



QEEG Clinical Report

BrainLens V0.4

Report Description



Personal & Clinical Data

Name	Ranjbar Seteyesh	Date of Recording	2025-04-16
Date of Birth - Age	2010-03-24 - 15.06	Gender	Female
Handedness(R/L)	Right	Source of Referral	Ms Hajjehforoush
Initial Diagnosis	ADD-GAD		
Current Medication	-		

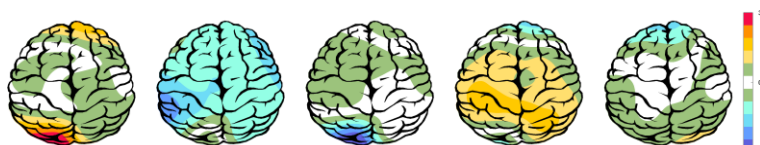
Ms Hajjehforoush

Summary Report

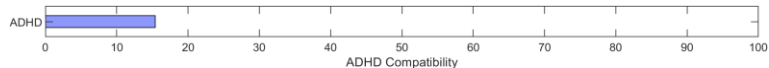
EEG Quality



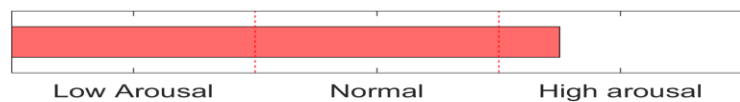
Z-score Information



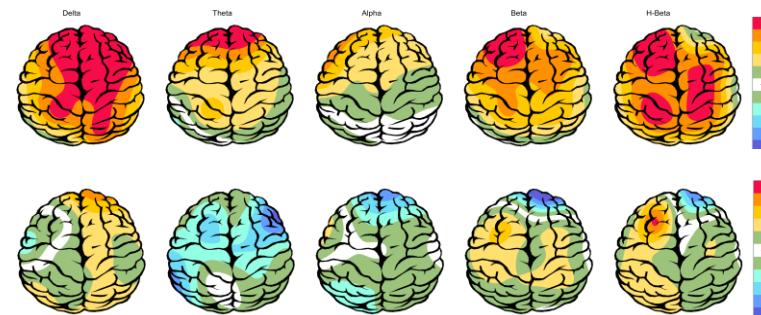
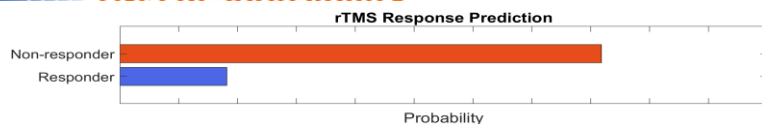
Compatibility with ADHD



Arousal Level



TMS Responsihilitv



Absolute Power
Relative Power

APF

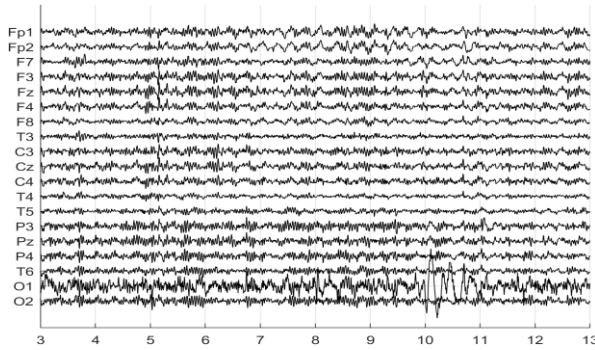
Posterior APF-EC= 11.50

Posterior APF-EO= 11.75

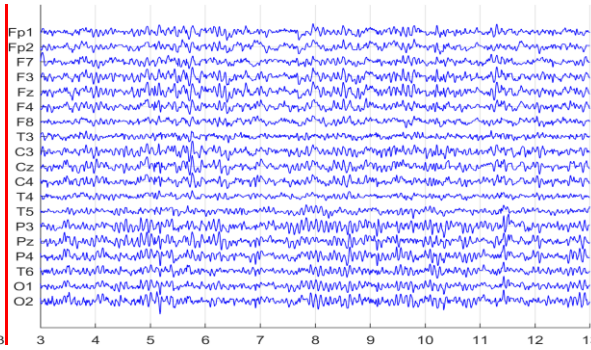
To investigate QEEG-based predicting medication response, please refer to the Report.

