

QEEG Clinical Report

EEGLens



The QEEG report is provided by NPCindex Company, operating under the QEEGhome brand.

Personal Data:

Name:
Gender:
Age:
Handedness:

Clinical Data:

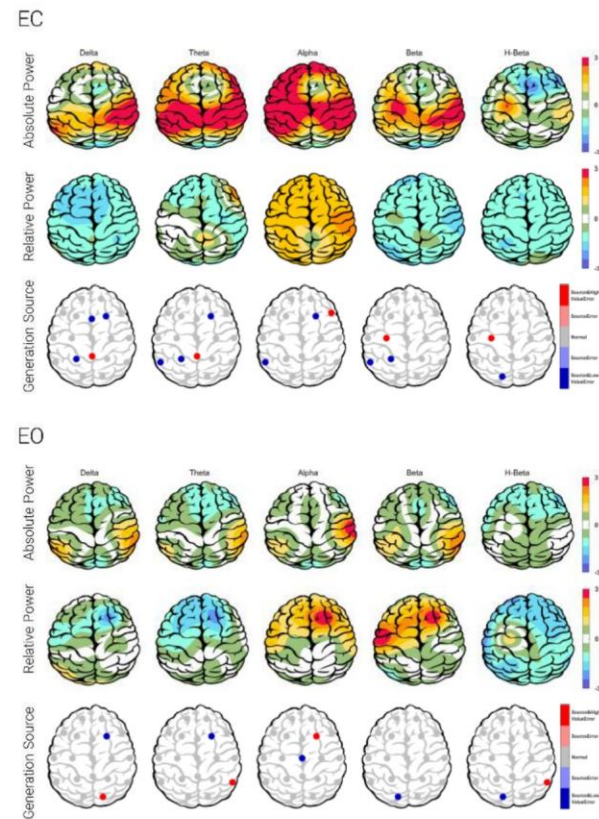
Initial diagnosis:
Medication:
Date of Recording:
Source of Referral:

This case belongs to

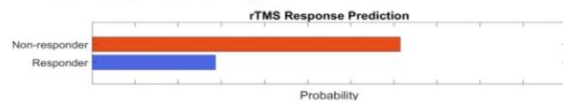
EEG Quality



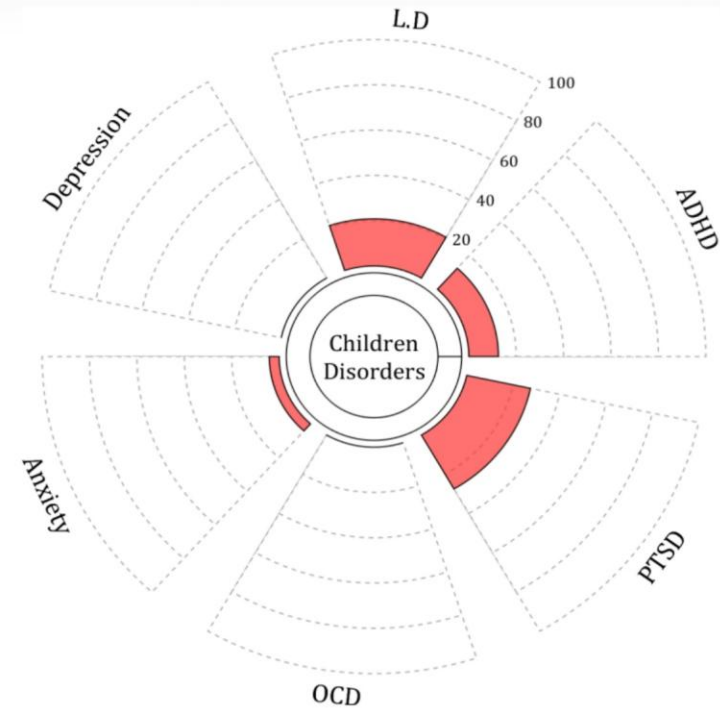
Z-score Information



TMS Responsibility



Pathological Assessment



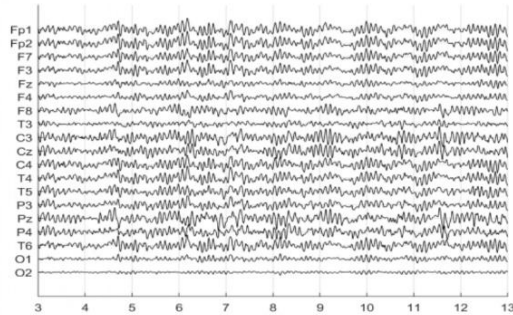
EEG Neuromarker Values

Neuromarker	Region	Value	Assessment
APF - EO	Frontal	11.83	High
AFP - EC	Frontal	10.50	Normal
APF - EO	Occipital	10.50	Normal
AFP - EC	Occipital	09.62	Normal
Arousal Level - EO	-	-	High
Arousal Level - EC	-	-	Low

