QEEG Clinical Report

BrainLens V0.4

Report Description

Personal & Clinical Data

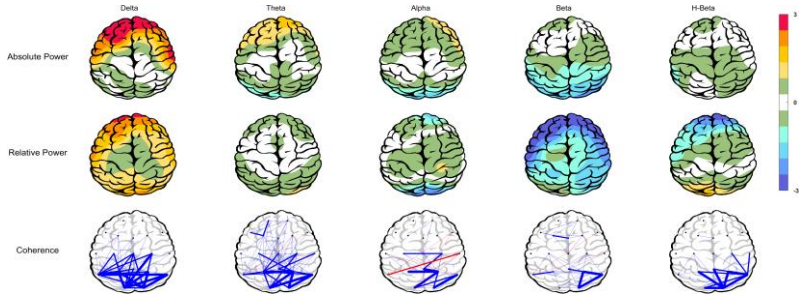
Name	Reza Behghati	Date of Recording	01-Mar-2025
Date of Birth - Age	13-Jul-1964 - 60.63	Gender	Male
Handedness(R/L)	Right	Source of Referral	Dr Atena Fallah
Initial Diagnosis	Psychosomatic-TIC		
Current Medication	Citalopram-Haloperidol		

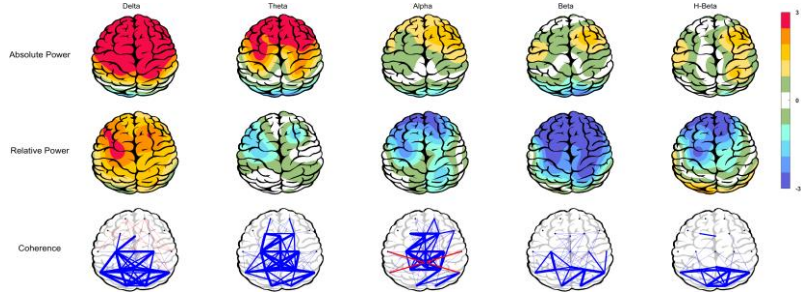
Dr Atena Fallah

Summary Report

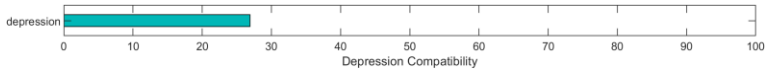
EEG Quality

Z-score Information

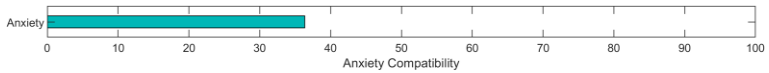




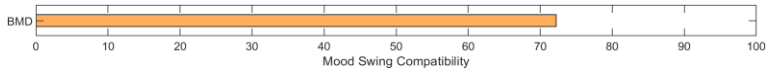
Compatibility with Depression



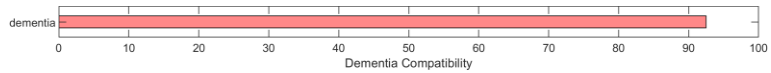
Compatibility with Anxiety



Compatibility with Mood Swing

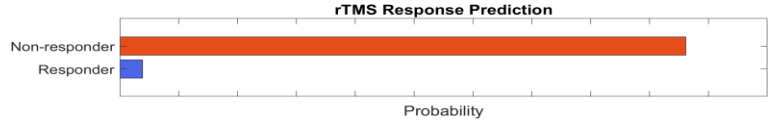


Compatibility with Dementia



Arousal Level

TMS Responsibility



Cognitive Performance

APF

Posterior APF-EC= 09.00 **Posterior APF-EO= 09.62**

To investigate QEEG-based predicting medication response, please refer to the Report.

