QEEG Clinical Report

EEGLens

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

Personal Data:

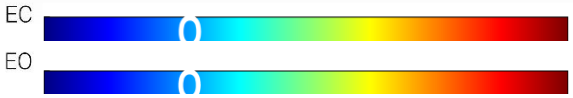
Name: Mohammad Eghtedar
Gender: Male
Age: 2010-05-01 - 15.6
Handedness: Right

Clinical Data:

Initial diagnosis: ADD
Medication: -
Date of Recording: 2025-10-06
Source of Referral: Saya Clinic

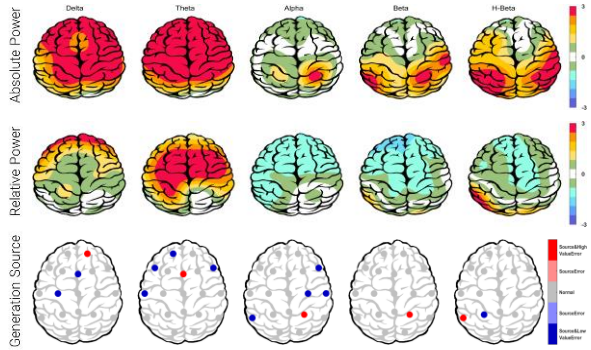
This case belongs to Saya Clinic

EEG Quality

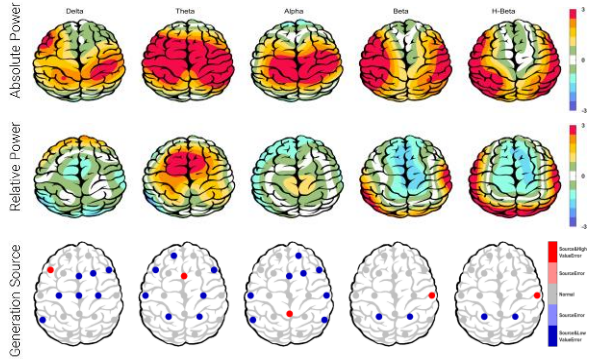


Z-score Information

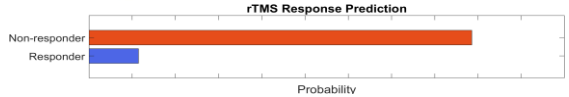
EC



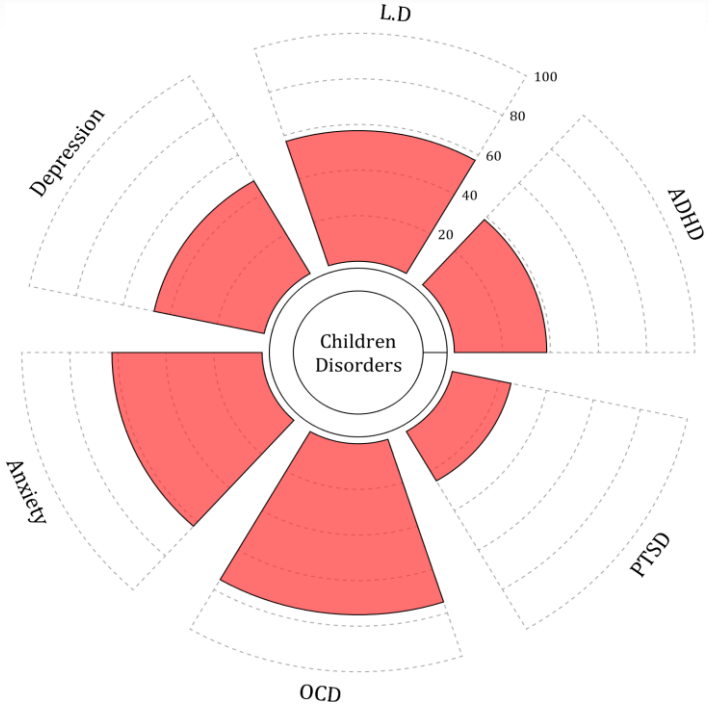
EO



TMS Reponsibility



Pathological Assessment



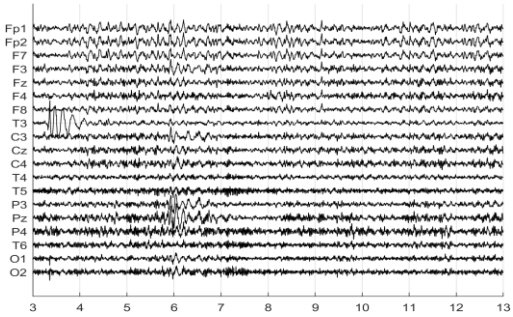
EEG Neuromarker Values

Neuromarker	Region	Value	Assessment
APF - EO	Frontal	09.83	Normal
AFP - EC	Frontal	10.58	High
APF - EO	Occipital	09.38	Low
AFP - EC	Occipital	10.12	Normal
Arousal Level - EO	-	-	Low
Arousal Level - EC	-	-	Low