Denoising Information

Eye Close

Raw EEG



Rejected Channel



Total Recording Time Remaining:

140.98 sec

Number of Eye and Muscle Elements

Eye: 0

Muscle: 0

Low Artifact Percentage



High Artifact Percentage

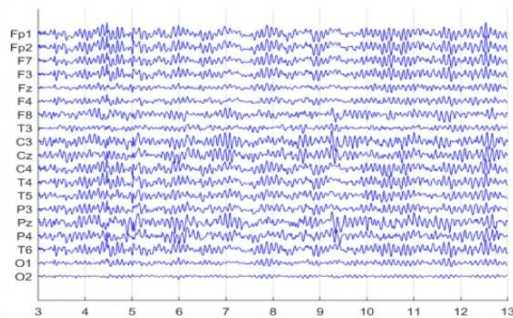


Total Artifact Percentage



EEG Quality: good

Denoised EEG

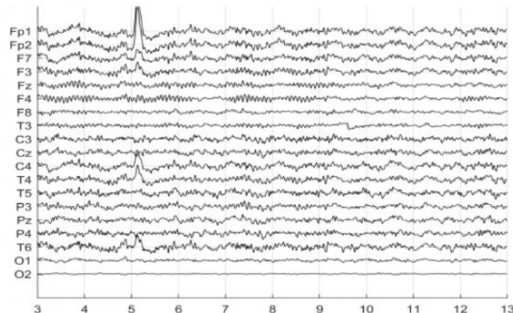


Flat Channel



Eye Open

Raw EEG



Rejected Channel



Total Recording Time Remaining:

137.61 sec

Number of Eye and Muscle Elements

Eye: 1

Muscle: 0

Low Artifact Percentage



High Artifact Percentage

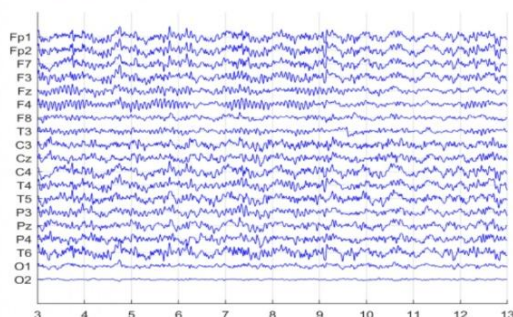


Total Artifact Percentage



EEG Quality: good

Denoised EEG

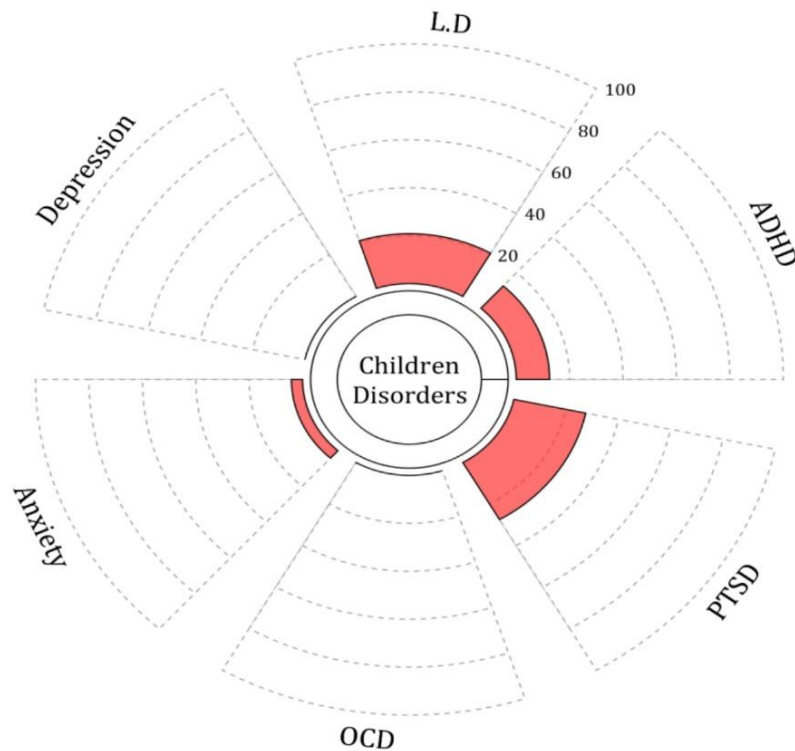


Flat Channel



Pathological Assessment

Main Diagnosis: Children Disorder



ADHD Subtypes

1. May be anxious, inattentive, may be highly intelligent, need sufficient sleep, and should avoid high carbohydrate intake. Consider clonidine.

