





# QEEG Clinical Report BrainLens V0.4

# Report Description

# Personal & Clinical Data

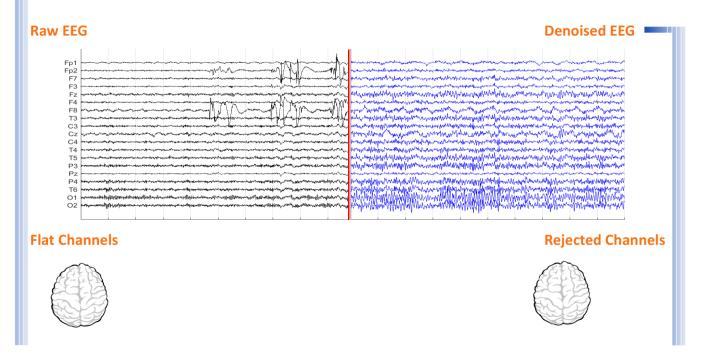
Name	Sakine Taghipour	Date of Recording	31-Dec-2023	
Date of Birth - Age	21-Mar-1958 - 65.78	Gender	Female	
Handedness(R/L)	Right	Source of Referral	Dr Masjedi	
Initial Diagnosis	Anxiety			
Current Medication	Sertraline-Olanzapine			

Dr Masjedi





# Denoising Information (EC)



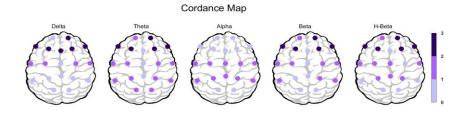
Number of Eye and Muscle Elements		Low Artifact Percentage			
Eye	0	Muscle	0	0	
Total Artifact Percentage		High Artifact Percentage			
0		()			
<b>EEG Quali</b>	ty	bad		Total Recording Time Remaining	304.27 sec





# Pathological assessment for Depression

# **Compare to Depression Database**



# **Depression Probability**

Depression Table	EC			
Feature Name	Threshold	Region		
Increased Global rAlpha	0.00	NAN		
Increased global rTheta	0.00	NAN		
Decreased rDelta	-0.50	0		
Increased rBeta	1.00	LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-		
Left FAA	-0.29	Left FAA		
Right OAA	0.19	Left OAA		
Decreased Coherence	0.00	NAN		
Increased Coherence	1.00	Decreased Coherence		
dep	20 30	40 50 60 70 80  Denrassion Prohability		
Depression Probability				

### **Depression Severity**



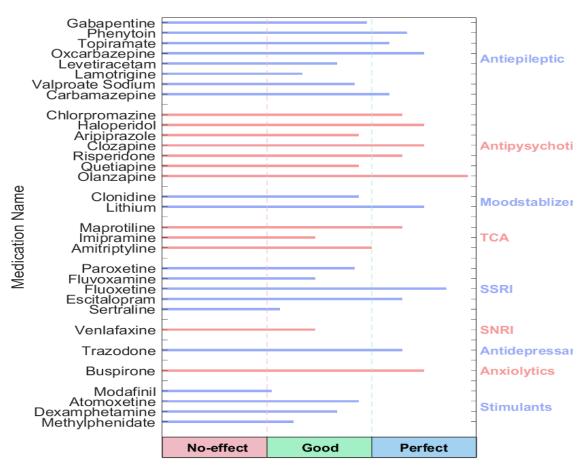
### **Anxiety Severity**

Mild	Moderate	Severe	Extreme





### 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 .

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.



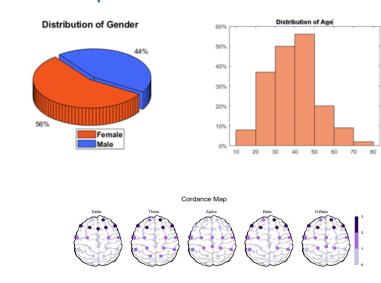


#### rTMS Response Prediction

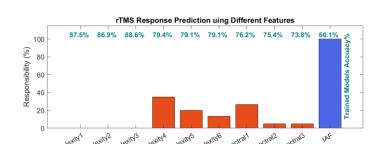
#### Network Performance

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

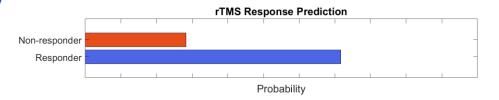
#### Participants Information



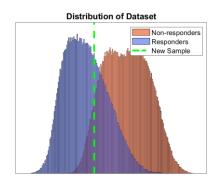
#### Features Information



#### Responsibility



#### Data Distribution



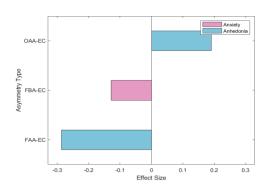
#### About Predicting rTMS Response

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.

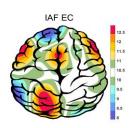




# Alpha Asymmetry(AA)



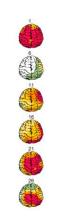
### IAF(EC)

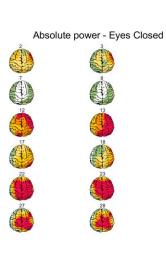


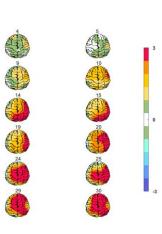
Eye Close IAF= 10.62

# Absolute Power-Eye Closed (EC) ớ





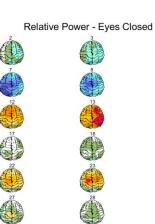




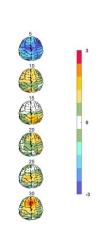
### Relative Power-Eye Closed (EC) 🌮







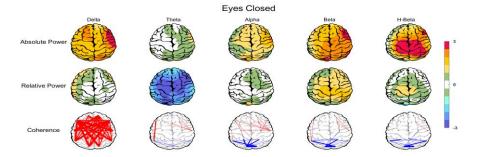




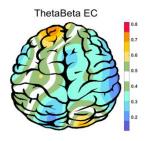


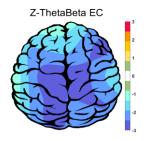


### Z Score Summary Information (EC)



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





### **EEG** Spectra

