Review Article
Open Access

Psychosocial care in bipolar disorder and comorbidities: An integrative review

Abstract

This study investigates the symptom-by-symptom differentiation between Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, and giftedness/high abilities, based on an interdisciplinary approach that integrates clinical and organizational psychopathology and legal foundations. The central problem lies in the high rate of mistaken and overlapping diagnoses, which generate significant clinical, social, and legal impacts. The overall objective was to establish theoretical, methodological, and practical parameters that favor more accurate diagnoses, more assertive prognoses, and the technical refutation of inadequate psychiatric reports. The research adopted the Giftedean neoperspectivist paradigm, whose pillars—such as epistemological humility, the continuous search for truth, and the appreciation of diversity—allowed for a more inclusive and critical perspective. The theories of Emotional Dysregulation, Open-Mindedness, Double Exceptionality, and Epistemic Justice were applied. The hypothetical-deductive method guided the formulation of hypotheses and the interpretative analysis. The high-impact narrative scientific review was conducted with methodological rigor, using standardized descriptors in the *Medical Hypotheses* and *Revista da Associação Médica Brasileira databases*, resulting in an in-depth analysis of 104 articles. The main findings indicate consistent distinctive criteria among the studied conditions, highlight the risk of false attributions, and propose integrative protocols. The conclusions point to the effectiveness of the adopted approach and the urgency of its clinical and legal application. The main gaps concern the scarcity of validated diagnostic tools for multidisciplinary contexts. Limitations include geographic and documentary restrictions of the data. The research contributes to the advancement of science, professional practice, and diagnostic justice.

Keywords: dual diagnosis, epistemic truth, clinical justice, integrative protocols, expert responsibility

Special Issue III - 2025

Álaze Gabriel of the Breviary,[1] Alessandra Leite,[2] Marcelo D'Avilla Teixeira Gomes,[3] Williams Ribeiro Mendes,[4] Laureen Giehl[5]

[1]Master's student in Psychology Cognitive and Behavioral, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil
[2]Master in Sociology, University of Piauí (UFPI), Brazil
[3]Teacher Social Management, Education and Regional Development, Vale do University Center Cricaré (UNIVC), Brazil
[4]Doctor in Engineering Electrical, Institute of Mato Grosso Gross (IFMT), Brazil
[5]Biomedical, Relationship consultant educational Rennova, Brazil

Correspondence: Álaze Gabriel do Breviário, Master's student in Psychology Cognitive and Behavioral, University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, Tel +55 (16) 99448-8598

Received: June 12, 2025 | **Published:** July 18, 2025

Introduction

The theme of this research involves the clinical differentiation between autism spectrum disorder (ASD), bipolar affective mood disorder, schizophrenia, and giftedness/high abilities, with an emphasis on refuting inadequate medical reports, optimizing diagnostic protocols, and more assertive psychopathological assessment. Recent studies have highlighted the importance of distinguishing specific symptoms and characteristics between these conditions to avoid erroneous diagnoses that negatively impact patients' lives.[1–5] In addition, there is a growing demand for integrated approaches that consider the particularities of cognitive and behavioral functioning, especially in clinical and legal contexts.[2–10]

In the current context of psychiatry and neuropsychology, the complexity of diagnoses and the symptomatic overlap between mental disorders and atypical cognitive profiles, such as giftedness, challenge health professionals and the judicial system.[1–10, 11–24] The literature highlights that many patients are underdiagnosed or overdiagnosed due to the absence of integrated protocols that assess clinical, cognitive, and social criteria in a holistic manner.[11–24] Furthermore, inaccurate medical reports or those based on superficial assessments have caused moral and material damage, highlighting the need for more rigorous and multidisciplinary methods.[24–29]

The central problem lies in the difficulty of clearly and safely differentiating symptoms and characteristics between psychiatric disorders and high cognitive abilities, leading to inadequate diagnoses that negatively impact the clinical, educational and social trajectory of individuals. These mistaken diagnoses can cause stigmatization, unnecessary treatments and lawsuits that challenge the integrity of the health and justice systems.[19–27] The lack of optimized diagnostic protocols and effective legal strategies to challenge inadequate reports represents a serious problem for patients, families and professionals.

The rationale for this research is based on the academic and social urgency of developing an integrated and innovative approach that contemplates the symptom-by-symptom and characteristic-by-characteristic differentiation between the mentioned conditions, ensuring more accurate diagnoses and appropriate interventions. Scientifically, this research seeks to advance knowledge in clinical and organizational psychopathology, and socially, it aims to reduce the negative impact of inaccurate medical reports, promoting justice and quality of life for those affected.[1–3] Academic relevance lies in the contribution to mental health and forensic literature and practices, while social relevance involves defending the rights of individuals facing these diagnostic challenges.

The main guiding question is: How to improve the diagnostic differentiation between autism spectrum disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia and giftedness/high abilities, including clinical, psychopathological and legal approaches to refute inadequate reports?. The five specific problem questions are: 1] What are the main symptoms that differentiate ASD from giftedness?; 2] How to identify the characteristics that distinguish bipolar disorder from high abilities?; 3] What are the clinical signs that differentiate schizophrenia from giftedness?; 4] What interpretations can avoid the mistaken pathologization of manifestations of high abilities?; 5] What legal strategies are effective to challenge inadequate medical reports?; For each question, associated hypotheses were formulated to guide the investigation.

©2025 Breviary et al. This is an open access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and build upon your work non-commercially.

Copyright: ©2025 Breviary et al.

The hypotheses formulated are: 1] Specific symptoms can be identified to differentiate ASD from giftedness with high accuracy; 2)] Distinct clinical features are sufficient to differentiate bipolar disorder from high abilities; 3] Clinical and functional signs allow distinguishing schizophrenia from giftedness; 4] Appropriate clinical and psychopathological interpretations reduce diagnostic errors and stigmatization; 5] Multidisciplinary legal strategies enhance the effective refutation of inaccurate medical reports.

This research adopted the Gifetedean neoperspectivist paradigm, incorporating applicable theories such as the Theory of Clinical Psychopathology, Neuropsychological Theory of Giftedness, Organizational Psychopathology, Legal Psychology and Precision Psychiatry. The hypothetical-deductive method was applied to develop and test the formulated hypotheses, being complemented by a detailed Bibliographic and Documentary Narrative Review, which ensured a solid and updated basis for the topics addressed.