Description

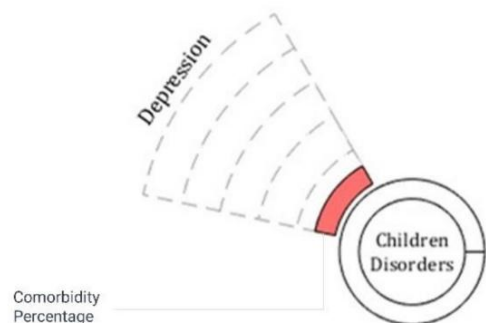
According to the guidelines, psychiatric disorders in children (under 17 years) include *ADHD*, *learning disorder (LD)*, *PTSD*, *OCD*, *depression*, and *anxiety*.

In the above graph, the red area shows the percentage of each disorder from your patient's EEG markers. Observe that each disorder marker is not unique and can be shared with others.

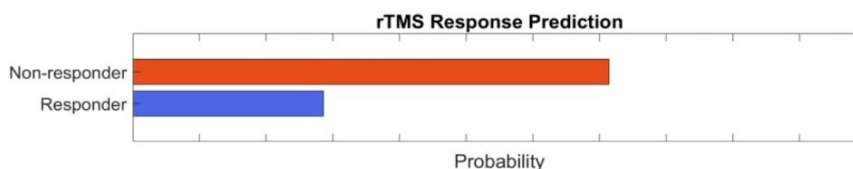
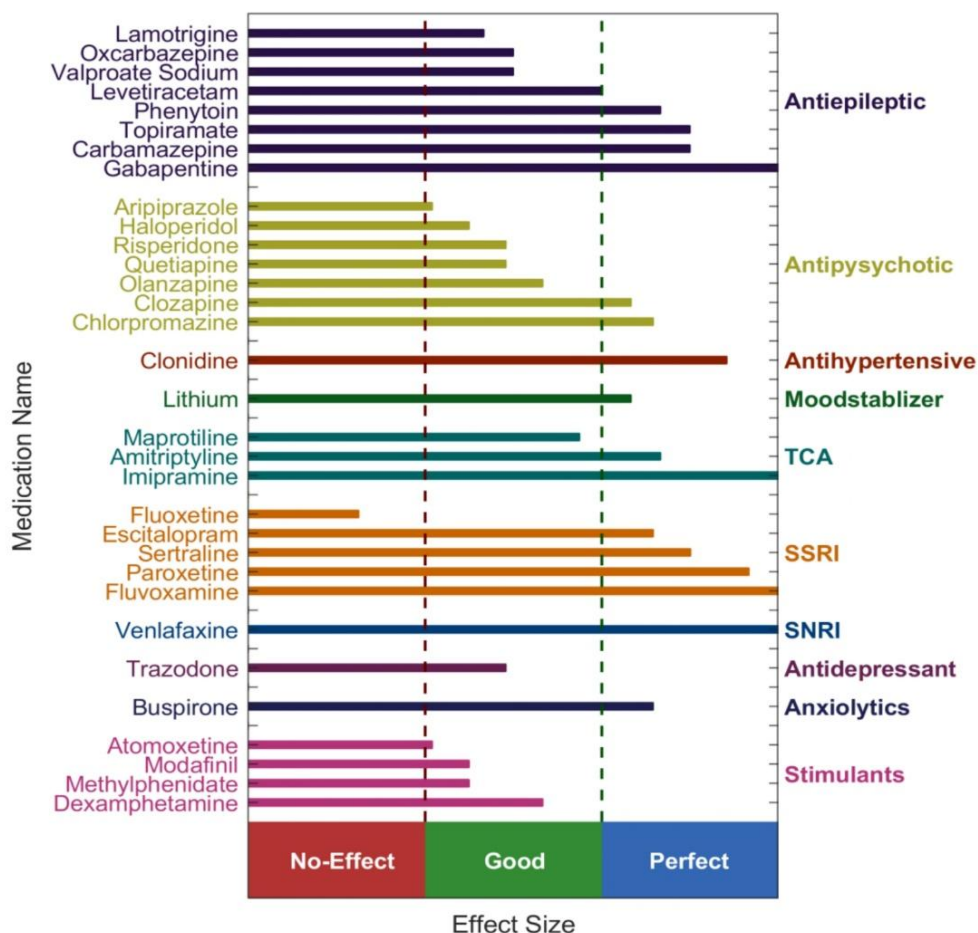
References:

Sadock, B. J., Sadock, V. A., & Ruiz, P. (Eds.). (2025). Kaplan and Sadock's comprehensive textbook of psychiatry (11th ed., Vols. 1-2). Wolters Kluwer
 Sadock, B. J., Sadock, V. A., & Ruiz, P. (2022). Kaplan and Sadock's synopsis of psychiatry: Behavioral sciences/clinical psychiatry (12th ed.). Wolters Kluwer

User Manual



QEEG Based Predicting Medication Response



Explanation

These two tables can be considered the most important finding that can be extracted from QEEG. To prepare this list, the NPCIndex Article Review Team has studied, categorized, and extracted algorithms from many authoritative published articles on predict medication response and Pharmacoe EEG studies. These articles are published between 1970 and 2021. The findings extracted from this set include 85 different factors in the raw band domains, spectrum, power, coherence, and loreta that have not been segregated to avoid complexity, and their results are shown in these diagrams. One can review details in NPCIndex.com .

Medication Recommendation

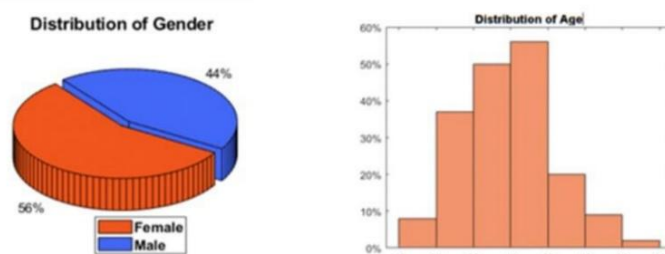
These two charts, calculate response probability to various medications, according only to QEEG indicators. Blue charts favor drug response and red charts favor drug resistance. The longer the bar, the more evidence there is in the articles. Only drugs listed in the articles are listed. These tables present the indicators reviewed in the QEEG studies and are not a substitute for physician selection.