Denoising Information (EC)

Raw EEG



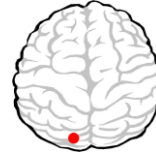
Denoised EEG



Flat Channels



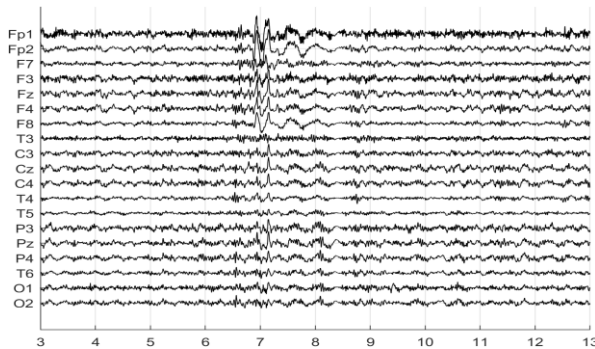
Rejected Channels



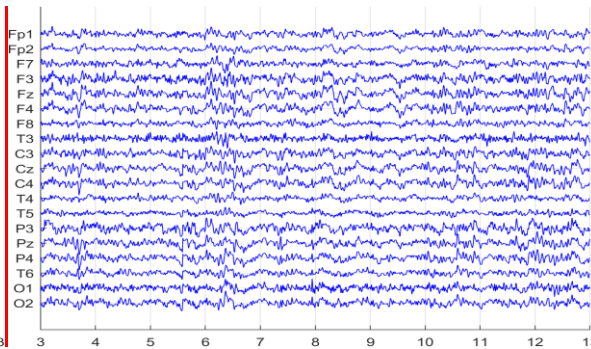
Number of Eye and Muscle Elements				Low Artifact Percentage	
Eye	1	Muscle	0		
Total Artifact Percentage				High Artifact Percentage	
EEG Quality		bad		Total Recording Time Remaining	
				57.19 sec	

Denoising Information (EO)

Raw EEG



Denoised EEG



Flat Channels



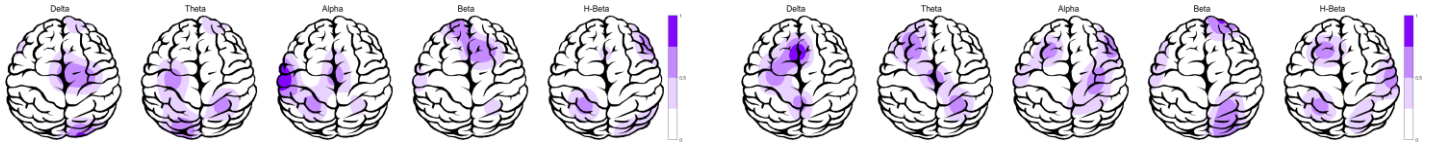
Rejected Channels



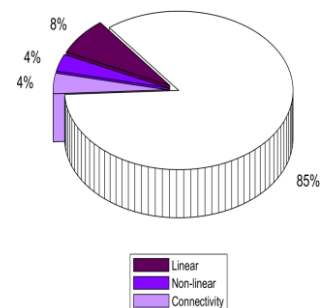
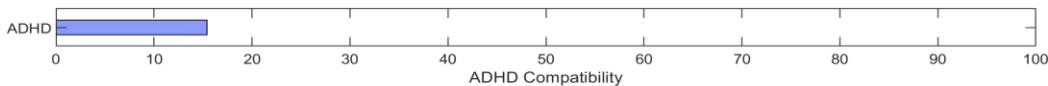
Number of Eye and Muscle Elements				Low Artifact Percentage	
Eye	1	Muscle	1		
Total Artifact Percentage				High Artifact Percentage	
EEG Quality		bad		Total Recording Time Remaining	
				58.09 sec	