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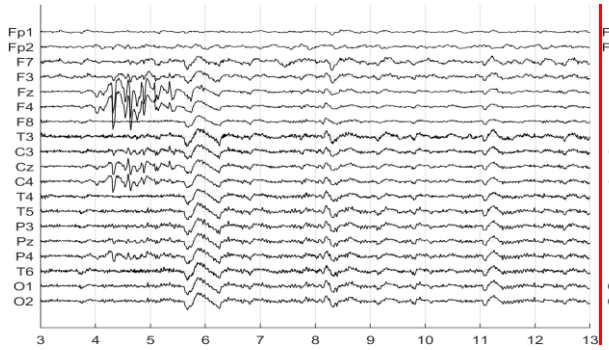
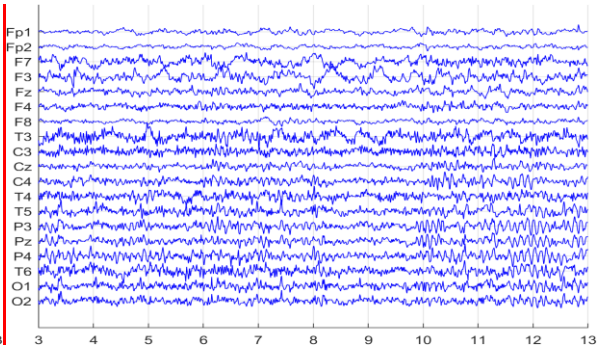
Denoising Information (EC)

Raw EEG



Denoised EEG



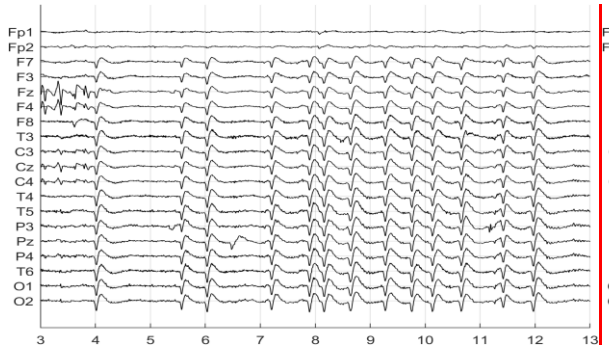
Flat Channels

Rejected Channels

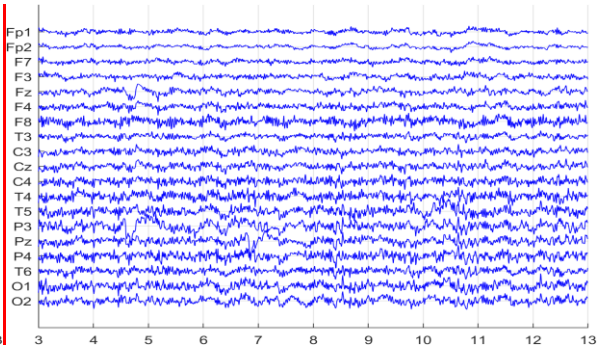
Number of Eye and Muscle Elements				Low Artifact Percentage	
Eye	3	Muscle	0		
Total Artifact Percentage				High Artifact Percentage	
EEG Quality	good			Total Recording Time Remaining	393.72 sec

Denoising Information (EO)

Raw EEG



Denoised EEG



Flat Channels

Rejected Channels

Number of Eye and Muscle Elements				Low Artifact Percentage	
Eye	2	Muscle	1		
Total Artifact Percentage				High Artifact Percentage	
EEG Quality	bad			Total Recording Time Remaining	183.14 sec

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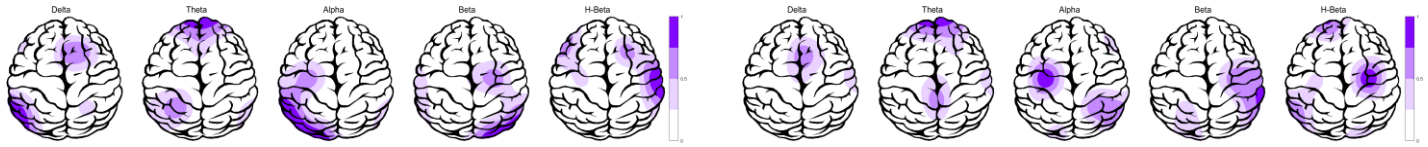
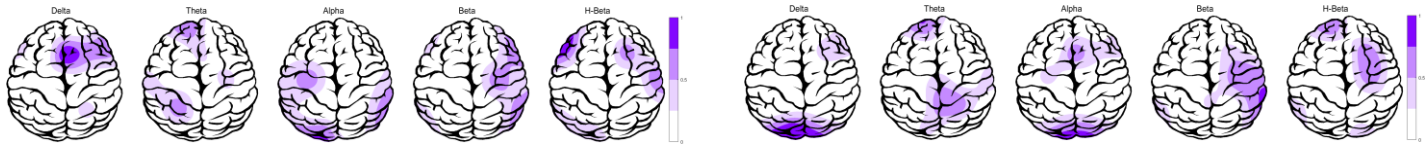
Pathological assessment for mood disorders and adult ADHD