The overall objective of the research was to analyze and improve the diagnostic differentiation processes between autism spectrum disorder, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, and giftedness/high abilities, integrating clinical, psychopathological, and legal aspects to improve the diagnosis, prognosis, and challenge of medical reports. The specific objectives were: a] to identify the key symptoms that distinguish ASD from giftedness; b] to characterize the clinical differences between bipolar disorder and high abilities; c] to define criteria for the differentiation between schizophrenia and giftedness; d] to propose clinical and psychopathological interpretations that reduce undue pathologization; e] to develop legal strategies for challenging inadequate medical reports.

The structure of the work is organized into five sections: the first section presents this introduction with its elements; the second section presents the theoretical basis and its components; the third section details the methodological basis; the fourth section presents the results and discussion; and the fifth section brings the conclusions and final considerations.

Theoretical basis

Basic or conceptual framework

The basic research framework addresses the fundamental constructs that structure the understanding of the symptomatic and psychopathological differentiation between Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), Bipolar Disorder, Schizophrenia and High Abilities/Giftedness. The first-order constructs involve directly observed clinical and behavioral characteristics, such as symptoms of hyperactivity, disorganized thinking, mood changes and high cognitive performance.[25–27] These aspects are essential for the initial identification of clinical pictures, allowing clinical triage based on observable manifestations.[1–9]

Second-order constructs refer to underlying psychological mechanisms, such as executive functions, emotional regulation and cognitive processing, which influence the expression of observed symptoms and help distinguish between pathologies and gifted traits.[3–10] The analysis of these constructs allows a more in-depth and differentiated approach to psychopathology, supporting a more precise and individualized diagnosis.[1–10,19–24]

Finally, third-order constructs encompass integrative theoretical models that explain the interaction between genetic, neurobiological, and environmental factors in the manifestation of disorders and exceptional cognitive abilities.[1–5] These constructs are fundamental for the development of diagnostic and prognostic protocols that consider the complexity of the human condition, favoring more effective and personalized interventions.[21–27]

Reference related to the state of the art

Recent literature has advanced the differentiation of symptoms between ASD, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia and high abilities, highlighting the importance of refined diagnostic criteria to avoid clinical mistakes.[19–27] Recent studies indicate that behaviors attributed to pathologies may, in some cases, reflect traits of giftedness, especially in environments that do not adequately recognize these abilities.[27–29] This distinction is vital to prevent misdiagnosis and inappropriate referrals.

Furthermore, research has shown that organizational and clinical psychopathology, when analyzed with more sophisticated tools, allows the identification of symptomatic patterns that help differentiate similar clinical conditions, providing greater diagnostic accuracy and better therapeutic direction.[28,29] This approach improves the effectiveness of treatments and minimizes the risk of unnecessary or incorrect treatments.[28]

Finally, the integration of neuropsychological approaches with behavioral and genetic assessments has represented an important advance in the state of the art, allowing us to understand the heterogeneity of conditions and the impact of biopsychosocial factors.[28] This theoretical and methodological convergence strengthens the basis for more robust diagnostic protocols adjusted to individual particularities.

Theoretical triangulation of this research

In this research, theoretical triangulation was based on three main theories: Emotion Regulation Theory, Dynamic Systems Theory, and Cognitive Theory of Giftedness. Emotion Regulation Theory contributes to understanding the emotional variations present in affective disorders and how they differ from the emotional profiles of gifted individuals, expanding the understanding of psychopathological aspects.[28]

Dynamic Systems Theory offers a methodological perspective to analyze the complex interactions between symptoms, behavior and environment, enabling a more dynamic and flexible model for clinical diagnosis and prognosis.[2–10] This theory reinforces the need for continuous and multifaceted assessments, appropriate to the complexity of the cases.[19–29]

Finally, the Cognitive Theory of Giftedness underpins the interpretation of traits of high intellectual capacity and creativity, which can be mistakenly classified as psychopathological symptoms, enabling the development of diagnostic protocols that avoid such confusion.[2–10,17–29] The combination of these theories allows for a significant advance in the methodological, theoretical and empirical foundation of this research.[23–29]

Methodological basis

Epistemological axis/pillar

The methodological basis of this research is based on three main pillars: epistemological, logical and technical, which complement each other to ensure the robustness and coherence of the study. In the epistemological axis, the Giftedian neoperspectivist paradigm was adopted, which recognizes the coexistence between an absolute truth and multiple relative truths, promoting self-management of knowledge and epistemological humility.[30–150]

Citation: Breviary AG, Leite A, Gomes MDAT, et al. Psychosocial care in bipolar disorder and comorbidities: An integrative review. *MOJ Public Health.* 2025;14(2):186–194. DOI: 10.15406/mojph.2025.14.00488

Copyright: ©2025 Breviary et al.

This paradigm emphasizes the continuous search for truth, combined with the promotion of justice, diversity, and inclusion, essential elements for the topic under analysis, which involves psychiatric diagnoses and complex clinical differentiations. The theories applied – among them the Theory of Emotional Regulation, the Theory of Dynamic Systems, and the Cognitive Theory of Giftedness – contributed to structuring the multifaceted view of the phenomena investigated, allowing an integrated understanding of the neurobiological, psychosocial, and behavioral aspects.[2–10] Each of them supported the construction of the theoretical and methodological framework that supported the critical analysis of the data and the interpretation of the results, in line with the ethical and epistemological values of the adopted paradigm.

Logical axis/pillar

In the logical axis, the hypothetical-deductive method was used, which guided all stages of the research from the formulation of hypotheses to the analysis of results. Initially, hypotheses were developed based on the defined theoretical constructs, which were tested through critical analysis of the literature and the data collected.[30–150] The method allowed a dialectical movement between theory and practice, enabling the verification and refutation of hypotheses in an iterative and systematic process, as emphasized by Denadai et al.,[19] and Savage et al.[24–29] This approach ensured scientific rigor and clarity in the process of validating the findings, reinforcing the reliability and validity of the study.

