QEEG Clinical Report

EEGLens





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

Personal Data:

Name: Hadi Sadafi

Gender: Male

Age: 2009-01-09 - 16.9 Handedness: Right

Clinical Data:

Initial diagnosis: Social Phobia

Medication: -

Date of Recording: 2025-10-04

Source of Referral: Asayesh Psychiatric Clinic - Dr Torabi

This case belongs to Asayesh Psychiatric Clinic - Dr





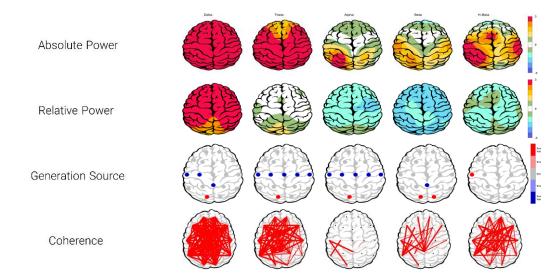




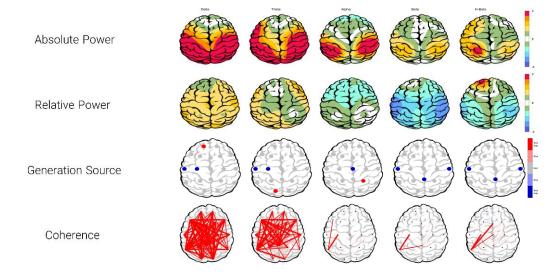


Z Score Summary Information

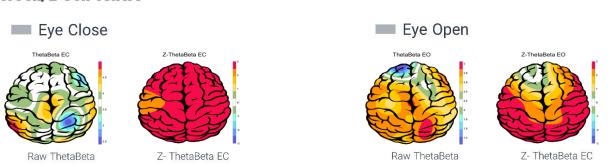
Eye Close



Eye Open



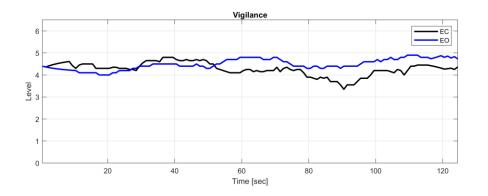
Theta/Beta Ratio

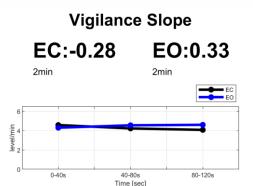






Vigilance





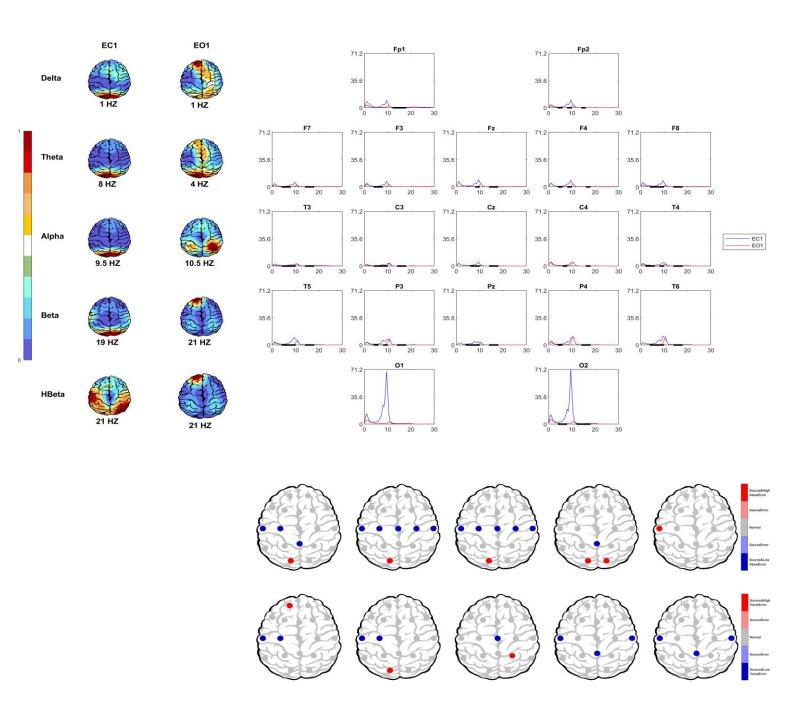
EEG Neuromarker Values

Neuromarker	Region	Value	Assessment
APF - EO	Frontal	10.50	Normal
AFP - EC	Frontal	09.67	Normal
APF - EO	Occipital	10.38	Normal
AFP - EC	Occipital	09.62	Normal
Alpha Asymmetry - EO	Frontal	-0.07	Anhedonia
Alpha Asymmetry - EC	Frontal	-0.09	Anhedonia
Alpha Asymmetry - EO	Occipital	-0.09	Anhedonia
Alpha Asymmetry - EC	Occipital	00.02	Anxiety
Beta Asymmetry - EO	Frontal	00.12	Anhedonia
Beta Asymmetry - EC	Frontal	00.05	Anhedonia
Alpha Blocking	P4	-	Observed
Arousal Level - EO	-	-	Normal
Arousal Level - EC	i S	-	Low
Vigilance Level - EO	<u>-</u> 0	04.00	Normal
Vigilance Level - EC	-	05.00	Normal
Vigilance Mean - EO	-	04.50	Normal
Vigilance Mean - EC	-	04.27	Normal
Vigilance Regulation - EO	-	00.33	Normal
