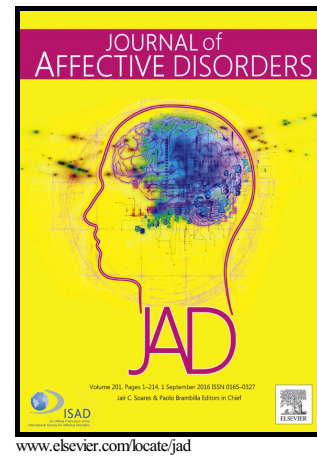


Neurocognitive features in clinical subgroups of  
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PII: S0165-0327(17)32036-0  
DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2017.12.057>  
Reference: JAD9465

To appear in: *Journal of Affective Disorders*

Received date: 30 September 2017  
Revised date: 17 December 2017  
Accepted date: 27 December 2017

Cite this article as: Emre Bora, Neurocognitive features in clinical subgroups of bipolar disorder: a meta-analysis, *Journal of Affective Disorders*, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2017.12.057>

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**Neurocognitive features in clinical subgroups of bipolar disorder: a meta-analysis**Emre Bora<sup>1,21\*</sup><sup>1</sup>Dokuz Eylül University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, Izmir, Turkey<sup>2</sup>Melbourne Neuropsychiatry Centre, Department of Psychiatry, University of Melbourne and Melbourne Health, Carlton South, Victoria 3053, Australia

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**Abstract:****Objective:**

There is a significant cognitive heterogeneity in bipolar disorder (BD). The aim of this systematic review was to examine the potential distinctive neuropsychological features of clinical subgroups of BD. A literature search investigating cognitive differences between potential subtypes of BD was conducted.

**Methods:**

It was possible to conduct a meta-analysis of studies investigating the relationship between cognitive deficits and subgroups of DSM-IV BD (type I (BD-I) and type II (BD-II)), subgroups based on history of psychosis (PBD and NPBD). The cognitive domains investigated in this meta-analysis included verbal memory, visual memory, processing speed, executive functions speed (EF-speed), EF-accuracy, attention, working memory, social cognition. Current meta-analysis included 48 reports and compared cognitive performances of 1211 BD-I and 836 BD-II patients. It also compared cognitive functioning in 1017 PBD and 744 NPBD patients.

**Results:**

Both history of psychosis ( $d=0.19$ ) and BD-I ( $d=0.17$ ) diagnosis were associated with modestly more pronounced global cognitive impairment. In specific domains, BD-I

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