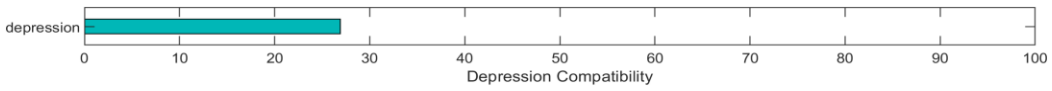
Compare to Mood Disorders Database

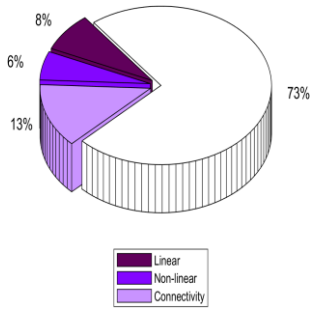


Compare to Adult ADHD Database

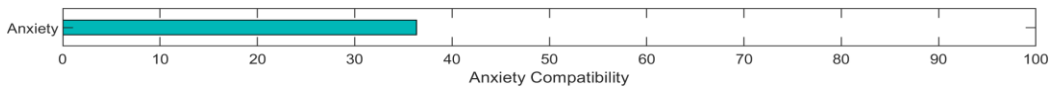


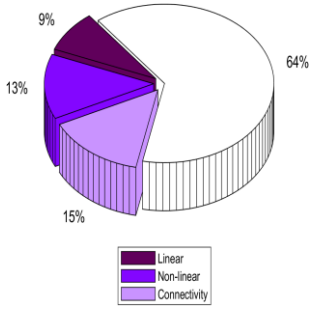
EEG Compatibility with Depression Diagnosis



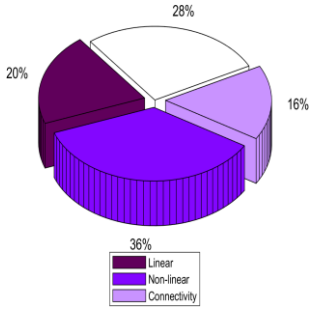


EEG Compatibility with Anxiety Diagnosis



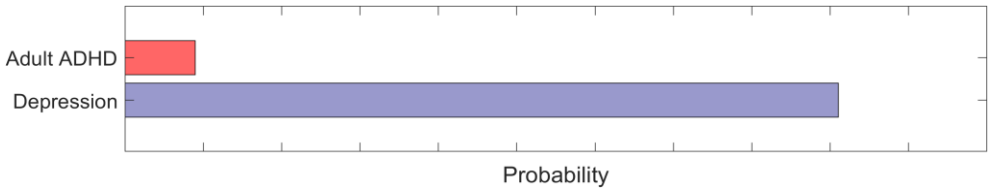


EEG Compatibility with Mood Swing Diagnosis *



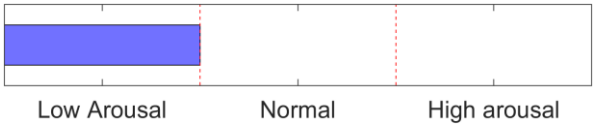
* This index can only be investigated if there are symptoms of mood swings (R/O BMD or R/O mood swings).

Depression and Adult ADHD Diagnosis Probabiliy



Cognitive Functions Asessment

Arousal Level Detection



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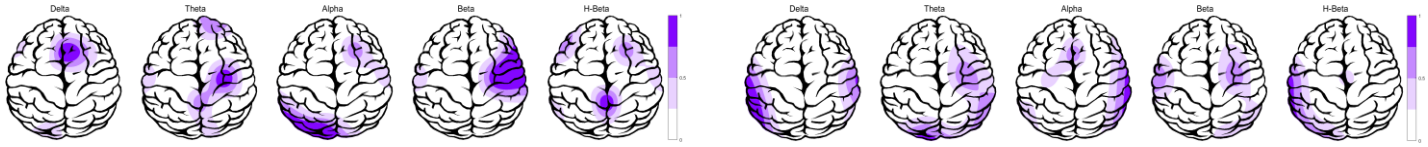
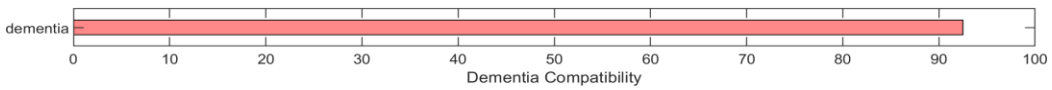
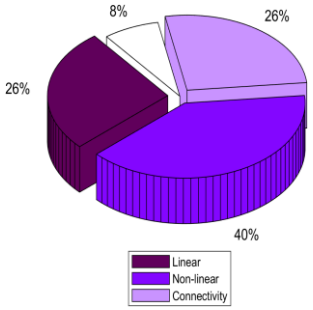
Pathological Assessment for Dementia