Denoising Information

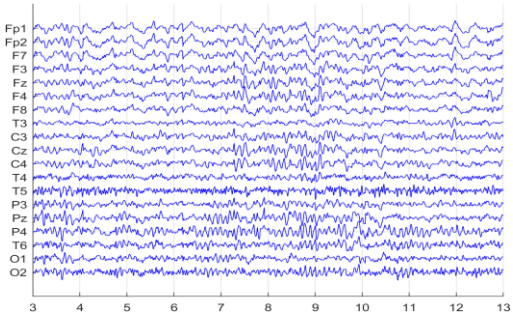
Eye Close

Raw EEG



Rejected Channel

Denoised EEG



Flat Channel

Total Recording Time Remaining:
267.27 sec

Number of Eye and Muscle Elements
Eye: 1
Muscle: 0

Low Artifact Percentage

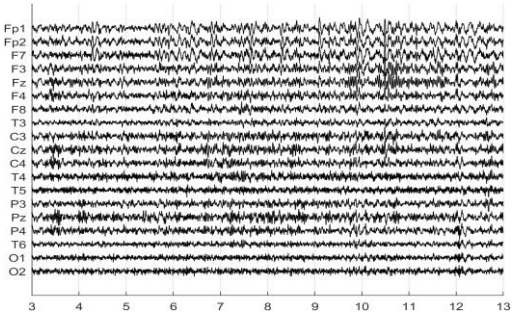
High Artifact Percentage

Total Artifact Percentage

EEG Quality: perfect

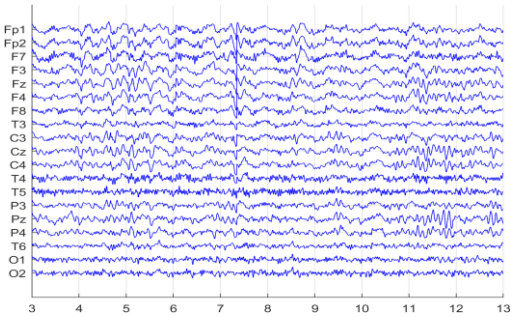
Eye Open

Raw EEG



Rejected Channel

Denoised EEG



Flat Channel

Total Recording Time Remaining:
243.46 sec

Number of Eye and Muscle Elements
Eye: 1
Muscle: 0

Low Artifact Percentage

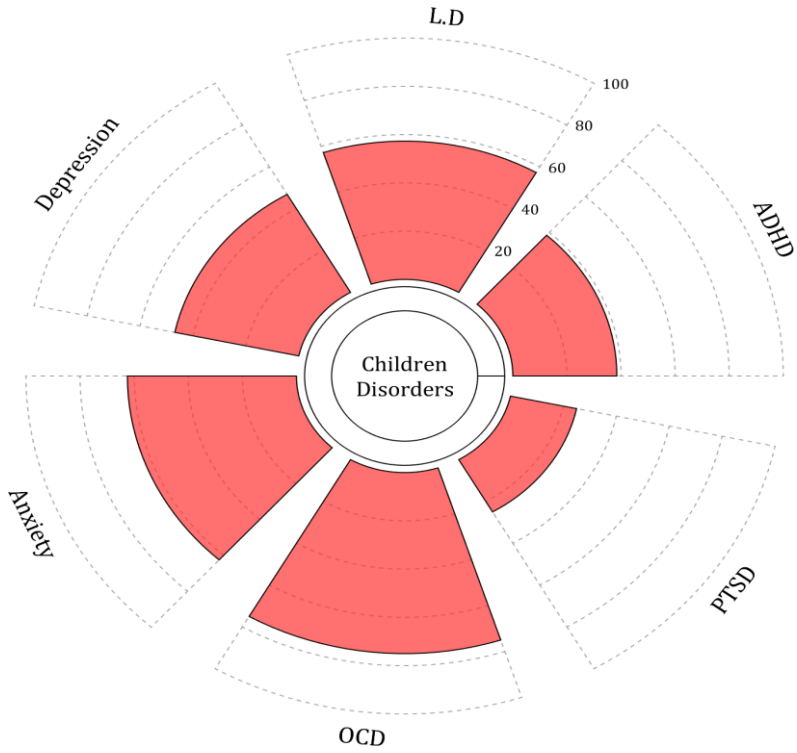