rTMS Response Prediction

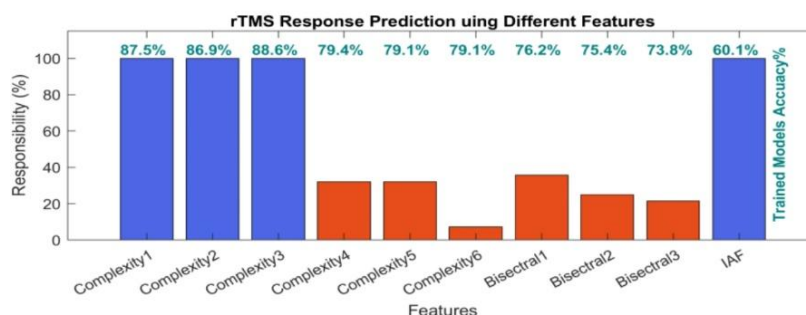
Network Performance

Accuracy: 92.10%
Sensitivity: 89.13%
Specificity: 97.47%

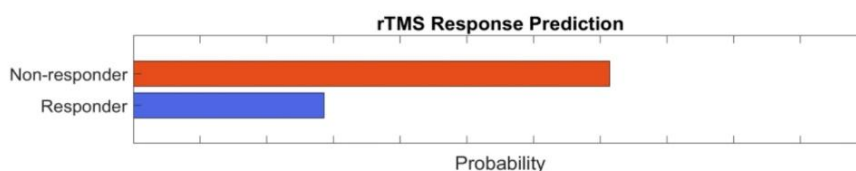
Participants Information



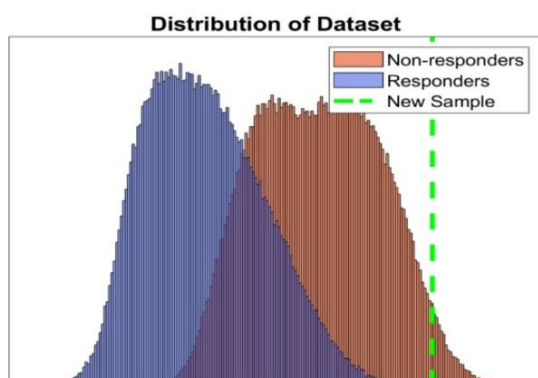
Features Information



Responsibility



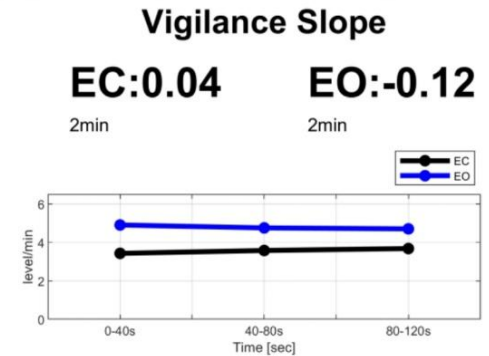
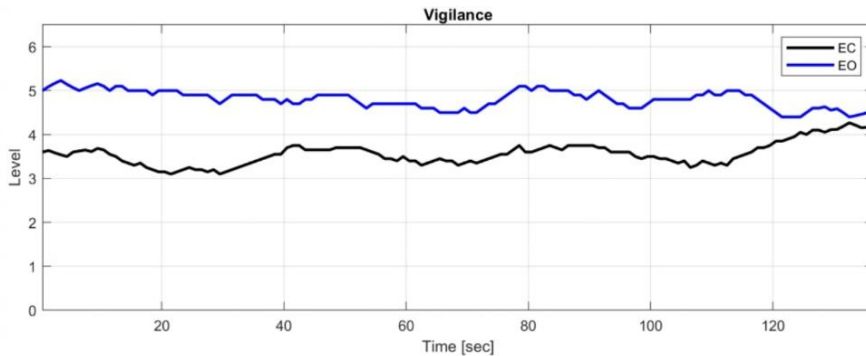
Data Distribution



About Predicting rTMS Response

This index was obtained based on machine learning approaches and by examining the QEEG biomarkers of more than 470 cases treated with rTMS. The cases were diagnosed with depression (with and without comorbidity) and all were medication free. By examining more than 40 biomarkers capable of predicting response to rTMS treatment in previous studies and with data analysis, finally 10 biomarkers including bispectral and nonlinear features entered the machine learning process. The final chart can distinguish between rTMS responsive and resistant cases with 92.1% accuracy. This difference rate is much higher than the average response to treatment of 44%, in the selection of patients with clinical criteria, and is an important finding in the direction of personalized treatment for rTMS.