Compare to Dementia Database

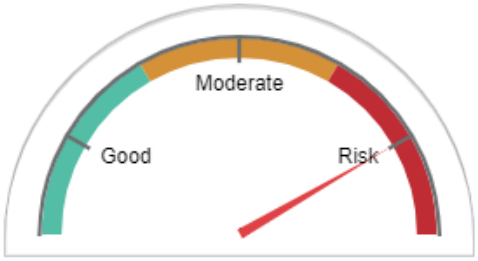


EEG Compatibility with Dementia Diagnosis

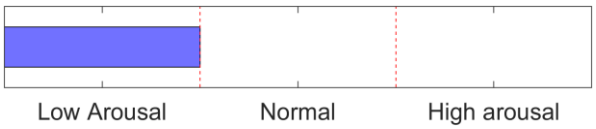




Cognitive Functions Assessment



Arousal Level Detection



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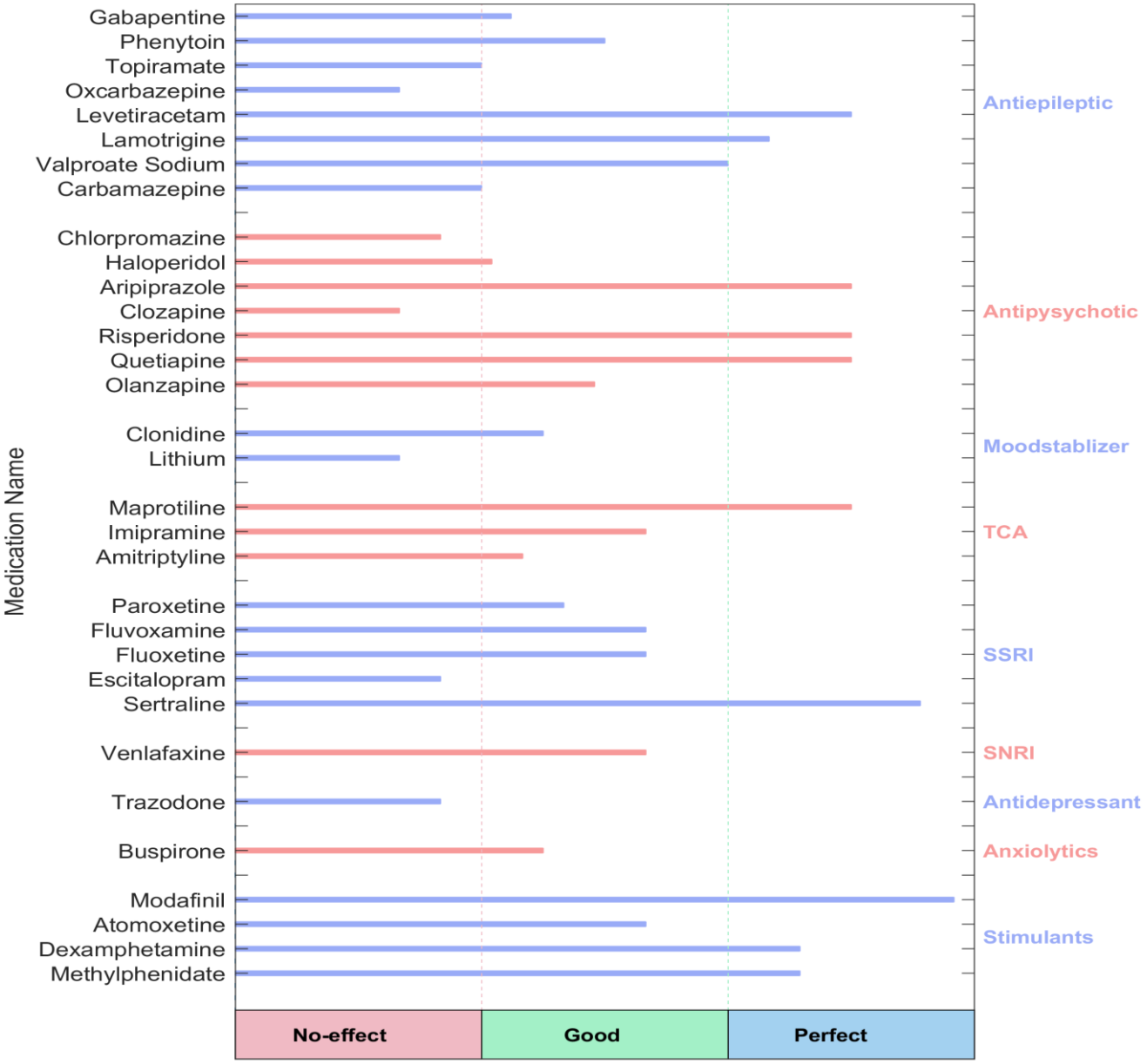
QEEG based predicting medication response