High Artifact Percentage

Total Artifact Percentage

EEG Quality: perfect

Pathological Assessment

Main Diagnosis: Children Disorder



ADHD Subtypes

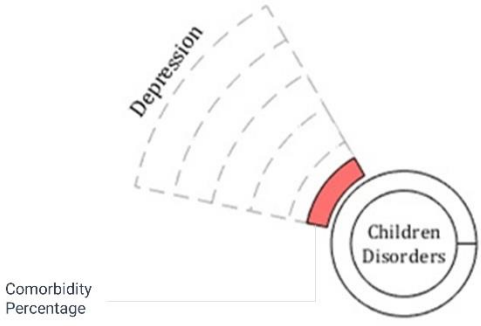
1. Same inattentive and hyperactive prevalence. Well respond to stimulants.

Description

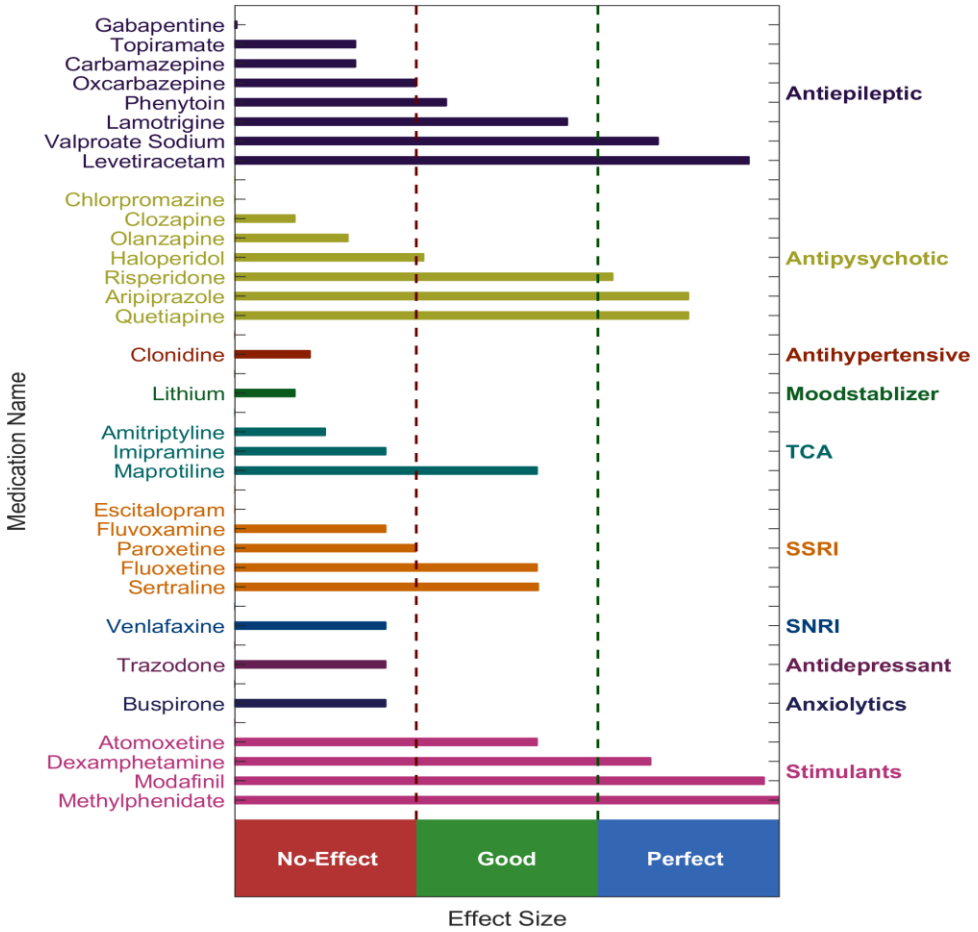
According to the guidelines, psychiatric disorders in children (under 17 years) include *ADHD, learning disorder (LD), PTSD, OCD, depression, and anxiety.* In the above graph, the red area shows the percentage of each disorder from your patient's EEG markers. Observe that each disorder marker is not unique and can be shared with others.