Pathological assessment for ADHD

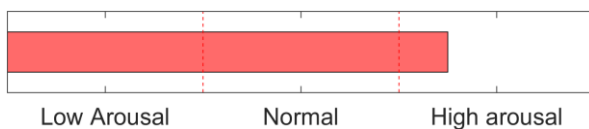
Compare to ADHD Database



EEG Compatibility with ADHD Diagnosis



Arousal Level Detection

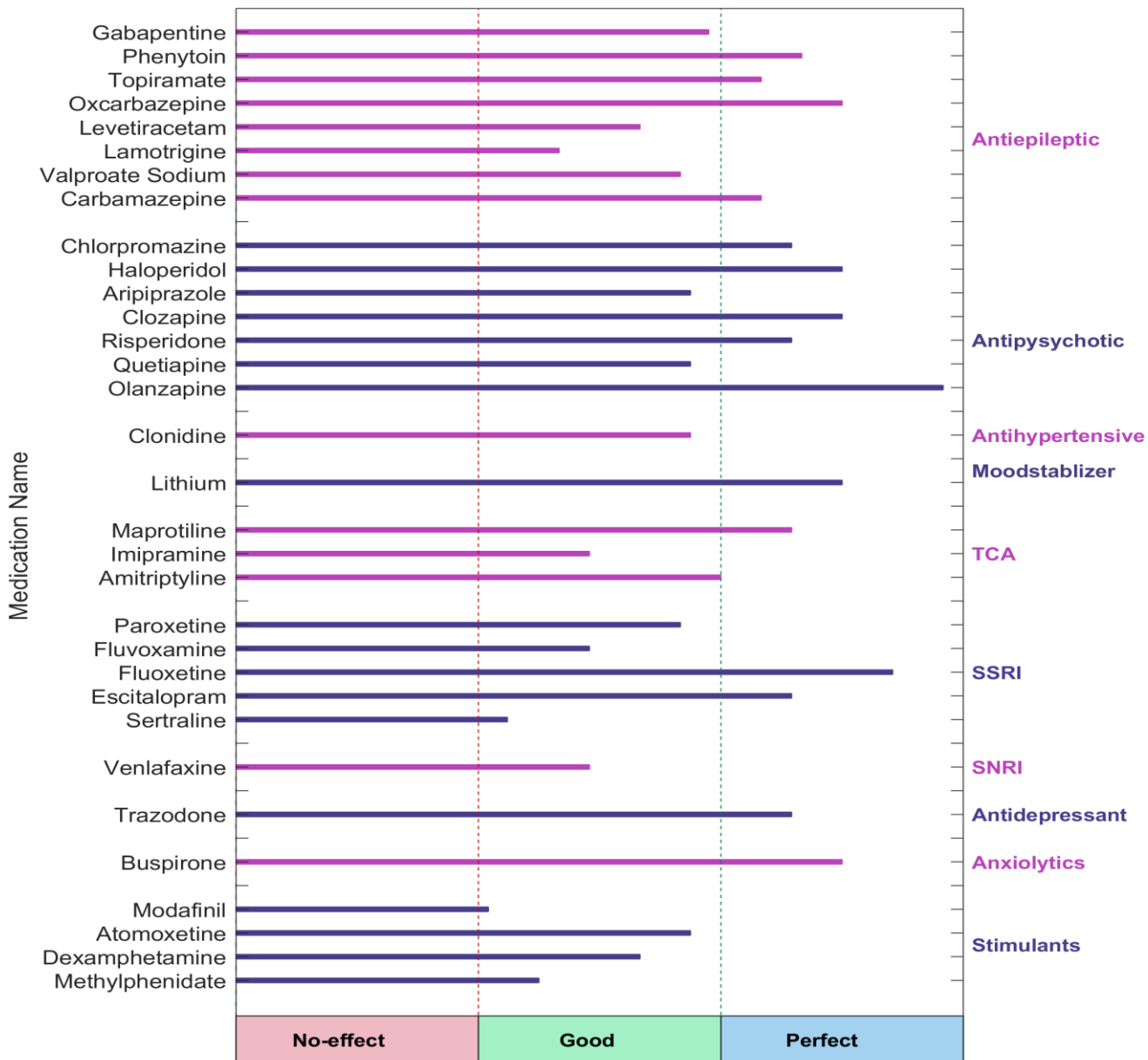


ADHD Clustering *

1. Prone to moody behavior and temper tantrums. May be anxious, may be highly intelligent, need sufficient sleep, and should avoid high carbohydrate intake. Avoid stimulants, benzodiazepines, SSRI and SNRI. Consider clonidine.
2. Same inattentive and hyperactive prevalence, may be anxious, may be highly intelligent, need sufficient sleep, and should avoid high carbohydrate intake. Consider clonidine

* If there is Paroxymal epileptic discharge in EEG data, this case needs sufficient sleep and should avoid high carbohydrate intake.
You can consider anticonvulant medications.