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 Pharmaco 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.

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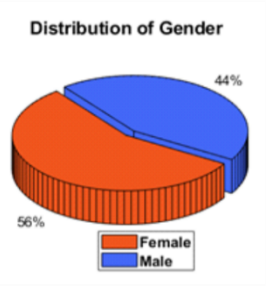
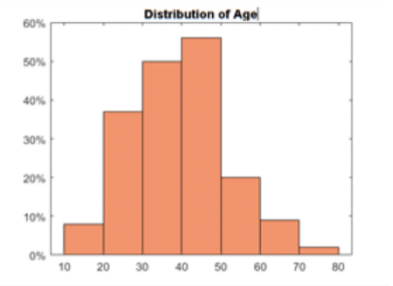
rTMS Response Prediction

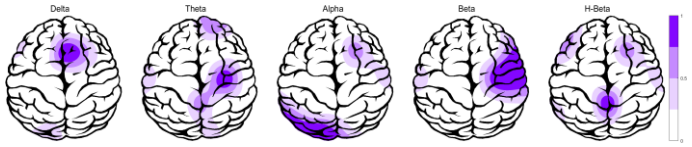
Network Performance

Accuracy: 92.1%
Sensitivity: 89.13%
Specificity: 97.47%

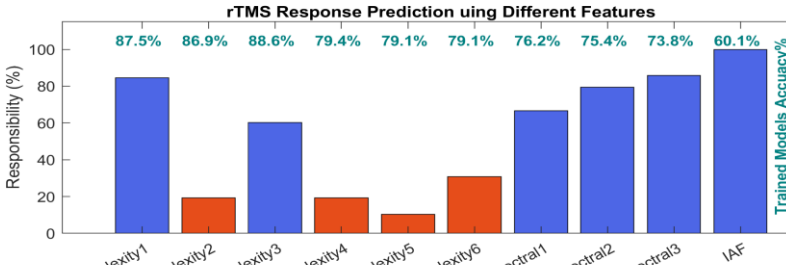
Participants Information



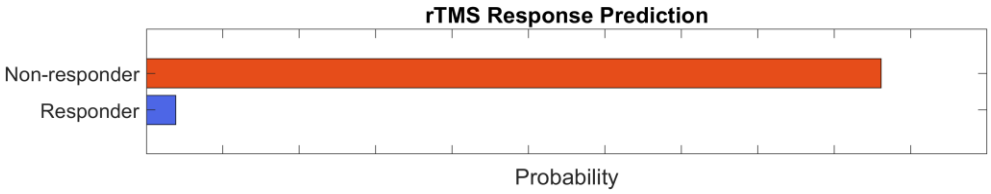




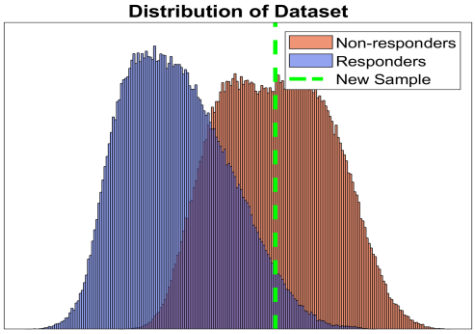
Features Information



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.