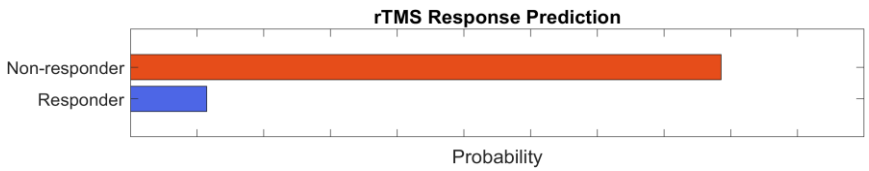
References:
Sadock, B. J., Sadock, V. A., & Ruiz, P. (Eds.). (2025). Kaplan and Sadock's comprehensive textbook of psychiatry (11th ed., Vols. 1–2). Wolters Kluwer
Sadock, B. J., Sadock, V. A., & Ruiz, P. (2022). Kaplan and Sadock's synopsis of psychiatry: Behavioral sciences/clinical psychiatry (12th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

User Manual



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

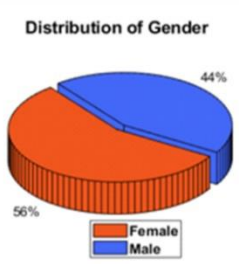
These two charts, calculate response probability to various medications, according only to QEEG indicators. Blue charts favor drug response and red charts favor drug resistance. The longer the bar, the more evidence there is in the articles. Only drugs listed in the articles are listed. These tables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

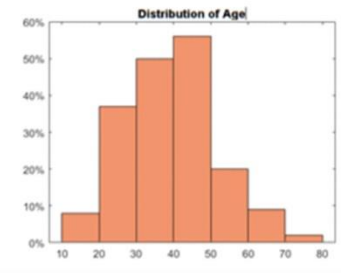
rTMS Response Prediction

Network Performance

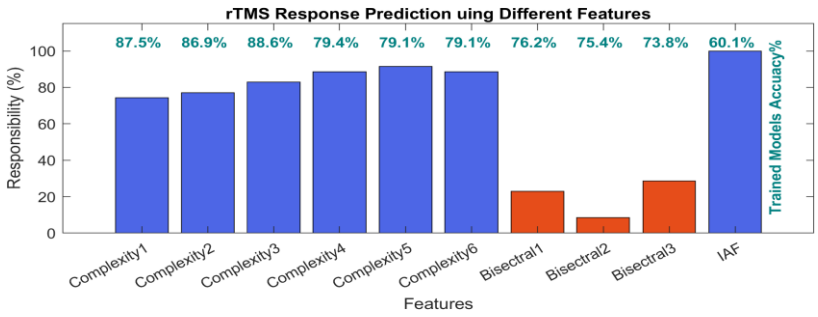
Accuracy: 92.10%
Sensitivity: 89.13%
Specificity: 97.47%

