performance comparable to human participants in vocal emotion recognition; Gemini Pro 2 achieved an accuracy rate of 47.14%, closely matching the human benchmark of 45.19%. In contrast, the models underperformed in the bodily gesture modality, where human participants achieved 77.08% accuracy, whereas Gemini Pro 2 reached 71.39%. A consistent valence-based performance bias was observed: all GAI models demonstrated significantly higher accuracy for positive emotions than for negative ones, particularly in the bodily modality. In contrast, human participants showed no significant difference in recognition accuracy for positive and negative emotions. All models consistently performed better with bodily gestures than with vocal expressions.

**Image 1:**

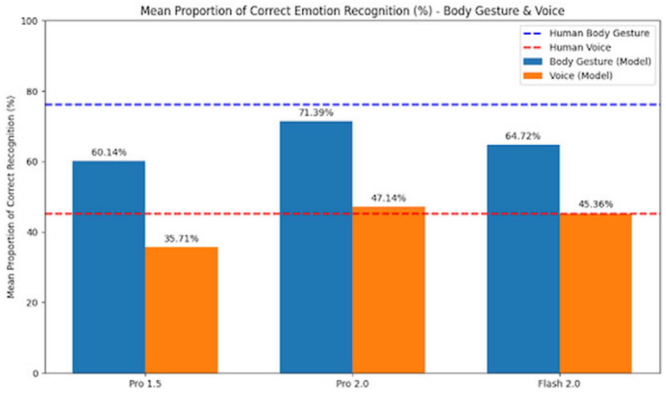



**Image 2:**

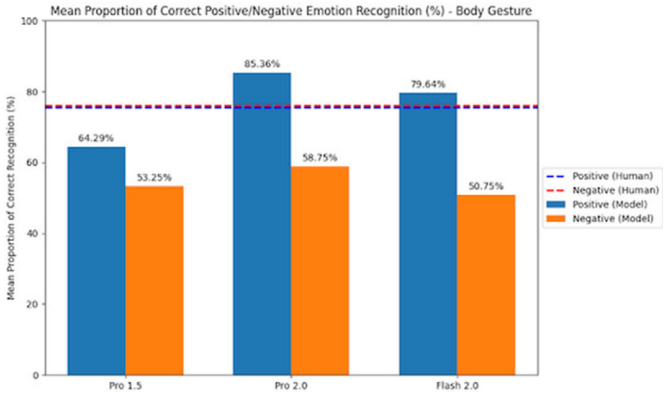
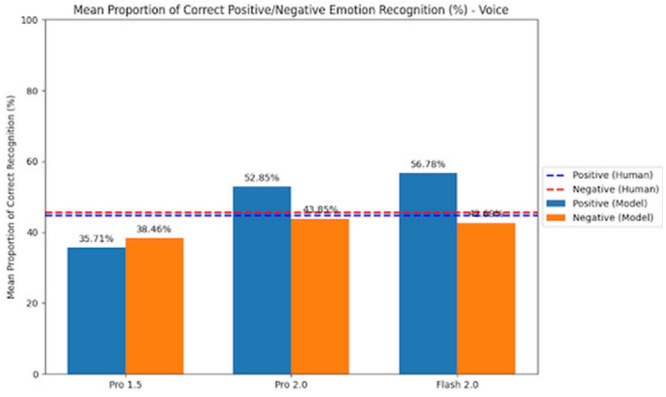



**Image 3:**



**Conclusions:** This study provides detailed empirical evidence of GAI's present capacity for nonverbal emotion recognition. While some models—particularly Gemini Pro 2—approach human performance in specific contexts, notable gaps remain, especially in recognizing negative affect conveyed through bodily gestures. These findings underscore the promise of GAI in socially embedded applications such as clinical support, while highlighting the need for continued development using ecologically valid, diverse, and multimodal datasets to enhance the emotional competence of artificial agents.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV642