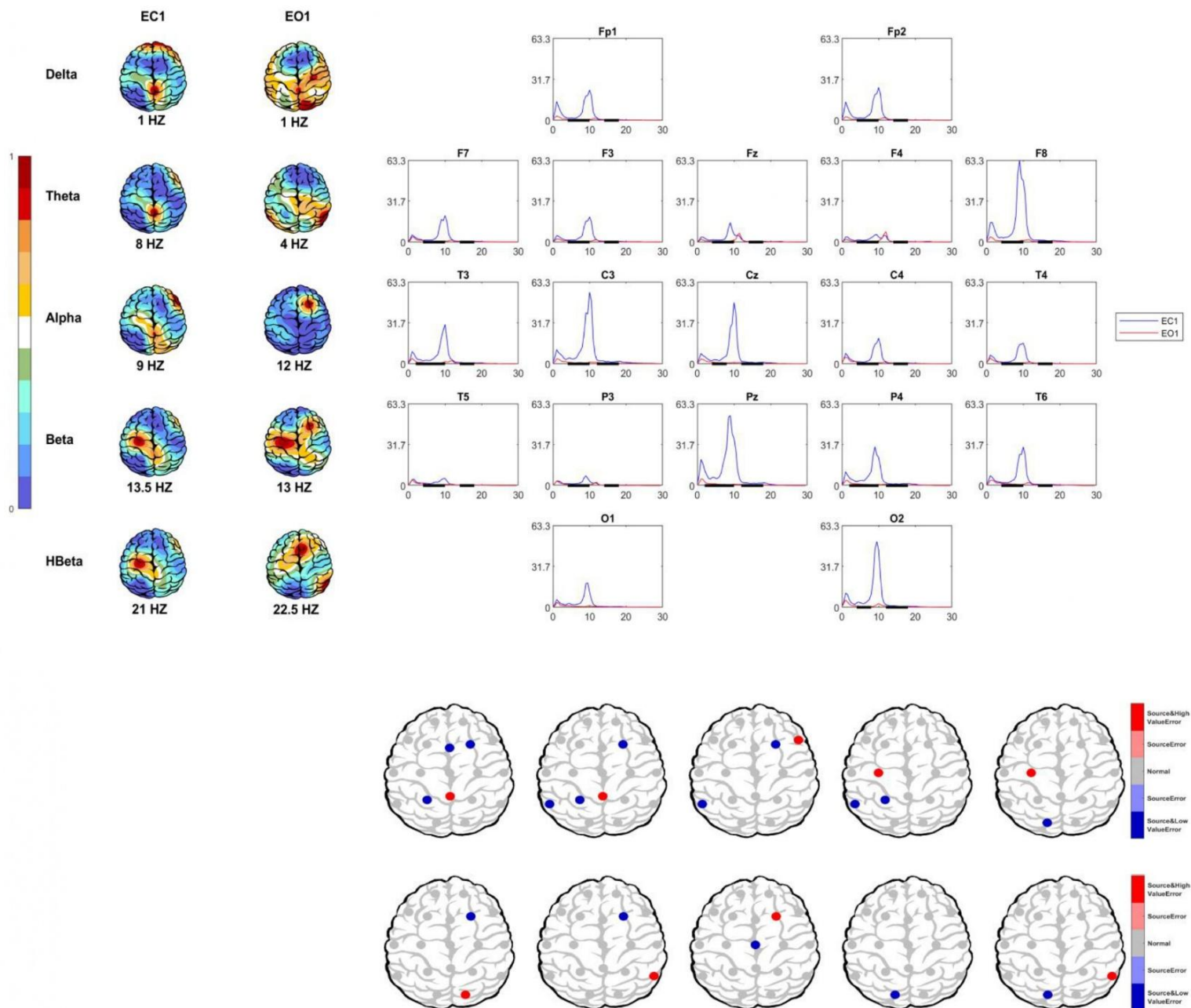
Vigilance



EEG Neuromarker Values

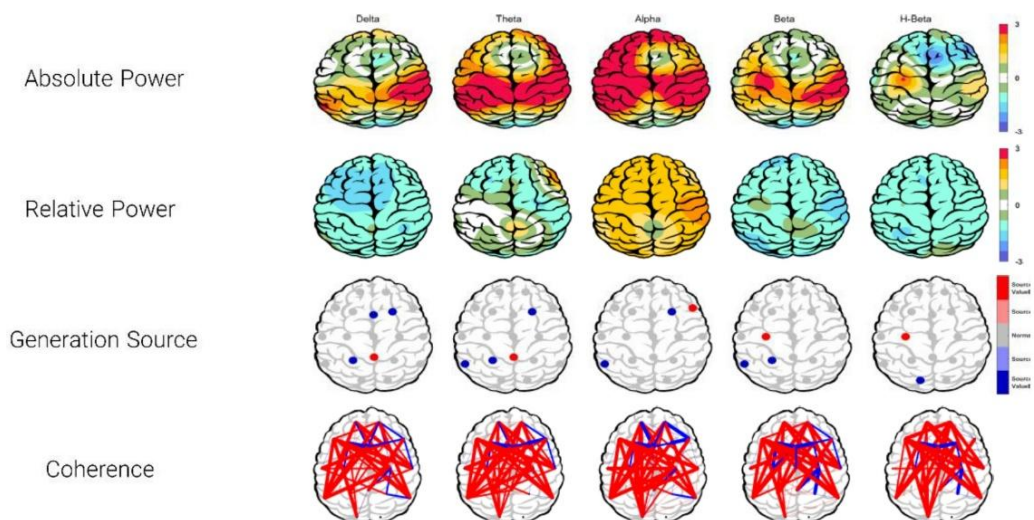
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APF - EO	Frontal	11.83	High
AFP - EC	Frontal	10.50	Normal
APF - EO	Occipital	10.50	Normal
AFP - EC	Occipital	09.62	Normal
Alpha Asymmetry - EO	Frontal	-0.54	Anhedonia
Alpha Asymmetry - EC	Frontal	00.37	Anxiety
Alpha Asymmetry - EO	Occipital	-0.32	Anhedonia
Alpha Asymmetry - EC	Occipital	-0.52	Anhedonia
Beta Asymmetry - EO	Frontal	-0.45	Anxiety
Beta Asymmetry - EC	Frontal	-0.05	Anxiety
Alpha Blocking	-	-	Not Observed
Arousal Level - EO	-	-	High
Arousal Level - EC	-	-	Low
Vigilance Level - EO	-	04.00	Normal
Vigilance Level - EC	-	04.00	Normal
Vigilance Mean - EO	-	04.82	Normal
Vigilance Mean - EC	-	03.57	Normal
Vigilance Regulation - EO	-	-0.12	Normal
Vigilance Regulation - EC	-	00.04	Normal
Vigilance 0 Stage (%) - EO	-	40.88	Normal
Vigilance 0 Stage (%) - EC	-	00.00	Normal
Vigilance A1 Stage (%) - EO	-	00.00	-
Vigilance A1 Stage (%) - EC	-	16.06	-