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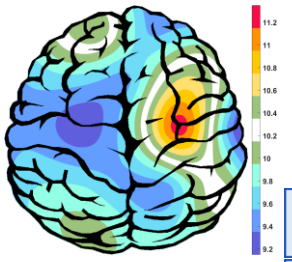
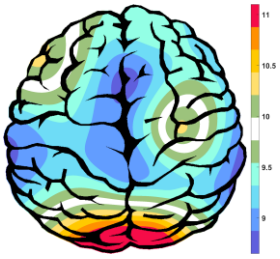
APF(EO)



Frontal APF= 10.25

Posterior APF= 09.62

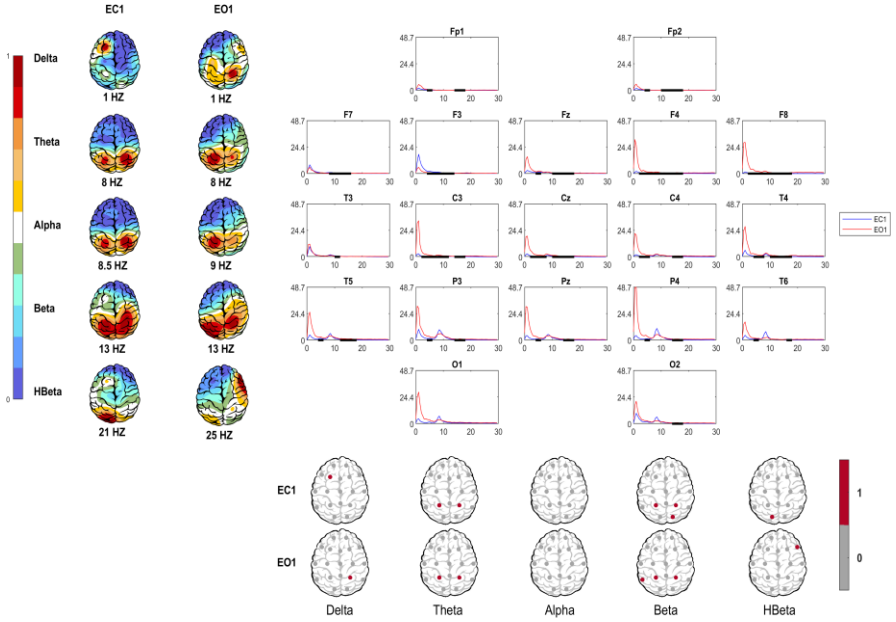
APF(EC)



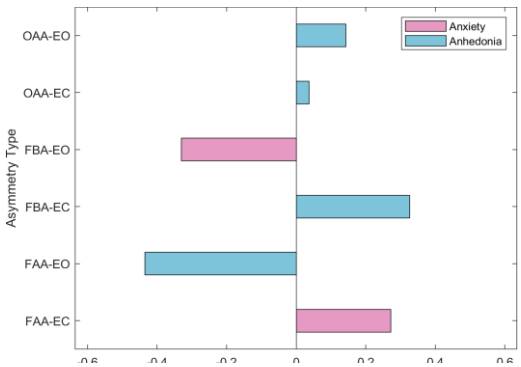
Frontal APF= 09.58

Posterior APF= 09.00

EEG Spectra



Alpha Asymmetry(AA)