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

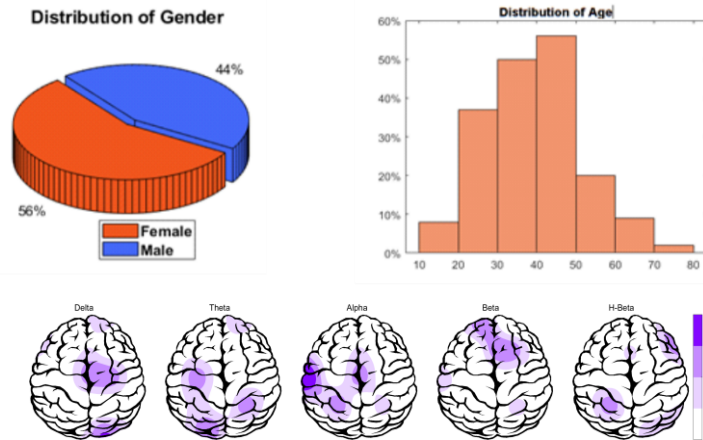
These two charts, calculate response probability to various medications, according only to QEEG indicators. Blue charts favor drug response and red charts favor drug resistance. The longer the bar, the more evidence there is in the articles. Only drugs listed in the articles are listed. These tables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

rTMS Response Prediction

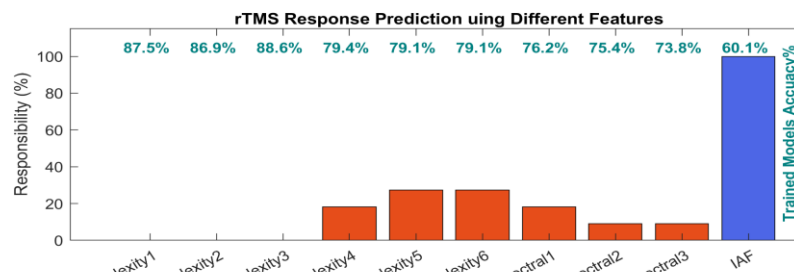
Network Performance

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

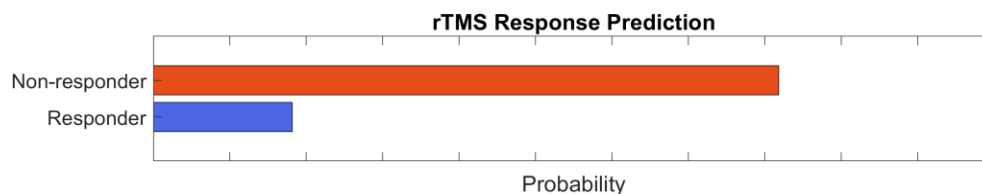
Participants Information



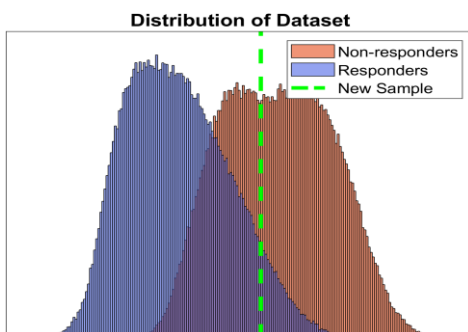
Features Information



Responsibility



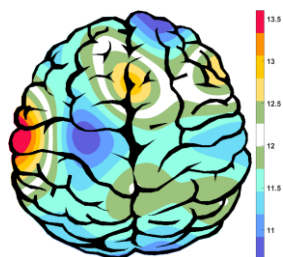
Data Distribution



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.

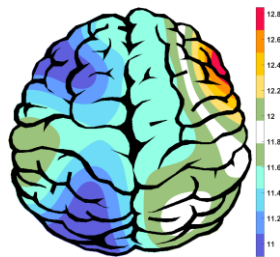
APF(EO)