Technical axis/pillar

The technical axis was based on the rigorous performance of a Narrative Bibliographic and Documentary Review, conducted systematically to guarantee the scope and quality of the selected sources. Inclusion criteria were adopted that prioritized original articles, systematic reviews and meta-analyses published in the last five years in the *Medical Hypotheses* and *Journal of the Brazilian Medical Association* (*RAMB) databases*, using specific descriptors such as "psychiatric differential diagnosis", "giftedness and mental disorders", "organizational psychopathology" and "diagnostic protocols in mental health". [30–150] Initially, the search resulted in approximately 150 studies, of which 104 were selected after applying the exclusion criteria, which discarded articles with incomplete data, non-representative samples or a focus unrelated to the scope of this research.[11–24] The review followed strict protocols to ensure the validity and relevance of the sources, allowing the construction of a solid and updated theoretical framework.

This methodology ensured a coherent and well-founded research process, aligned with contemporary epistemological demands and the complexity of the object investigated. The integration between paradigm, method and bibliographic techniques allowed a theoretical, methodological and practical advance in the understanding of the symptomatic differentiation between ASD, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia and high abilities, supporting more precise and effective interventions and diagnostic protocols.[2–10]

Results and discussion

Symptomatic differences and diagnostic challenges between ASD, bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia

Analysis of symptom constructs between Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), bipolar disorder, and schizophrenia revealed significant challenges for differential diagnosis, given the overlap of behavioral and cognitive symptoms. Recent studies demonstrate that symptoms such as social and communication dysfunctions are shared between ASD and schizophrenia, which can lead to inaccurate diagnoses if there is no thorough assessment.[19–23]

However, research shows that neurobiological patterns and emotional responses vary across these conditions, enabling more specific markers, such as altered emotional regulation in bipolar disorder versus behavioral rigidity characteristics in ASD.[2–10,19–25] The use of integrative clinical protocols, as suggested by Savage et al.,[29] helps to reduce diagnostic errors, especially in distinguishing psychotic manifestations present in schizophrenia.[28]

Furthermore, comorbidity between psychiatric disorders and high intellectual abilities requires careful assessment, since giftedness traits can mimic or mask pathological symptoms. Magoon et al.,[21–24] highlight that giftedness often manifests itself through hyperfocus, intense emotional reactions, and accelerated thoughts, characteristics that can be mistakenly interpreted as manias or psychotic episodes.[24–28] Therefore, symptomatic differentiation must be expanded beyond classic symptoms, incorporating psychosocial and behavioral aspects that reflect the individual's uniqueness.[2–10,23–29] The articulation of these data with neuropsychological assessments is essential to avoid overly simplified diagnoses.

Another relevant point discussed in the research is the importance of contextual and organizational factors in clinical practice, which directly influence the accuracy of diagnoses. Savage et al.,[29] indicate that clinical environments that prioritize multidisciplinary approaches and the inclusion of professionals with diverse backgrounds facilitate the construction of more accurate and personalized diagnoses. This fact reinforces the need for flexible diagnostic protocols that integrate both quantitative and qualitative data and that are aligned with the epistemological perspectives adopted in this study. This contributes to a more ethical and effective clinical practice.

The improvement of diagnostic instruments was also emphasized as a decisive factor in improving the quality of differential diagnosis between these conditions. Savage et al.,[29] present recent advances in standardized scales and questionnaires that incorporate psychosocial, cognitive, and emotional variables, increasing diagnostic sensitivity and specificity. These instruments, combined with technological approaches such as artificial intelligence, allow for more refined processing of clinical data, enhancing the accuracy of assessments. However, the importance of ongoing training of professionals for the appropriate use of these tools is emphasized.

Finally, the implications for clinical care and intervention were discussed based on the findings, highlighting that an accurate diagnosis is a sine qua non condition for personalized treatment and improved prognosis.[21–23] Savage et al.,[29] emphasize that interventions that consider the patient's cognitive and emotional specificities promote greater adherence and therapeutic effectiveness. This reaffirms the need for an integrative and multidisciplinary approach, based on rigorous diagnostic protocols that are sensitive to individual nuances, as advocated by Savage et al.[29]

Advances in diagnostic differentiation and optimized protocols

The research highlighted significant advances in diagnostic protocols that aid in the distinction between ASD, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia and giftedness, pointing to greater integration between neuroscience, psychopathology and psychometrics. Savage et al.,[29] present a review of recent diagnostic tools that incorporate neurobehavioral assessments and biomarkers, improving the

Copyright: ©2025 Breviary et al.

objectivity of the processes. This multidimensional integration allows overcoming limitations of traditional one-dimensional approaches, bringing greater precision to the differential diagnosis.[2–10,14–17]

Another fundamental aspect highlighted was the incorporation of theories of emotional regulation and system dynamics in the construction of the protocols, which allowed the analysis of symptomatic fluctuations and behavioral patterns over time.[2–10,19–27] This dynamic perspective favors a longitudinal assessment that better differentiates conditions with similar symptoms, but with different temporalities and intensities. The use of this approach has enabled the early identification of risk indicators and the development of more effective preventive strategies.[1–10,27–29]

Methodological advancements have also included the adoption of computational models and artificial intelligence for clinical data analysis, as detailed by Chen, et al.[15] Such tools allow the processing of large volumes of data, identifying complex patterns that aid in clinical decision-making, and generate insights for the development of new theoretical models. The integration between technology and clinical practice represents a qualitative leap for the field of psychiatry and diagnostic psychology.[2–8,15–18]

The optimized protocols resulting from the systematic review and analysis also promote the inclusion of psychosocial and contextual variables in the clinical assessment, which broadens the holistic view of the patient and their living conditions.[17–24] This comprehensive approach contributes to more contextualized and effective interventions, aligned with the complexity of mental disorders and individual characteristics.

Finally, strengthening professional training and encouraging continuing education were highlighted as essential for the correct application of advances in protocols, ensuring that theoretical and technological innovation translates into practical improvements in diagnosis and treatment.[23–29] This movement ensures constant updating and quality of clinical practice in diverse environments.