Participants Information

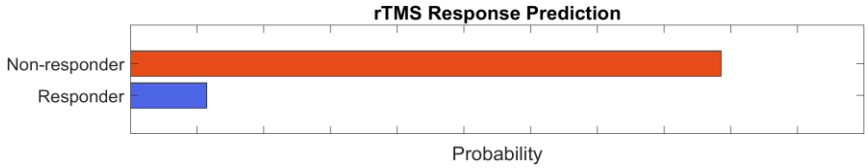




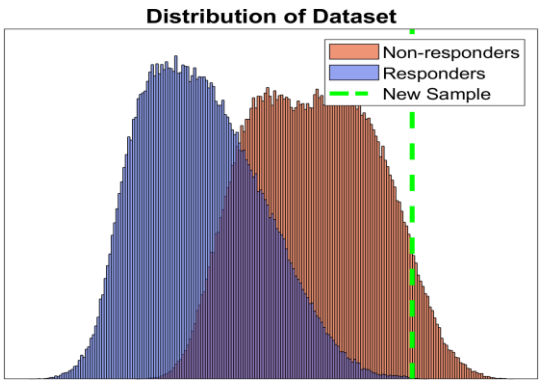
Features Information



Responsibility



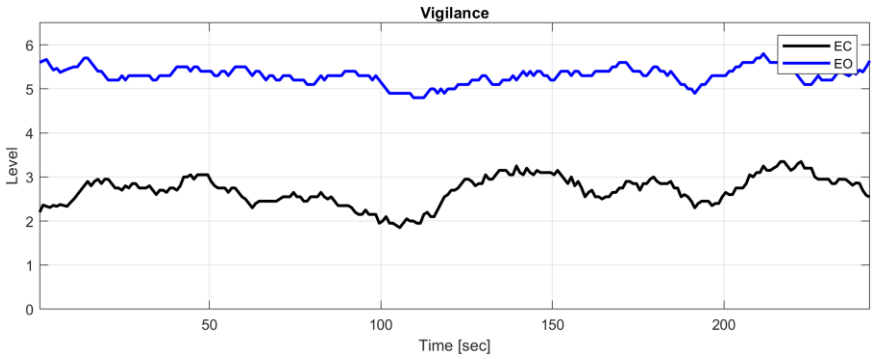
Data Distribution

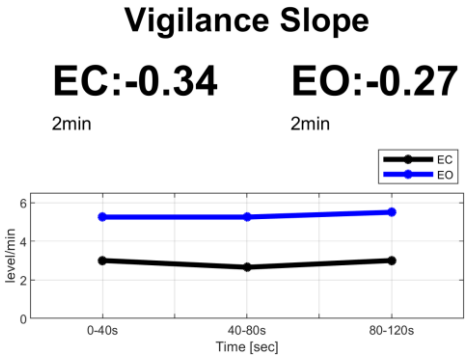


About Predicting rTMS Response

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

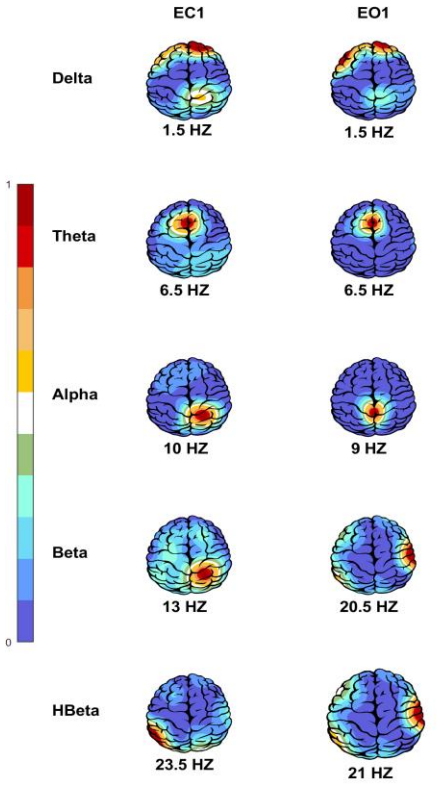


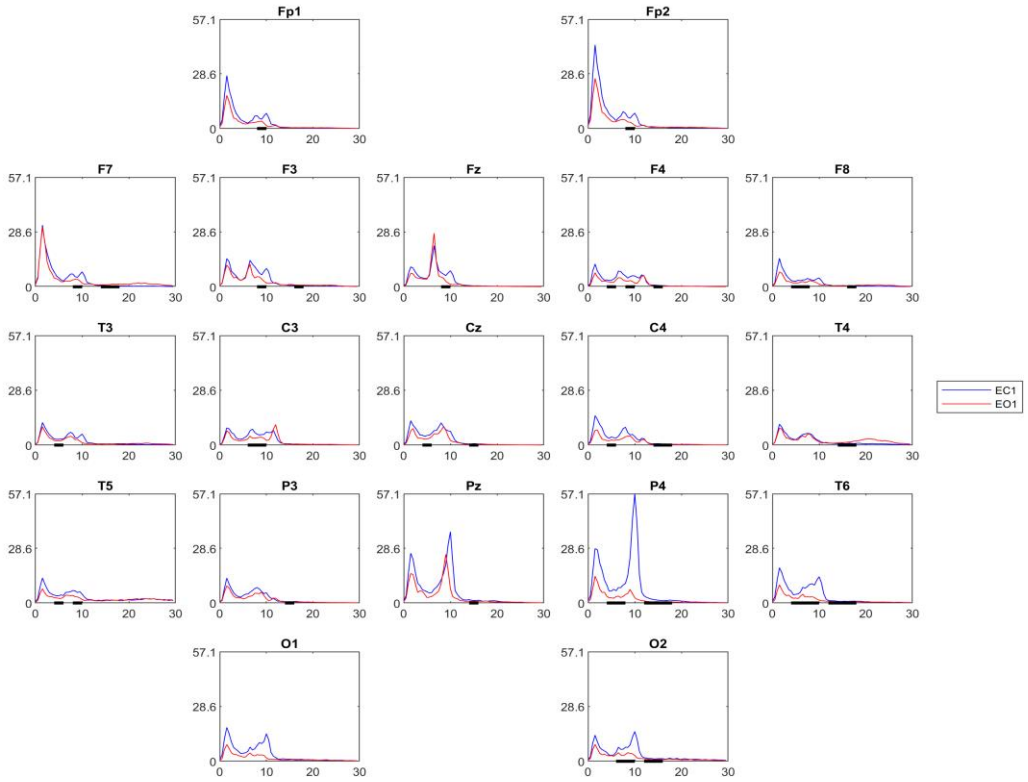


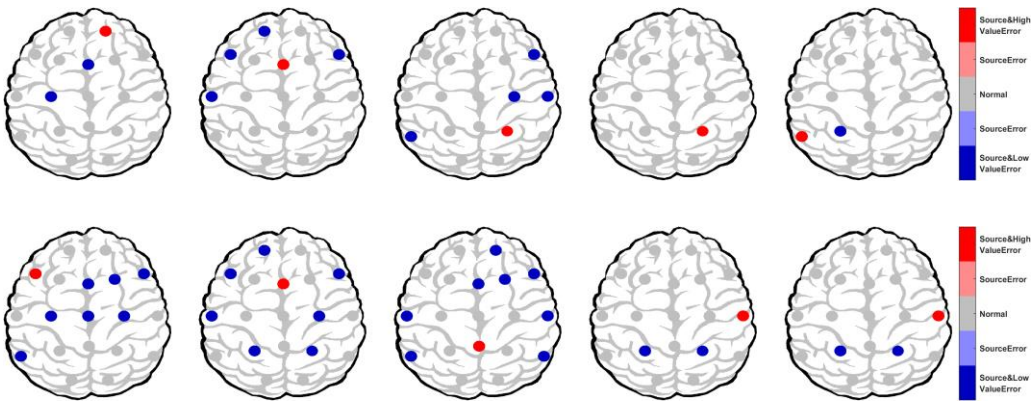
EEG Neuromarker Values

Neuromarker	Region	Value	Assessment