Frontal APF= 11.42

Posterior APF= 11.75

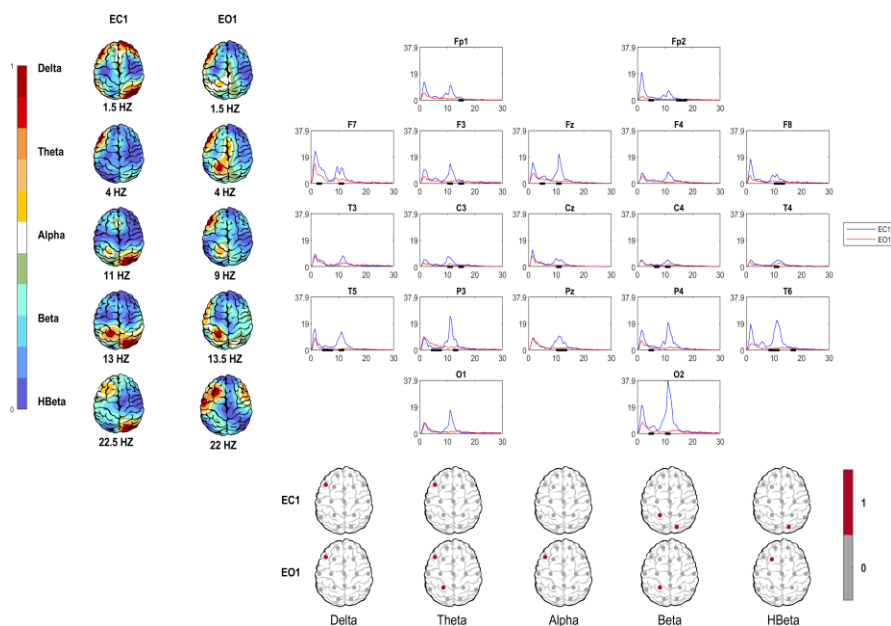
APF(EC)



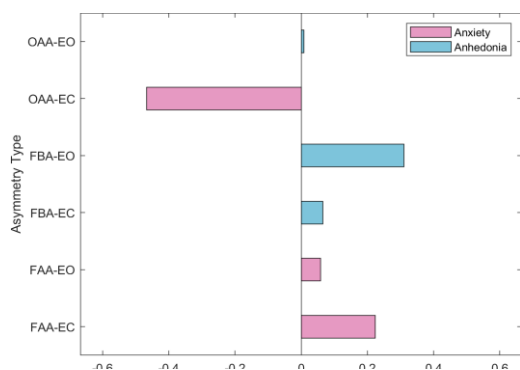
Frontal APF= 11.50

Posterior APF= 11.50

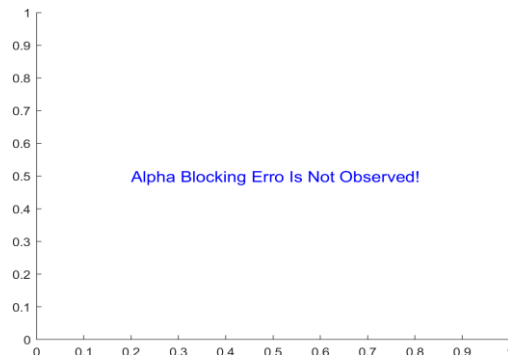
EEG Spectra



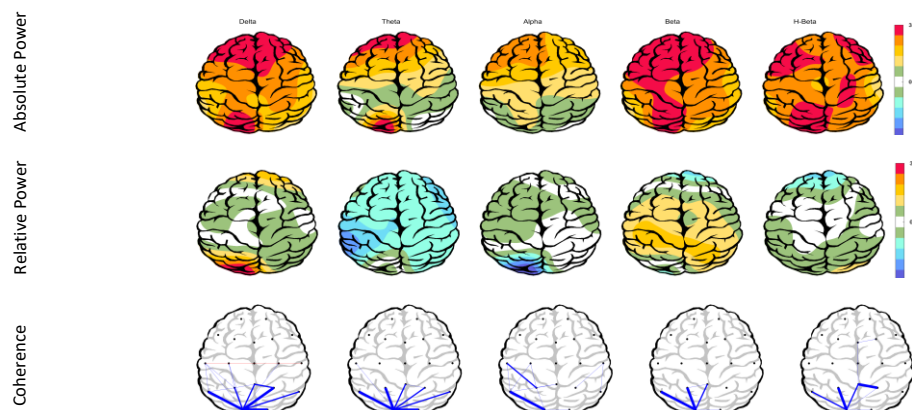
Alpha Asymmetry(AA)