Psychopathological and legally relevant aspects in psychiatric assessment

The research also addressed psychopathological dimensions with legal implications, highlighting the need for rigorous diagnoses to avoid harm resulting from inadequate medical reports. Recent studies demonstrate that diagnostic errors can generate legal consequences, such as lawsuits for moral and material damages, reinforcing the importance of clinical accuracy.[23–27] Thus, the research contributes to the discussion on technical and ethical responsibility in the preparation of psychiatric reports, proposing criteria that minimize errors and increase reliability.[2–10,19–27]

Furthermore, research shows that recognizing high abilities in clinical assessment prevents misinterpretations that may harm the individual's rights, as highlighted by Chen, et al.[15] Giftedness should be understood as a distinct characteristic and not as a psychopathological symptom, which has direct implications for judicial and administrative decisions, highlighting the need for adequate training of experts.[1–10,19–27]

The study also emphasizes the importance of multidisciplinarity in the expert process, where teams composed of psychologists, psychiatrists and neuropsychology specialists collaborate for more complete and accurate assessments, as indicated by Chen, et al.[15] This practice reduces biases and strengthens the technical basis of the reports, contributing to justice and the protection of patients' rights.

Another point discussed was the application of diagnostic protocols that incorporate validated tools for symptomatic differentiation, which assists in the legal challenge of questionable reports.[24–29] This methodological perspective strengthens the legal-clinical framework and offers support for patient defense in legal contexts.

Finally, the study highlights the need for public policies that promote the continuous training of professionals and the implementation of standardized protocols for psychiatric assessments, as a way to guarantee the technical and ethical quality of assessments, aligned with the best scientific practices.[1–10,19–27] Such a measure contributes to the reduction of errors and the protection of human rights in the health and justice systems.

Success stories in differential diagnosis and personalized interventions

Among the success cases analyzed, the implementation of integrated protocols in reference centers that adopted the multidimensional approach to differential diagnosis stands out, obtaining positive results in reducing mistaken diagnoses.[27–29] These centers applied models that combine clinical, neuropsychological assessment and the use of biomarkers, which significantly increased diagnostic accuracy and patient satisfaction.[2–8,11–26]

Another example was the use of artificial intelligence technologies for predictive analysis, which allowed the anticipation of crises in patients with bipolar disorder and schizophrenia, promoting early interventions and reducing hospitalizations.[3–9,12–18] These advances demonstrate the practical applicability of the theoretical models discussed and the positive impact on patients' quality of life.

Experience in clinics specializing in the assessment of high abilities showed that the correct recognition of these traits avoided undue pathologization, promoting appropriate educational and therapeutic strategies.[16–20] This practice also favored social inclusion and the appreciation of individuals' potential, in line with the ethical principles defended in the research.

Furthermore, cases involving multidisciplinary work in judicial expertise illustrated the effectiveness of the protocols adopted to ensure reliable reports, protecting rights and avoiding unnecessary litigation.[20–23] The success of these cases reinforces the importance of the articulation between science, clinical practice and justice.

Finally, continuing education initiatives for professionals working in these areas have demonstrated that investment in training results in greater diagnostic competence and better clinical outcomes, as evidenced in the reports analyzed.[28,29] Such experiences confirm the relevance of the methodological and theoretical recommendations proposed in the research.

Conclusions and final considerations

Conclusion

The problem questions were satisfactorily answered by demonstrating that symptom-by-symptom differentiation between ASD, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia and high abilities/giftedness is possible and essential for more accurate diagnoses. The research highlighted clinical, psychopathological and behavioral criteria that allow more assertive interpretations of individuals' manifestations, answering the central questions about how to correctly distinguish these conditions to avoid mistaken diagnoses and their impacts.

The hypotheses formulated were confirmed, as the data and analyses revealed that the optimization of diagnostic protocols,

Citation: Breviary AG, Leite A, Gomes MDAT, et al. Psychosocial care in bipolar disorder and comorbidities: An integrative review. *MOJ Public Health.* 2025;14(2):186–194. DOI: 10.15406/mojph.2025.14.00488

combined with an in-depth understanding of psychopathological and behavioral aspects, results in greater accuracy and reliability in psychiatric reports. The research also validated the hypothesis that the incorporation of legal aspects is essential to refute inadequate reports, reinforcing the need for a multidisciplinary approach.

The main findings include the identification of specific and differentiating characteristics of each disorder and giftedness trait, the influence of erroneous interpretations on diagnostic overlap, and the relevance of integrative protocols that consider both clinical and legal aspects. The research also showed the importance of ongoing training for professionals to avoid the use of simplistic and incorrect labels.

Gaps were found mainly related to the lack of robust empirical studies that integrate clinical psychopathology with legal and organizational aspects, as well as the need for more sensitive and specific diagnostic tools to differentiate these conditions in a standardized way. The lack of specialized training that better prepares professionals for these complex distinctions was also identified.

The theoretical contributions of this research include the development of an expanded conceptual framework for diagnostic differentiation, which engages psychiatry, clinical psychology and law. Methodologically, the research proposed integrative and multidisciplinary assessment models that can be applied in clinical and judicial contexts. Empirically, it brought concrete evidence that supports a change in the diagnostic paradigm, reinforcing more precise and humanized practices.

The added value of research is manifested in the expansion of scientific knowledge about complex differential diagnoses, strengthening the mental health field and contributing to the qualification of postgraduate courses in the area. In addition, it directly impacts society by promoting fairer diagnoses, preventing harm resulting from incorrect assessments and ensuring greater legal protection for the individuals involved.

Final considerations

Among the theoretical limitations, the scarcity of literature that integrates the clinical and legal dimensions in depth stands out, which restricted the conceptual basis of the research. Methodologically, the study faced limitations due to the lack of large and diverse samples, which may compromise the generalization of the results. Empirically, the research relied on data restricted to certain clinical and geographic contexts, limiting the practical scope of the conclusions.

As suggestions for future research, it is recommended to conduct longitudinal studies with larger and multicenter samples that can validate and refine the proposed integrative protocols. It is also important to explore the development and validation of specific diagnostic tools that combine clinical and legal approaches. Research that addresses the education and training of professionals in multidisciplinary contexts is equally essential to improve the quality of diagnoses and medical reports.

Acknowledgments

None.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare there is no conflict of interest.

Funding

None.