Vigilance Regulation - EC	-	-0.28	Normal
Vigilance 0 Stage (%) - EO	-	24.80	Normal
Vigilance 0 Stage (%) - EC	-	00.00	Normal
Vigilance A1 Stage (%) - E0	-	00.00	-
Vigilance A1 Stage (%) - EC	-	64.00	-





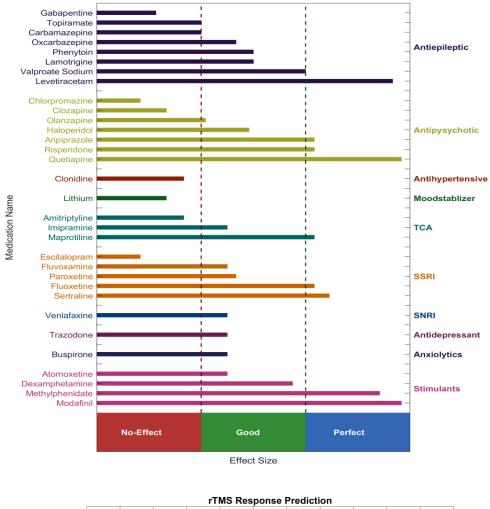
EEG Spectra

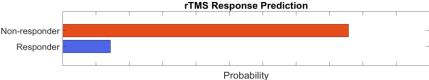






QEEG Based Predicting Medication Response





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.





Report

گزارش:

.1

نتایج تشخیصی:

.1



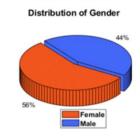


rTMS Response Prediction

Network Performance

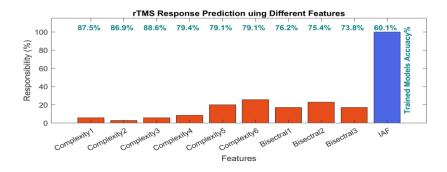
Accuracy: 92.10% Sensitivity: 89.13% Specificity: 97.47%

Participants Information

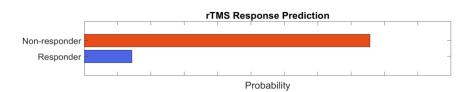




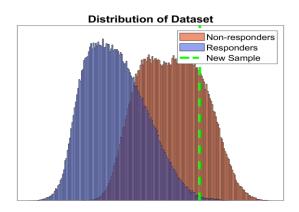
Features Information



Responsibility



Data Distribution



About Predicting rTMS Response

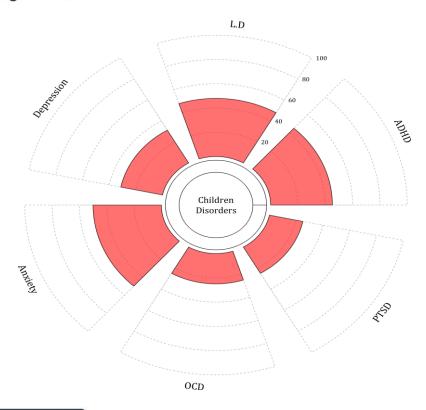
This index was obtained based on machine learning approaches and by examining the QEEG biomarkers of more than 470 cases treated with rTMS. The cases were diagnosed with depression (with and without comorbidity) and all were medication free. By examining more than 40 biomarkers capable of predicting 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.





Pathological Assessment

Main Diagnosis: Children Disorder



ADHD Subtypes

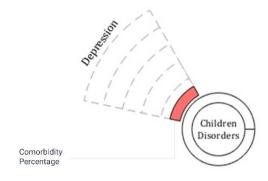
1. Same inattentive and hyperactive prevalence. Well respond to stimulants.