APF - EO	Frontal	09.83	Normal
AFP - EC	Frontal	10.58	High
APF - EO	Occipital	09.38	Low
AFP - EC	Occipital	10.12	Normal
Alpha Asymmetry - EO	Frontal	-0.05	Anhedonia
Alpha Asymmetry - EC	Frontal	00.07	Anxiety
Alpha Asymmetry - EO	Occipital	-0.15	Anhedonia
Alpha Asymmetry - EC	Occipital	-0.02	Anhedonia
Beta Asymmetry - EO	Frontal	00.13	Anhedonia
Beta Asymmetry - EC	Frontal	00.06	Anhedonia
Alpha Blocking	-	-	Not Observed
Arousal Level - EO	-	-	Low
Arousal Level - EC	-	-	Low
Vigilance Level - EO	-	06.00	Normal
Vigilance Level - EC	-	02.00	Low
Vigilance Mean - EO	-	05.31	Normal
Vigilance Mean - EC	-	02.70	Normal
Vigilance Regulation - EO	-	-0.27	Normal
Vigilance Regulation - EC	-	-0.34	Normal
Vigilance 0 Stage (%) - EO	-	65.43	Normal
Vigilance 0 Stage (%) - EC	-	00.00	Normal
Vigilance A1 Stage (%) – EO	-	00.00	-
Vigilance A1 Stage (%) – EC	-	07.00	-

EEG Spectra

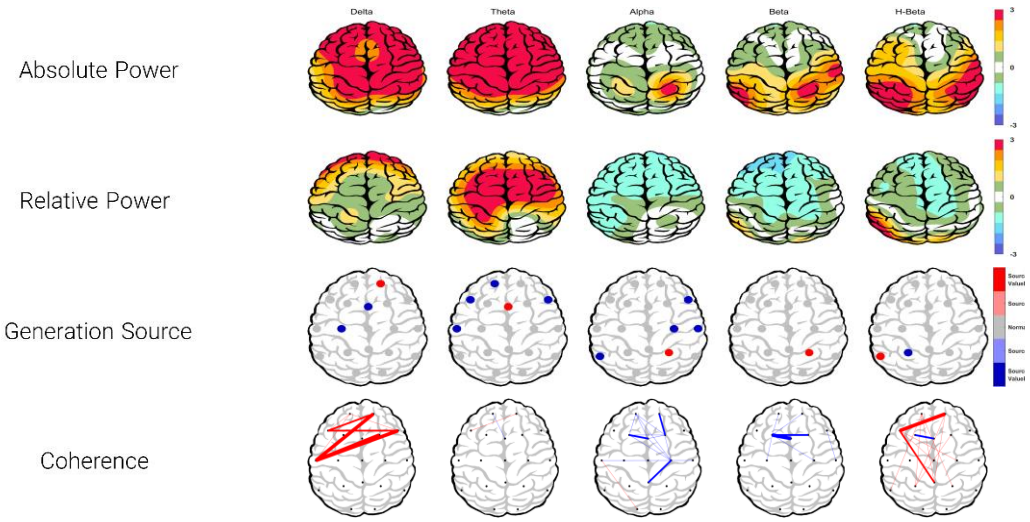

EC1
EO1
Delta
1.5 HZ
1.5 HZ
Theta
6.5 HZ
6.5 HZ
Alpha
10 HZ
9 HZ
Beta
13 HZ
20.5 HZ
HBeta
23.5 HZ
21 HZ
1
0