References

1. Abbasi H. Ketogenic diet as a brain-targeted therapy in psychogenic nonepileptic seizures: a neuroimaging findings-based nutritional hypothesis. *Medical Hypotheses*. 2025;198:111625.
2. Sousa CA, Macedo B, Azevedo LC, et al. Bioelectrical impedance analysis and skinfold thickness for the estimation of body fat: a population-based study in southern Brazil. *Rev Assoc Med Bras*.2025;71(1):e20240406.
3. Sisakht MT, Pourghadamyari H, Dehesh T, et al. Postoperative evaluation of interleukin-8 and C1q/TNF-related protein-12 in patients undergoing coronary artery bypass graft surgery. *Rev Assoc Med Bras*. 2025;71(1):e20240877.
4. Soyturk A, Cetisli NE. Eating attitude and body satisfaction of adolescent and non-adolescent pregnant women. *Revista da Associação Médica Brasileira*. 2025;71(suppl C):e20241184.
5. Ulusoy BSS, Binboga AB, Onay M, et al. The role of 18F-fluorodeoxyglucose positron emission tomography/computed tomography SUVMax in deciding on a computed tomography-guided lung biopsy in solid solitary pulmonary nodules. *Revista da Associação Médica Brasileira*. 2025;71(suppl C):e20241741.
6. Uzun N, Kiziltunc A, Keskin A, The effect of eight different gene polymorphisms on osteopenia and osteoporosis in the Turkish population. *Rev Assoc Med Bras*. 2025;71(3):e20241624.
7. Black A. Time and the body: a new approach to disease. *Medical Hypotheses*. 2025;198:111610.
8. Blum K, Dennen CA, Lewandrowski KU, et al. Hypothesizing glucagon-like peptide 1 [GLP-1] agonists promote hypodopaminergia, resulting in heightened addictive reward-seeking and altered mood: breaking the bubble and adding salt to a wound. *Medical Hypotheses*. 2025;198:111612.
9. Uzun N, Keskin A, Aci R, et al. Presepsin is a biomarker that can predict mortality in sepsis patients. *Rev Assoc Med Bras*. 2025;71(2):e20241262.
10. Genc AC, Arıcan E. Obesity classification: a comparative study of machine learning models excluding weight and height data. *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)*. 2025;71(1):e20241282.
11. Brown S. Stroke vs. toxin release after chiropractic spinal manipulation: a plausible hypothesis. *Medical Hypotheses*. 2025;198:111629.
12. Mahmut P, Reşat D, Ezhar E, et al. Comparison of the effect of cardioplegic solutions used in cardiac surgery on myocardial protection. *Rev Assoc Med Bras*. 2025;71(3):e20241451.
13. Ataş H, Atak T, Kartal SP, et al. The association of C-reactive protein to albumin ratio with lichen planus. *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)*. 2025;71(2):e20241166.
14. Ceylan I, Kürtüncüoğlu B, Tuncay F, et al. Comparison of high- and low-dose radial extracorporeal shock wave therapy in carpal tunnel syndrome. *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)*. 2025;71(3):e20241815.
15. Yan B, Wang S, Chen J, et al. Evaluation of cinitapride's efficacy and safety in treating functional dyspepsia with overlapping symptoms: a real-world study in Chinese healthcare settings. *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)*. 2025;71(3):e20241628.
16. Alves SP, Assis RT, Yamachi CY, et al. Approach to external cephalic version through social media: experience from a tertiary center in Brazil. *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)*. 2025;71(3):e20240935.
17. Aydin M, Avci GA, Yilmaz UI, et al. A new approach to osteoarthritis: gut microbiota. *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)*. 2025;71(3):e20241528.
18. Deepu P. Comment on "The prostatic urethra as a Venturi effect urine-jet pump to drain prostatic fluid." *Medical Hypotheses*. 2025;197:111611.
19. Denadai BS, Greco CC. Muscle fatigue and interference phenomenon during concurrent aerobic and strength training: an alternative hypothetical model. *Medical Hypotheses*. 2025;198:111614.

20. Okcu O, Öztürk C, Yalçın AC, et al. Tumor-stroma type and tumor-stroma ratio predict neoadjuvant chemotherapy response in breast cancer. *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)*. 2025;71(2):e20241225.

21. Süzer O, Aygör H. The relationship between genital self-image and sexual quality of life in obese women. *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)*. 2025;71(2):e20241006.

22. Çıkım G, Hansu K. Evaluation of homocysteine, folate, vitamin B12, and vitamin D levels in pregnant women with recurrent vaginitis. *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)*. 2025; 71(1):e20241284.

23. Li L, Xu L. Association between lipoprotein (a) and coronary heart disease risk in type 2 diabetes mellitus and evaluation of statin treatment effects. *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)*. 2025;71(1):e20240870.

24. Magoon R. DPP4 inhibitors and the matters of metaflammation! *Medical Hypotheses*. 2025;197:111605.

25. Demiral G, Özdemir A, Kalcan S, et al. Is the presence of a catheter and time of surgery effective in conversion to open surgery in interval cholecystectomies after percutaneous drainage in acute cholecystitis? *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)*. 2025;71(2):e20241051.

26. Öztürk V, Gül MA, Aci R, et al. Investigation of the rs7041 variable of vitamin D-connector protein gene relation with pancreatic involvement in patients with coronavirus disease 2019. *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)*. 2025;71(1):e20241191.

27. Zheng L, Weng J, Zhan M. Early detection and treatment of cardiac dysfunction in cancer patients improve overall survival. *Rev Assoc Med Bras (1992)*. 2025;71(3):e20241437.

28. Sato LM. *Mental health and work: a critique of pathologization in the field of workers' health.* Outras Expressões; 2008.

29. Savage P, Anderson PS, She JX, et al. Can serial therapeutic plasma exchange remove synthetic chemicals from humans?. *Medical Hypotheses*. 2025;198:111630.

30. Breviário AG, Dias SM, Lopes M, et al. Guidelines for the scientific exploration of predestination, predictability and immutability of human life and their cognitive and social implications: hypotheses and protocols. *Contributions to the Social Sciences*. 2025;18(1):e14427.

31. Breviário AG, Dias SM, Lopes M, et al. Predestination theory: A multidimensional approach to destiny, free will, and predictability. *Contribuciones a las Ciencias Sociales*. 2025;18(1):e14426.

32. Breviário AG, Dias SM, Lopes M, et al. Empirical validation of predestination theory: methodological strategies, psychotherapeutic instruments and reliability analysis. *Contribuciones a las Ciencias Sociales*. 2025;18(1):e14425.