EEG Spectra

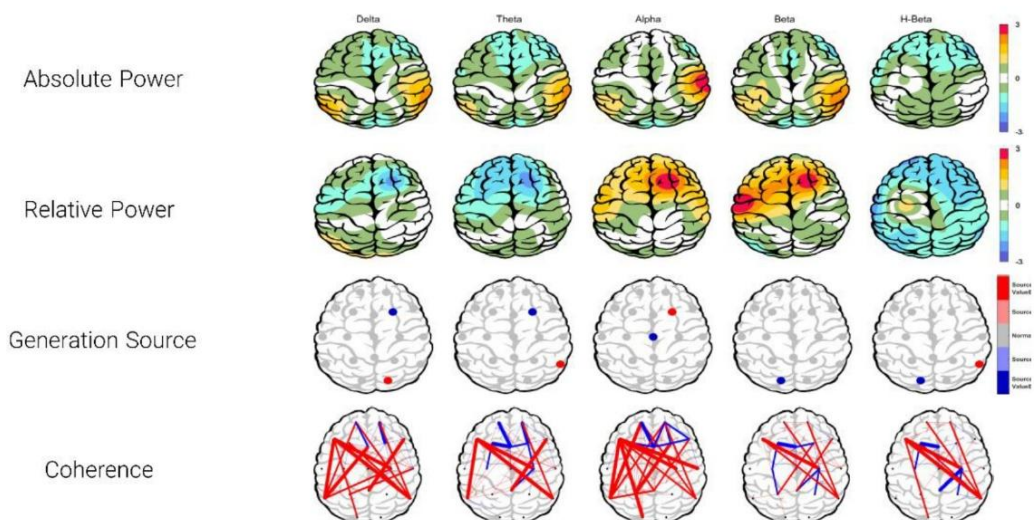


Z Score Summary Information

■ Eye Close

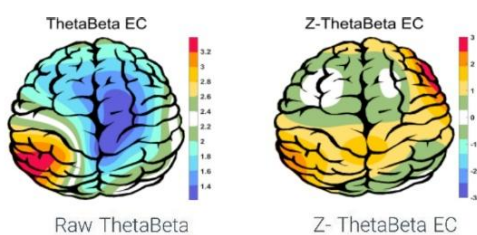


■ Eye Open

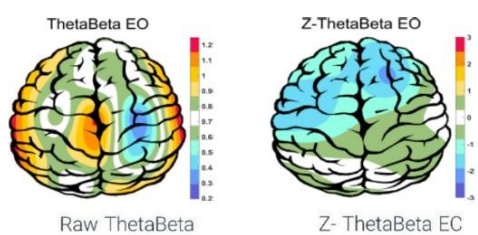


Theta/Beta Ratio

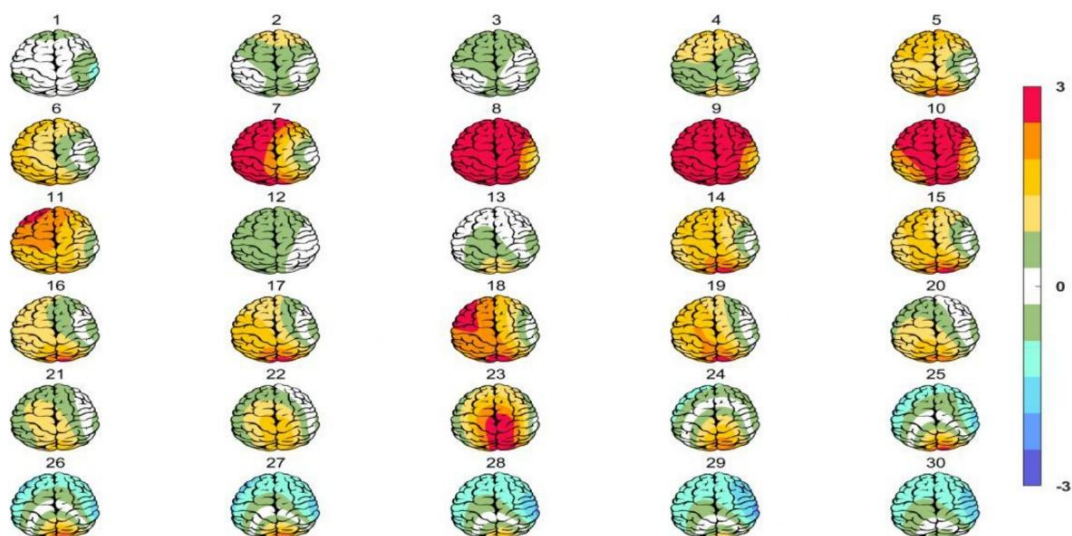
