Objectives: This scoping review aims to explore how we can analyze linguistic features of bipolar disorder by using textual language. It reviewes the approaches and results of the studies can explain bipolar disorder appropriately.
Methods: The study protocol follows the PRISMA-ScR (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Extension for Scoping Reviews) guidelines. Research papers for this review were collected by 3 electronic databases: Google Scholar, PubMed, Web of Science Using inclusion and exclusion criteria, all investigators screened the abstracts and full texts of the articles and extracted the data independently.
Results: We identified 315 potential studies from 3 databases. After screening the abstracts and full texts of articles, 17 (5.3%) articles met our inclusion criteria. We extracted elements such as results, and methodology from the above articles. The purpose of investigating linguistic features is mostly to predict and classify bipolar disorder, and to characterize the linguistic feautres of patients with bipolar disorder and other disorders. The most commonly used methodology is computer-based language analysis, such as natural language processing and learning models. Non-computer based articles, some of them adopted qualitative analysis. We confirmed the following results regarding the linguistic characteristics of bipolar disorder: a reduction in lexical variety, a higher rate of coordinate phrases, words related to power and achievement, and themes of humor and anger. In the narrative description of this, we include discussions on ethical issues.
Conclusions: This scoping study synthesizes a study analyzing the linguistic characteristics of patients with bipolar disorder for the purpose of classification and discrimination. Past and present study uses various collection targets such as letters and web-based data, and adopts various methodologies including computer-based methods and qualitative analysis. In this study, we review the points to consider in order to interpret and apply the results of these studies from a clinical point of view. Additionally, the focus is presented to researchers who analyze the linguistic characteristics of bipolar disorder.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0224

Energy drinks and psychotic symptoms. A case report

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1063

Introduction: This is a 26-year-old male patient, diagnosed with bipolar disorder, admitted to a medium-stay unit for two months due to lack of awareness of the disease, after several admissions to the acute unit for manic decompensation with psychotic symptoms after abandoning psychopharmacological treatment and cannabis use.
The patient, who was stable since the beginning of the medium-stay admission after being referred directly from an acute unit, began to show strange behavior that became more pronounced over the days.
Objectives: To study the relationship between energy drinks and the development of psychotic symptoms in the existing literature, based on a clinical case.
Methods: Description of the clinical case. Bibliographic review related to the topic.
Results: The difficulty in this case was to find out the cause of the psychotic symptoms that the patient was presenting, since he was taking the psychopharmacological treatment well and the urine tests that were carried out every time he returned from the street were negative. He had not had any stressful events either. On one of the outings that he made, an assistant saw that he was drinking a can of Monster. When asked, the patient commented that he usually drank between one and two cans a day. Olanzapine 10 mg (0-0-1) and clonazepam 2 mg (1-0-1) were added to the patient that he was taking. In addition, his outing permits will be withdrawn until clinical stabilization is achieved.
Conclusions: In the acute appearance of psychotic symptoms in patients with a previous history, possible causes must always be investigated, the most frequent being the following: abandonment of psychopharmacological treatment, consumption of toxic substances and stressful events. Although it is true that there are not many studies that support this, cases have been reported in which energy drinks, due to their high caffeine content, could also be one of the triggers.

Disclosure of Interest: None Declared

EPV0225

Biological Markers of Cognitive Dysfunction In Bipolar Disorder Type 1: A Systematic Review And Meta-Analysis

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doi: 10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1064

Introduction: Bipolar disorder (BD) has a lifetime prevalence of approximately 2% and is one of the 17 most disabling diseases worldwide. Multiple factors, beyond the impact of acute mood episodes, contribute to the burden of the disease. BD is also characterized by cognitive impairment (CI), which affects between 30% and 57% of patients during euthymic phases [1]. The most impacted cognitive domains are memory, attention, processing speed, and executive function [1]. CI plays a critical role in the diminished psychosocial functioning observed in BD patients [2, 3]. However, cognitive profiles in BD are heterogeneous, and the underlying causes of CI are likely multifactorial, involving more than just the effects of acute mood episodes.
In recent years, growing evidence on the biomarkers associated with BD has expanded our understanding of various molecular pathways—such as inflammatory, oxidative stress, and dysmetabolic pathways—which have been linked to CI. These pathways not only affect cognitive function but also contribute to an increased risk of metabolic and inflammatory comorbidities, further exacerbating CI and the overall burden of the illness [4, 5]. As a result, further research into biomarkers of CI is essential, as it may enhance our knowledge of the molecular mechanisms involved and help identify potential pharmaceutical targets.
Despite recent systematic reviews on the topic, most have focused on individual pathways [2, 6], and there is a need for a more

https://doi.org/10.1192/j.eurpsy.2025.1063 Published online by Cambridge University Press