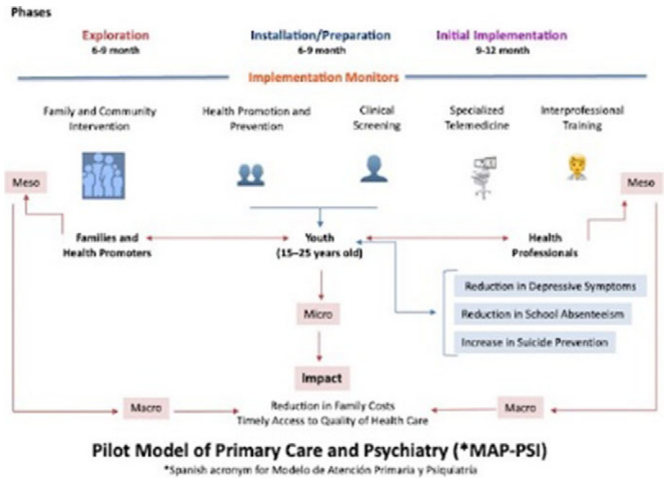
## Pilot Implementation of a Remote Primary Care and Psychiatry Model (MAP-PSI) for Youth Depression in Rural and Indigenous Mexican Communities

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**Introduction:** Youth depression represents a growing burden in rural and Indigenous communities, where access to mental health services is scarce. There is an urgent need for scalable, culturally adapted, and community-based models to improve detection and care.
**Objectives:** To evaluate the feasibility and effectiveness of the MAP-PSI (Primary Care and Psychiatry Model), a telemedicine-based intervention designed to reduce depressive symptoms among youth aged 15–25 in marginalized settings.
**Methods:** A quasi-experimental pre-post study was conducted (March 2023 – March 2025) in Ciudad Fernández, San Luis Potosí, Mexico. The intervention combined: (1) bilingual psychoeducation, (2) brief cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT), and (3) psychiatric care via telemedicine. Screening instruments included the PHQ-9 and KAP questionnaires. A total of 1,057 youth were screened, and 400 received stepped-care based on symptom severity. Data were analyzed using non-parametric tests (Wilcoxon, Mann-Whitney U).
**Results:** Analysis of the results showed a 60% average reduction in depressive symptoms across modalities ($p < .001$). Also, 25 cases of suicidal ideation were successfully treated, and 34,224 school absence days were prevented (84% reduction). Moreover, the intervention reached over 1,500 youth with >85% adherence and high community acceptability. The pilot implementation achieved a 98% reduction in out-of-pocket expenses. This pilot study involved 67 bilingual community health promoters who were trained and certified.

**Image 1:**




**Pilot Model of Primary Care and Psychiatry (*MAP-PSI)**
*Spanish acronym for Modelo de Atención Primaria y Psiquiatría

**Conclusions:** The MAP-PSI model proved to be a culturally relevant, cost-effective, and feasible strategy for youth depression in underserved regions. Its stepped-care, telemedicine-supported approach has strong potential for replication in other low-resource settings. Further studies with controlled designs are warranted to evaluate long-term outcomes.

**Disclosure of Interest:** None Declared

## EPV643

## Teleassessment in Clinical Psychology: Opportunities, Limitations, and Future Developments

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**Introduction:** In recent years, teleassessment has taken on an increasingly important role in psychological practice, emerging as an innovative methodology that employs digital technologies and remote communication tools (videoconferencing, online platforms, dedicated software, etc.) for clinical evaluation, administration of psychodiagnostic tests, and feedback delivery. This approach has contributed to overcoming geographical and logistical barriers and, in many cases, has improved access to psychological services. For further discussion on the topic, see: Festa, G. M. (2025). *Teleassessment in Psychological Practice: Opportunities, Challenges and Critical Considerations*, *Journal of Behavioral Health and Psychology*, 14(4).
**Objectives:** This paper aims to provide a brief overview of teleassessment by highlighting its main benefits, existing limitations, and ethical implications. It also presents operational guidelines for the correct and responsible use of this methodology, emphasizing the importance of practitioner training and empirical validation of the tools employed.