■ Eye Close



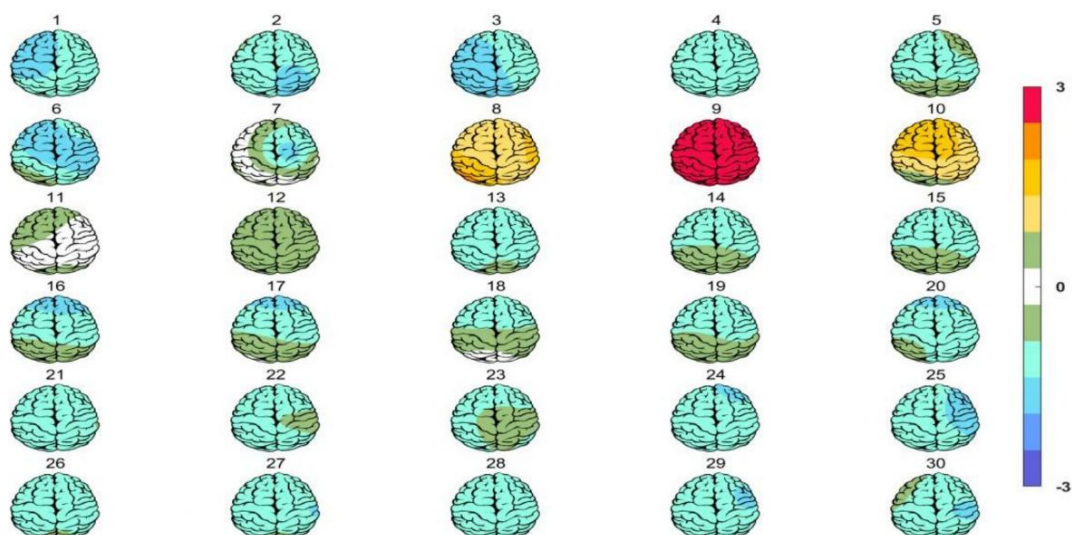
■ Eye Open



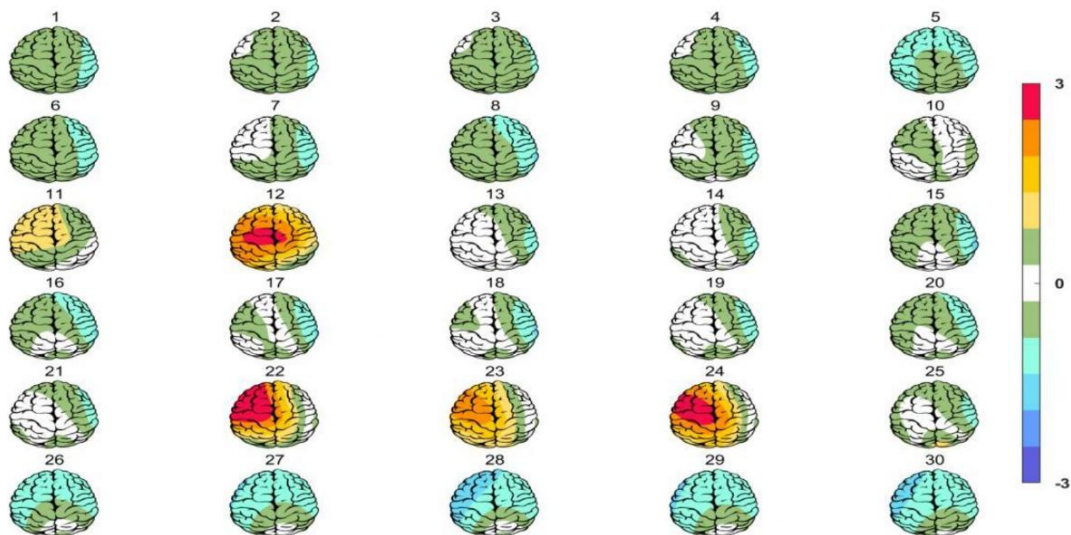
Absolute Power-Eye Close



Relative Power-Eye Close



Absolute Power-Eye Open



Relative Power-Eye Open