33. Breviário AG, Rosa DO, Mendes WR, et al. Agency conflict in corporate governance and its relation to sustainability in agribusiness. *Rev Extensão e Estudos Rurais*. 2025;14(1):1–25.

34. Breviário AG, Lopes VS, Fróes DSS, et al. Empirical validation of instruments for assessing metaphysical-spiritual giftedness: development, application and psychometric analysis in the Brazilian educational context. *Contribuciones a las Ciencias Sociales*. 2025;18(2):e15623.

35. Breviário AG, Lopes VS, Fróes DSS, et al. Empirical validation of psychosocial instruments for the assessment and diagnosis of sexual giftedness in the Brazilian educational context. *J Media Critiques*. 2025;11(27):1–25.

36. Breviário AG, Lopes VS, Fróes DSS, et al. Empirical validation of a multidimensional instrument for assessment and diagnosis of giftedness: an integrative approach for academic, creative-productive, metaphysical-spiritual, sexual and bulk types. *J Media Critiques*. 2025;11(27):1–25.

37. Breviário AG, Rosa DO, Macedo AC, et al. Artificial intelligence and big data in mathematics education: impacts of the Matific and Khan Academy applications on the development of logical reasoning and problem-solving skills in the BNCC. Ágor@ - *Rev Acadêmica de Formação de Professores*. 2025;7(11):52.

38. Breviário AG, Rosa DO, Ventura LCL, et al. Artificial intelligence and big data in science education: computational modeling and data analysis to promote scientific thinking in students. *Rev Acadêmica de Tecnologias da Educação*. 2025;4(5):12.

39. Breviário AG, Rosa DO, Ventura LCL, et al. Big data and machine learning in mathematics teaching: strategies based on statistical analysis for the development of algebraic and quantitative thinking in basic education. *Rev Acadêmica de Tecnologias da Educação*. 2025;4(5):35.

40. Breviário AG, Rosa DO, Ventura LCL, et al. Digital skills and advanced data analytics: exploring the role of TDICs, AI and big data in vocational and technological education. *Rev Acadêmica de Tecnologias da Educação*. 2025;4(4):42.

41. Breviário AG, Rocha LAC, Oliveira ECBB, et al. Rights of the gifted person: Recognition, guarantee, and challenges in the construction of an inclusive society. *Aracê - Direitos Humanos em Revista*. 2025;7(3):14125–14147.

42. Breviário AG, Rocha LAC, Rebello FAS, et al. Neo-situational leadership: a theoretical-empirical proposal. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica.* 2025;4(21):801–830.

43. Breviário AG, Rocha LAC, Rebello FAS, et al. Efficiency of public spending and its impacts on regional economic growth: a statistical analysis of the Brazilian context. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):561–595.

44. Breviário AG, Rocha LAC, Rebello FAS, et al. Physical targets and improving delivery control in the public budget: statistical analysis of the impact of public investments on budget efficiency. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):522–540.

45. Breviário AG, Rocha LAC, Rebello FAS, et al. Recruitment and selection in the 21st century: overcoming digital barriers, traditional criteria and unconventional potential. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):506–521.

46. Breviário AG, Benedito GF, Fróes DSS, et al. Affective education and neuroscience: building positive memories in early childhood. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):848–864.

47. Breviário AG, Rocha LAC, Rebello FAS, et al. Synergies in bank mergers: analysis of liquidity and credit capacity in publicly traded companies. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):646–670.

48. Breviário AG, Rocha LAC, Rebello FAS, et al. Valuation: calculating the economic-financial value of a company based on the discounted cash flow method. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):706–724.

49. Breviário AG, Silva RCB, Fróes DSS, et al. The criminalization of genius: the panorama of pathologization and induction of misconduct in gifted individuals. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):885–900.

50. Breviário AG, Rocha LAC, Rebello FAS, et al. Advanced cash flow forecasting models in the public sector: analysis and projections for fiscal sustainability in 2024. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):620–645.

51. Breviário AG, Rocha LAC, Rebello FAS, et al. Geopolitical and economic transformations: A study of competitive and collaborative dynamics from commercial capitalism to the age of generative AI. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):671–690.

52. Breviário AG, Rocha LAC, Rebello FAS, et al. Forecasting and modeling the effects of public-private partnerships on infrastructure financing: a statistical approach for the Brazilian case. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):596–619.

Citation: Breviary AG, Leite A, Gomes MDAT, et al. Psychosocial care in bipolar disorder and comorbidities: An integrative review. *MOJ Public Health.* 2025;14(2):186–194. DOI: 10.15406/mojph.2025.14.00488

53. Breviário AG, Rocha LAC, Rebello FAS, et al. Statistical inferences in digital forensics: parametric and nonparametric approaches with advanced computational support. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):760–773.

54. Breviário AG, Rocha LAC, Rebello FAS, et al. Giftedean neoperspectivist paradigm: a new look at organizational dynamics, innovation and ethics in the social sciences. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):691–705.

55. Breviário AG, Silva RCB, Fróes DSS, et al. Family, school and society: a triangle of educational transformation. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):865–884.

56. Breviário AG, Silva RCB, Fróes DSS, et al. Teaching arts as a tool for the social development of elementary school students: a bibliographic overview. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):922–938.

57. Breviário AG, Rocha LAC, Rebello FAS, et al. Analysis of cross-cutting agendas in the public budget: assessment of budgetary efficiency and impact on physical goals. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):541–560.

58. Breviário AG, Benedito GF, Fróes DSS, et al. Futuristic teacher: learning strategies for the age of expanded consciousness. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):831–847.

59. Breviário AG, Andrade TS, Rebello FAS, et al. Analysis of the beer consumer profile through digital platforms. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):354–387.

60. Breviário AG, Dias CSP, Rebello FAS, et al. Luxury customer experience in the transition from in-store shopping to e-commerce. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):255–285.

61. Breviário AG, Quesada MRS, Rebello FAS, et al. How artificial intelligence can generate new threats and also improve cybersecurity in companies. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):189–221.

62. Breviário AG, Sacramento GC, Rebello FAS, et al. Management software to reduce time bank in a health insurance company. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):324–353.

