particularly in alleviating delusional ideas and associated psychiatric symptoms. Furthermore, this case underscores the critical role of family support and the necessity for ongoing monitoring and follow-up in the management of psychotic disorders. It emphasizes the need for culturally sensitive approaches to psychiatric care, especially in cases involving language barriers.
This case illustrates the complexities involved in diagnosing and treating unspecified psychosis, particularly in patients from diverse cultural backgrounds. Early intervention and a combination of pharmacological and psychosocial support are essential for improving patient outcomes. Continued research and awareness are necessary to enhance the understanding and management of psychotic disorders in various populations.

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EPV0406

Detecting childhood trauma in MDD patients through automated speech and language analysis

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Introduction: Speech patterns offer valuable insights into cognitive and emotional states, particularly in mental health conditions such as Major Depressive Disorder (MDD). Traditional assessments often fail to capture its full severity, prompting the need for objective, non-invasive tools.
Objectives: The objective of this study is to explore the potential of automatic speech analysis as a new method for distinguishing between varying severities of Major Depressive Disorder (MDD), and to assess how childhood trauma may further influence speech characteristics in individuals with depression.
Methods: Participants were recruited from the psychiatric clinic at the University Hospital in Nice, France. The cohort consisted of 27 patients diagnosed with MDD, divided into mild-to-moderate and severe depression groups based on Beck Depression Inventory (BDI) and Montgomery–Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) scores. Speech recordings from semi-structured (V0) and free (V1) clinical interviews were analyzed using automatic speech recognition and feature extraction. Linguistic, prosodic, and spectral features were examined. Additionally, childhood trauma was assessed using the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ), and associations with speech characteristics were explored.
Results: In the severe depression group, longer pause durations and lower word frequency were observed in V0 interviews. Word frequency and proper noun usage were significantly different between groups, but the small differences in means made interpretation difficult. Free speech analysis (V1) showed that more severe depression correlated with fewer repetitions and reduced semantic richness. In BDI-based analysis, severe depression was associated with lower F2 frequency and bandwidth, alongside lower Harmonics-to-Noise Ratio (HNR), which persisted in both V0 and V1. Prosodic parameters revealed less speech duration and articulatory effort in severe cases. Analysis of childhood trauma showed that traumatic load correlated with longer speaking time and greater discourse complexity, in contrast to depression severity, which was associated with shorter speech and fewer repetitions.
Conclusions: Speech parameters, particularly pause duration and word frequency, demonstrate potential for distinguishing depression severity. Childhood trauma influences linguistic complexity, suggesting different underlying mechanisms between trauma and depression. Further studies are needed to validate these findings and explore the clinical applicability of speech analysis in psychiatric assessments.

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Climate Change

EPV0407

Assessing the Mental Health Effects of Climate Change: A Narrative Review

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Introduction: Climate change refers to any change in climate over time, whether due to natural variability or human activity. It is estimated that between 2030 and 2050, climate change will cause an additional 250,000 deaths annually. Therefore, climate change has emerged as one of the most pressing global challenges of the 21st century, with far-reaching environmental, social, and economic consequences. Beyond its direct physical impacts, growing evidence links climate change to adverse mental health outcomes.
Objectives: This review aims to synthesize current research on the impact of climate change on mental health, identifying key mental health disorders associated with climate-related stressors and highlighting vulnerable populations.
Methods: We performed a narrative literature review by searching PubMed, Google Scholar, and ScienceDirect articles published in English in the last ten years.
Results: Climate change significantly affects mental health, with literature suggesting that for every one-degree Celsius increase in temperature, the incidence of mental health problems rises by approximately 0.9%. Extreme weather events like hurricanes, floods, and wildfires linked to climate change can negatively impact mental health, particularly by contributing to higher rates of depression and post-traumatic stress disorder. Additionally, more gradual shifts in climatic conditions, such as rising temperatures and declining air quality, have also been found to harm mental well-being, contributing to "eco-anxiety" and feelings of helplessness. Vulnerable populations, such as children, the elderly, the mentally