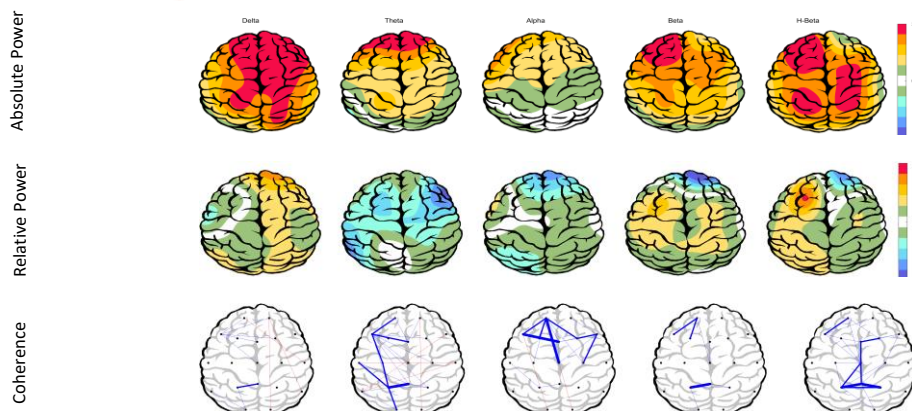
Alpha Blocking



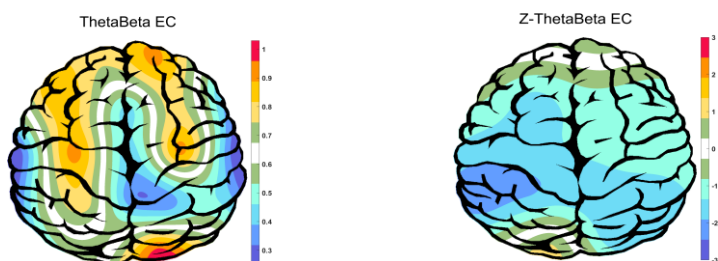
Z Score Summary Information (EC)



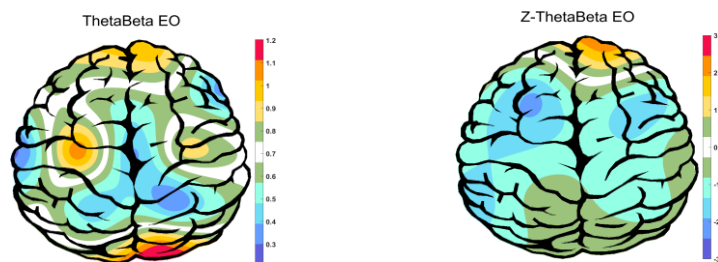
Z Score Summary Information (EO)



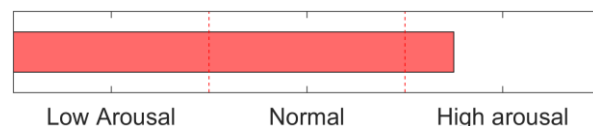
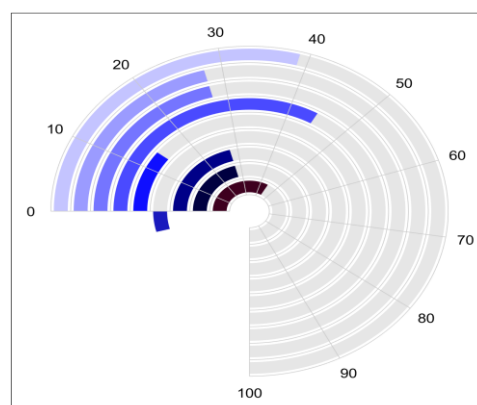
E.C.T/B Ratio (Raw- Z Score)