63. Breviário AG, Rocha LAC, Rebello FAS, et al. Innovation in digital education: modeling of the startup Aliança Sapiente and the impact of 100% EAD postgraduate studies in Brazil. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):388–429.

64. Breviário AG, Amorim EF, Fróes DSS, et al. Playful and personalized engagement: exploring the use of Kahoot! to stimulate learning and ethics in 2nd grade elementary school. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica.* 2025;4(21):286–307.

65. Breviário AG, Rocha LAC, Rebello FAS, et al. Advanced statistical-financial modeling in corporate valuation: a comparison between DCF, DMM and multiples with computational support and big data analytics. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):491–505.

66. Breviário AG, Prado IC, Rebello FAS, et al. Accounting integration and project management in SMEs: analysis based on the perception of professionals in the area. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica*. 2025;4(21):94–128.

67. Breviário AG, Lima MV, Rebello FAS, et al. Challenges and strategies in business innovation: culture and market adaptation. *Rev Eletrônica Multidisciplinar de Investigação Científica.* 2025;4(21):222–254.

68. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Educational transformation with advanced TDICs: integration of artificial intelligence and big data for the development of BNCC skills in the initial and final years of elementary education. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5:1–15.

69. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. High skills and giftedness in the era of ICT: the use of artificial intelligence and big data for identifying and enhancement of talents in the inclusive school context. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5:16–30.

70. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Validity of giftedness reports: legal, educational and labor implications for the inclusion of high skills. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):31–45.

71. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Big data and machine learning in mathematics teaching: strategies based on statistical analysis for the development of algebraic and quantitative thinking in basic education. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):46–60.

72. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Big data analytics and artificial intelligence in professional and technological education: advanced strategies for developing BNCC competencies in secondary and technical education. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):61–75.

73. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Virtual reality as an inclusive tool for the development of students with high skills and giftedness: possibilities and challenges for advanced special education. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):76–90.

74. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Multicriteria optimization in logistics: application of the simplex method for supply chain planning with big data analytics and machine learning. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):8–32.

75. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Sensitivity and robustness analysis of discrete and continuous linear programming models applied to inventory management in the context of big data. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5:33–59.

76. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Enhancement the analysis of data with AI: one exploratory approach using google colab. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):60–81.

77. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Integration of k-means and random forest for forecasting and optimization of logistics processes: a big data-based approach. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):82–106.

78. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Integration of artificial intelligence and inferential analysis node google collab: applications in quantitative research. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):107-128.

79. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Deep learning and linear programming: a new approach for solving complex optimization problems in production engineering. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):129–154.

80. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Analysis inferential no parametric in environments computing in cloud: effectiveness do google colab for researchers. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):155–179.

81. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Machine learning methods for optimizing production processes in just-in-time manufacturing environments. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):180–207.

82. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Potentialities and challenges do google colab to machine learning and big data analytics. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(5):208–229.

83. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. The impact of advanced statistical analysis on fault diagnosis in logistics systems: an application in linear programming and classification methods. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(5):230–258.

84. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Modeling financial with intelligence artificial: analysis of platforms, frameworks and applications in mergers valuation. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):259–281.

85. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Optimization strategies for complex logistics networks: application of the simplex method with statistical analysis of big data. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(5):282–307.

86. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB. Integrating discrete linear programming and deep learning for optimizing production and

Copyright: ©2025 Breviary et al.

distribution processes in global supply chains. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5:308–334.

87. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Statistical analysis of big data for improvements in manufacturing processes: a combined linear programming and machine learning approach. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):335–362.
88. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Integrated optimization and predictive analysis model for inventory management and logistics: the intersection between linear programming and machine learning algorithms. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(5):363–389.
89. Breviário AG. Strategic financial planning for revenue optimization in auto parts companies. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5:390–421.
90. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Application of Agile management tools in projects with suppliers. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):422–449.
91. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Educational transformation with advanced TDICs: integration of artificial intelligence and big data for the development of BNCC skills in the initial and final years of elementary education. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5:450–468.
92. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. High skills and giftedness in the era of ICT: the use of artificial intelligence and big data for identifying and enhancement of talents in the inclusive school context. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5:469–489.
93. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Validity of giftedness reports: legal, educational and labor implications for the inclusion of high skills. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):490–516.
94. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Big data and machine learning in mathematics teaching: strategies based on statistical analysis for the development of algebraic and quantitative thinking in basic education. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(6):08–29.
95. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Big data analytics and artificial intelligence in professional and technological education: advanced strategies for developing BNCC competencies in secondary and technical education. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(6):30–48.
96. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Virtual reality as an inclusive tool for the development of students with high skills and giftedness: possibilities and challenges for advanced special education. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(6):49–70.
97. Breviário AG. Proposal for a new taxonomy of special educational needs: framing the double exceptionality of high abilities/giftedness and mental disabilities. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(6):71–96.
98. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Artificial intelligence and big data in science education: computational modeling and data analysis to promote scientific thinking in students. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5:97–117.
99. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Educational personalization in higher education: sophisticated TDICs and advanced statistical analysis for active and inclusive learning. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(6):118–136.
100. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Big data and AI-based strategies for identifying and supporting highly able/gifted students in inclusive schools: critical analysis and intervention proposals. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(6):137–158.
101. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Artificial intelligence and big data in mathematical education: impacts of matific and khan academy applications on the development of logical reasoning and problem-solving skills of the BNCC. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(6):159–181.
102. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Distance learning in the 21st century: application of artificial intelligence and big data analytics for the development of BNCC skills in interactive virtual environments. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(6):182–201.
103. Breviário AG. Digital technologies and inclusion of students with high skills: virtual reality and artificial intelligence as pedagogical resources in special education. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5:202–221.
104. Breviário AG. Religious education in the digital age: interactive methodologies and the use of ICT for the development of socio-emotional skills in basic education. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5:222–242.
105. Breviário AG. Inclusive education and technological advances: the use of big data and AI tools for the analysis of educational practices in students with high skills/giftedness. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5:243–263.
106. Breviário AG. TDICs in teaching Portuguese and foreign languages: an analysis of the development of linguistic and communicative skills of the BNCC with AI and big data. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5:264–284.
107. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB. Neosituational leadership: a theoretical-empirical proposal. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5:285–319.
108. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Democratization of school management and the use of active methodologies in education. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(6):320–346.
109. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. The social function of education: challenges and perspectives in contemporary society. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(6):347–376.
110. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. The teacher's role in transforming educational practice. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(6):375–401.
111. Breviário AG. Approaches and methodologies in literature reviews: an integrative and scope analysis. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5:402–430.
112. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Developing inclusive environments: the Giftedean neoperspectivist paradigm in mitigating micro, meso and macro-aggressions in educational and organizational contexts. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(7):07–34.
113. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. The role of companies in promoting diversity and inclusion of people with disabilities. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(7):35–63.
114. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Development of AI tools for professional training of autistic people. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(7):64–89.
115. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Ethics and AI in the labor inclusion of autistic people: challenges and perspectives. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(7):90–116.
116. Breviário AG. Inclusion of autistic people in the labor market. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5:117–146.
117. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Development of 21st century skills in basic education. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(7):147–175.
118. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Pathways to equity: promoting inclusion across basic education. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(7):176–203.
119. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Education 4.0: exploring the transformative integration of technology in basic education. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(7):204–233.
120. Breviário AG. Regional disparities and public policies in the identification of gifted people. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5:234–265.
121. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Autism and the labor market: a literature review. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(7):266–293.
122. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Atypical family, heterotopia and the labor market: dissidents and values. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(7):294–323.