Alpha Blocking

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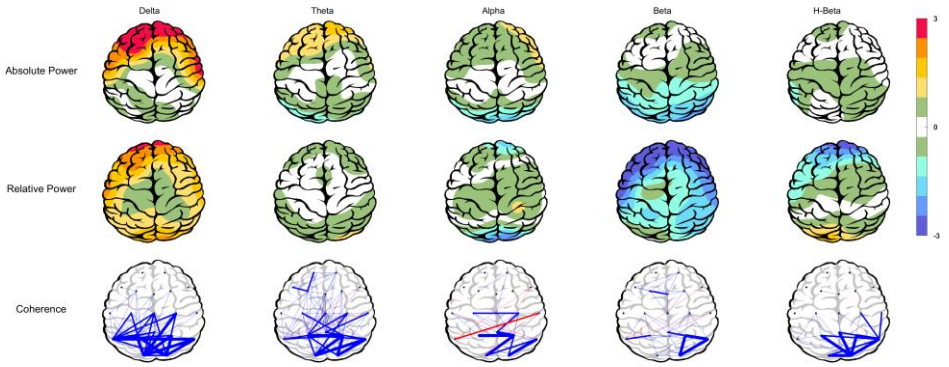
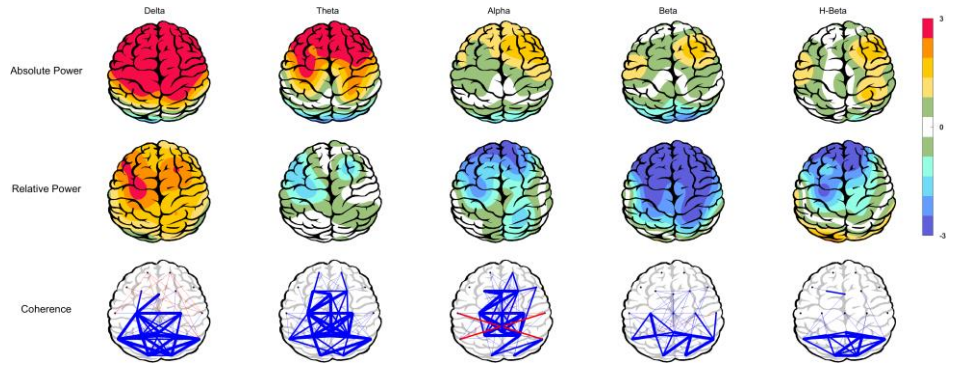
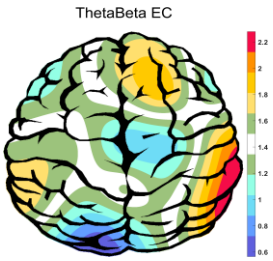
Z Score Summary Information (EC)

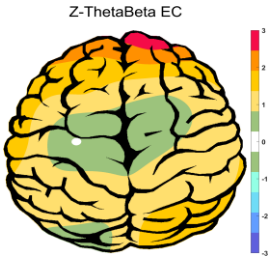


Z Score Summary Information (EO)

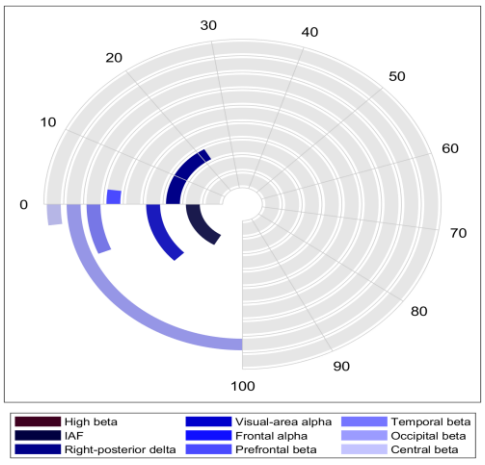


E.C.T/B Ratio (Raw- Z Score)

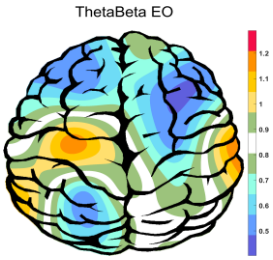


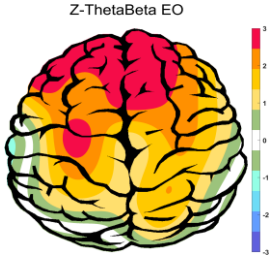


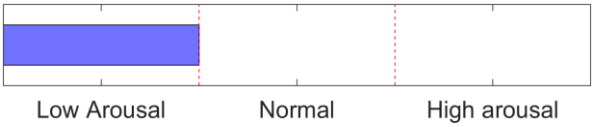
Arousal Level



E.O.T/B Ratio (Raw- Z Score)