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

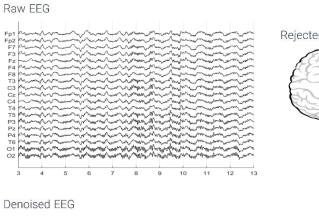






Denoising Information

Eye Close



Rejected Channel



Flat Channel

Total Recording Time Remaining: 227.72 sec

Number of Eye and Muscle Elements Eye: 2

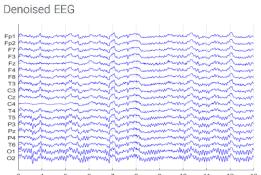
Muscle: 0

Low Artifact Percentage

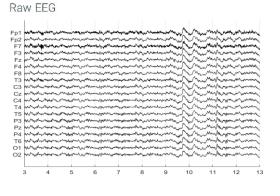
High Artifact Percentage

Total Artifact Percentage

EEG Quality: perfect



Eye Open



Rejected Channel



Total Recording Time Remaining:

125.32 sec

Number of Eye and Muscle Elements

Eye: 2 Muscle: 2

Low Artifact Percentage



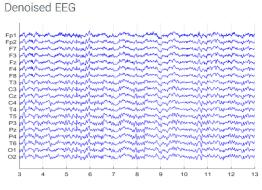
High Artifact Percentage



Total Artifact Percentage



EEG Quality: perfect

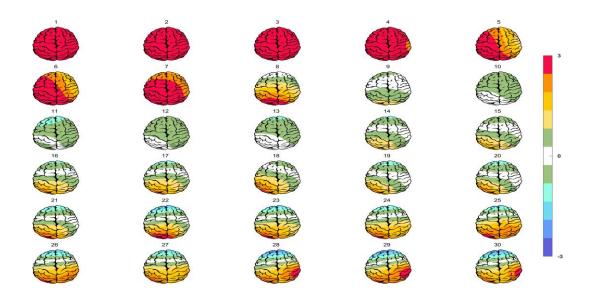




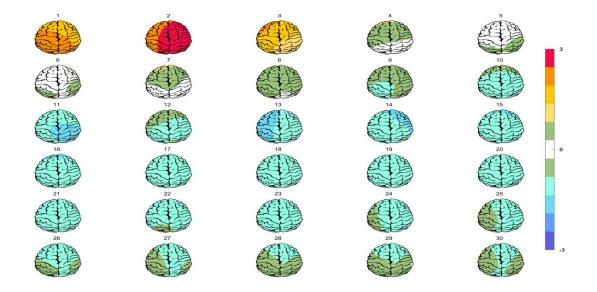




Absolute Power-Eye Close



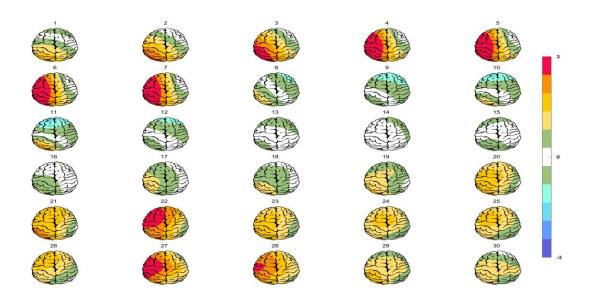
Relative Power-Eye Close



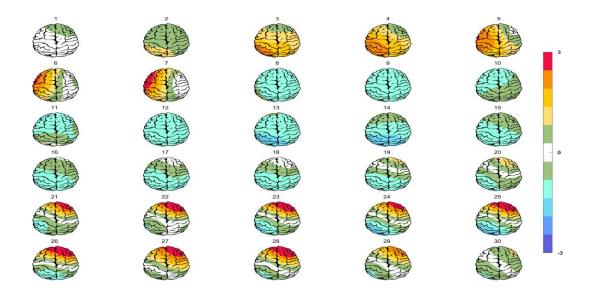




Absolute Power-Eye Open



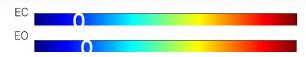
Relative Power-Eye Open



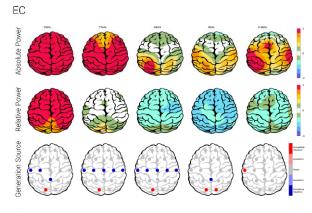


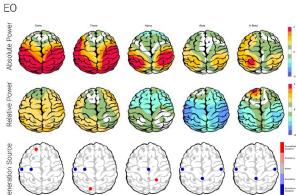


EEG Quality



Z-score Information

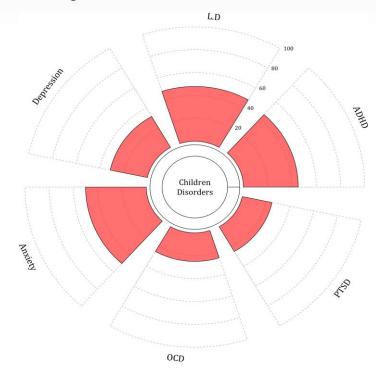




■ TMS Reponsibility



■ Pathological Assessment



■ EEG Neuromarker Values

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Asayesh Psychiatric Clinic - Dr