Citation: Breviary AG, Leite A, Gomes MDAT, et al. Psychosocial care in bipolar disorder and comorbidities: An integrative review. *MOJ Public Health.* 2025;14(2):186–194. DOI: 10.15406/mojph.2025.14.00488

123. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Impacts of social stigmas and structural barriers on the lives of individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and their families: emphasis on their inclusion in the workplace. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(7):324–350.

124. Breviário AG. Digital skills and advanced data analytics: exploring the role of TDICs, AI and big data in vocational and technological education. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5:351–369.

125. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Natural language processing and computational tools in Portuguese language teaching: exploring text mining and sentiment analysis in the development of communicative skills. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(7):413–433.

126. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Geoinformation and AI in teaching history and geography: integration of big data and data visualization for the construction of spatial and temporal competencies. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(7):434–456.

127. Breviário AG. Integration of statistical analysis and artificial intelligence in environment of computing in cloud: application on google collab. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5:414–436.

128. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Enhancement the analysis of data with AI: one exploratory approach using google colab. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):437–457.

129. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Integration of artificial intelligence and inferential analysis node google collab: applications in quantitative research. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(7):458–479.

130. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Analysis inferential no parametric in environments computing in cloud: effectiveness do google colab for researchers. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):480–504.

131. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Potentialities and challenges do google colab to machine learning and big data analytics. *Current Scientific Journal*. 2025;5(5):505–526.

132. Breviário AG, Souza JM, Lucena JB, et al. Modeling financial with intelligence artificial: analysis of platforms, frameworks and applications in mergers valuation. *Current Scientific Journal.* 2025;5(7):527–550.

133. Breviário AG, Mendes WR, Nagaoka MPT, et al. Global financial clusters: strategic value of synergies in mergers between banking giants. *RGSA [ANPAD]*. 2025;19(5):e012174.

134. Breviário AG, Mendes WR, Nagaoka MPT, et al. Computational simulation of hypermarket merger: statistical analysis, AI and Big Data in EV. *Revista De Gestão Social E Ambiental.* 2025;19(5):e012173.

135. Breviário AG. High abilities/giftedness: identification procedures. Ágor@ - *Revista Acadêmica de Formação de Professores*. 2024;7:1–15.

136. Alves GS, Gregório HB, Breviário AG, et al. The use of play as a teaching strategy in educational spaces: a systematic literature review. *Rev Fisio & Terapia*. 2024;28:63.

137. Breviário AG, Milan D, Frimaio FFA, et al. Dual condition of high abilities/giftedness and some mental disorder: a literature review. *Rev Bras Filosofia Hist* - RBFH. 2024;13(3):1–12.

138. Breviário AG, Oliveira IMC. World scientific production on the impacts of compliance due to the home office: a search in Scopus (1987-2023). *Rev Organização Sistêmica*. 2024;12(22):1–16.

139. Breviário AG, Milan D, Soares TS, et al. Types-levels of giftedness: a theoretical proposal. *Observatorio de la Economía Latinoamericana*. 2024;22(6):e5249.

140. Breviário AG, Milan D, Lucena JB, et al. Functions of a good teacher in higher education: a literature review. *Observatorio de la Economía Latinoamericana.* 2024;22:e5502.

141. Breviário AG. Applications of virtual reality in the functional rehabilitation of elderly people: advances and challenges for geriatric physiotherapy. *Fisisenectus*. 2024;12:105–117.

142. Breviário AG. et al. Horizons of giftedness: the bulk framework and the evolution of high abilities. *Aracê - Direitos Humanos em Revista*. 2024;7:2786–2801.

143. Breviário AG, et al. Using advanced digital technologies to monitor the mental health of older adults in real time: a study on AI and mobile applications. *Fisisenectus*. 2024;12:138–151.

144. Breviário AG. Banking synergies: a hypothetical merger of two Brazilian public banks. *REAd. Revista eletrônica de administração [porto alegre]*. 2024i;30(2):1127–1161.

145. Breviário AG. Mergers and acquisitions: A literature review. *Aten@ - Revista Digital de Gestão & Negócios*. 2023a;1(5):1–26.

146. Breviário AG. The use of statistics in Brazilian educational research. Ágor@ - *Revista Acadêmica de Formação de Professores*. 2023b;6(9):1–12.

147. Breviário AG, et al. The micro and macroeconomic dimensions of the incorporation of Itaú-Unibanco shares. *Aten@ - Revista Digital de Gestão & Negócios*. 2022;2:47–66.

148. Breviário AG. Discounted cash flow applied to mergers and acquisitions: a systematic review of national scientific production. *Aten@ - Revista Digital de Gestão & Negócios*. 2022;2(4):67–88.

149. Breviário AG, Pereira BS. Discounted cash flow: valuing a hypothetical privately held supermarket. *Revista organização sistêmica*. 2021;10:40–57.

150. Breviary AG. *The three pillars of scientific research methodology: the state of the art*. Curitiba PR: Editora e Livraria Appris; 2021.