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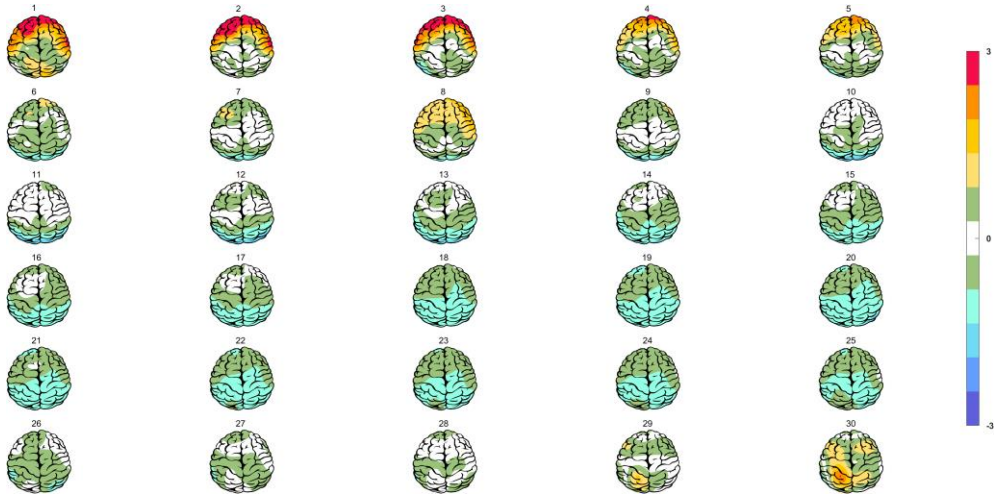
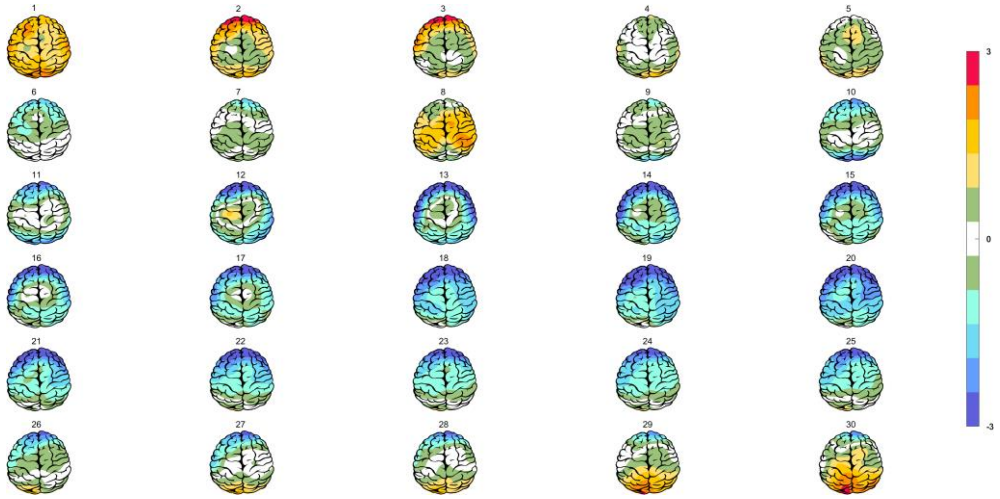
Absolute Power-Eye Closed (EC)



Relative Power-Eye Closed (EC)



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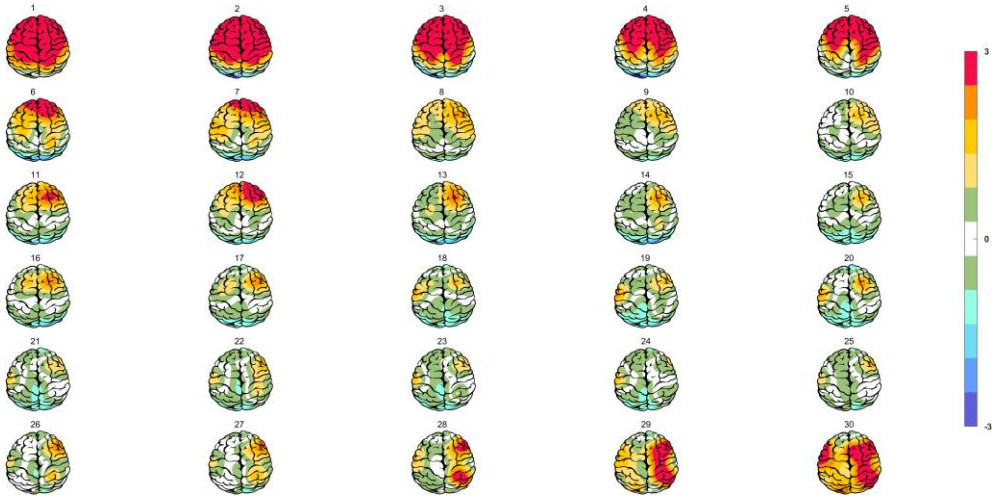
Absolute Power-Eye Open (EO)



Relative Power-Eye Open (EO)