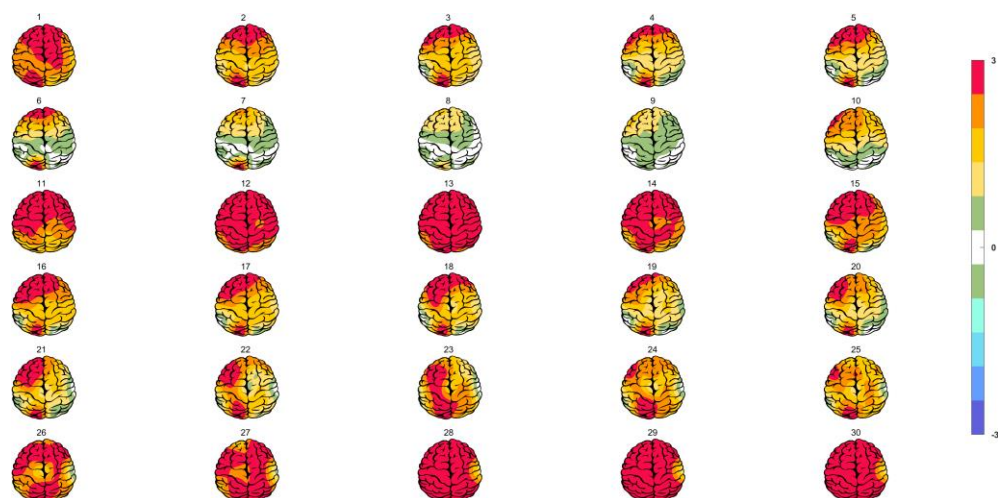
E.O.T/B Ratio (Raw- Z Score)



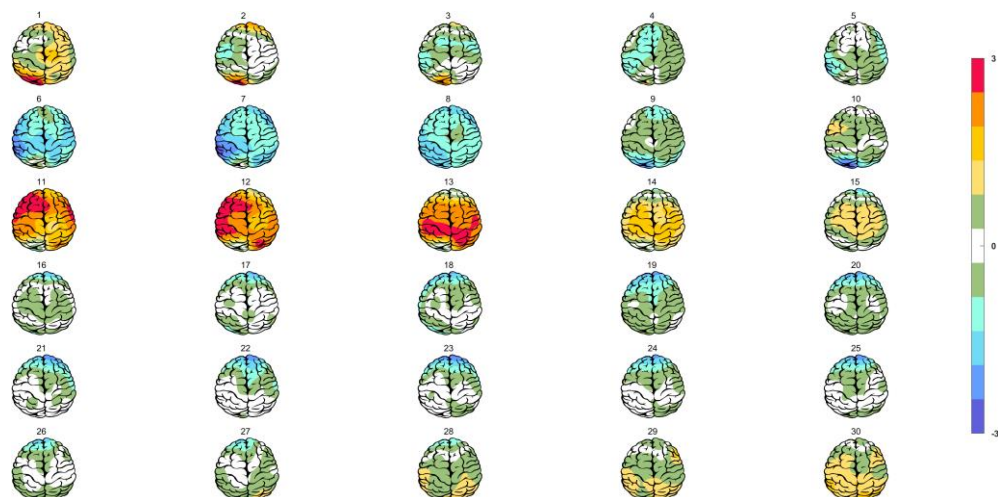
Arousal Level



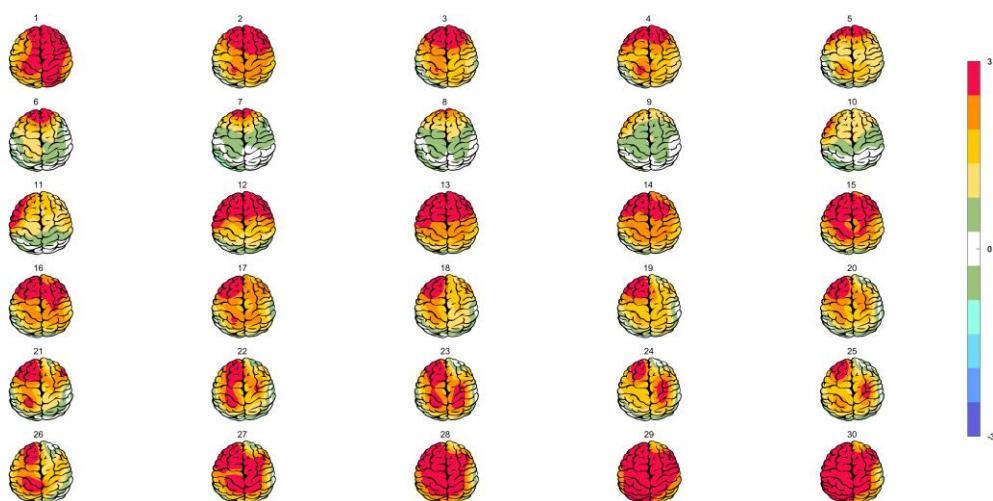
Absolute Power-Eye Closed (EC)



Relative Power-Eye Closed (EC)



Absolute Power-Eye Open (EO)



Relative Power-Eye Open (EO)