Fp1
Fp2
F7
F3
Fz
F4
F8
T3
C3
Cz
C4
T4
T5
P3
Pz
P4
T6
O1
O2
57.1
28.6
0
0 10 20 30
EC1
EO1

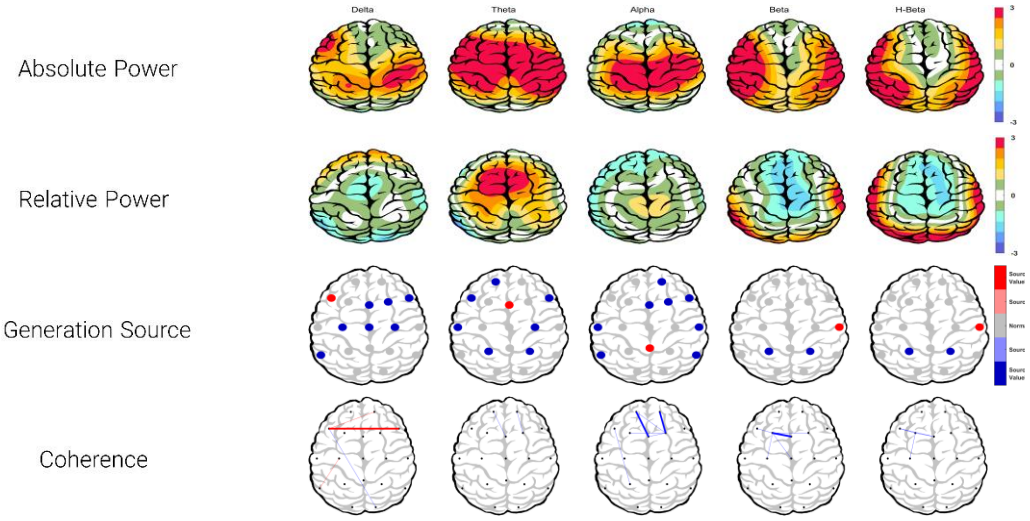

Source&High ValueError
SourceError
Normal
SourceError
Source&Low ValueError

Z Score Summary Information

Eye Close

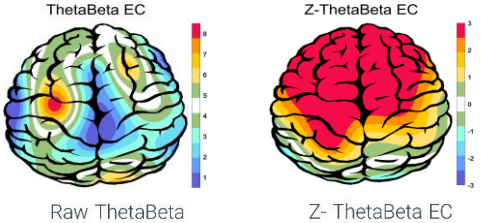


Eye Open

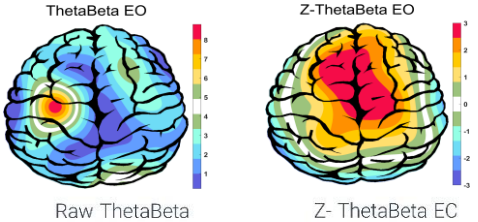


Theta/Beta Ratio

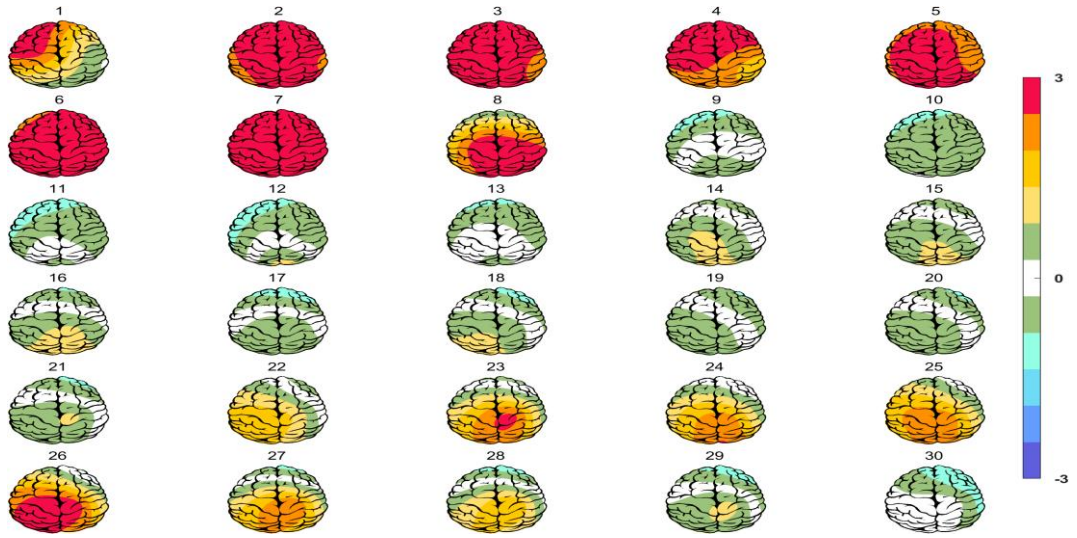
Eye Close



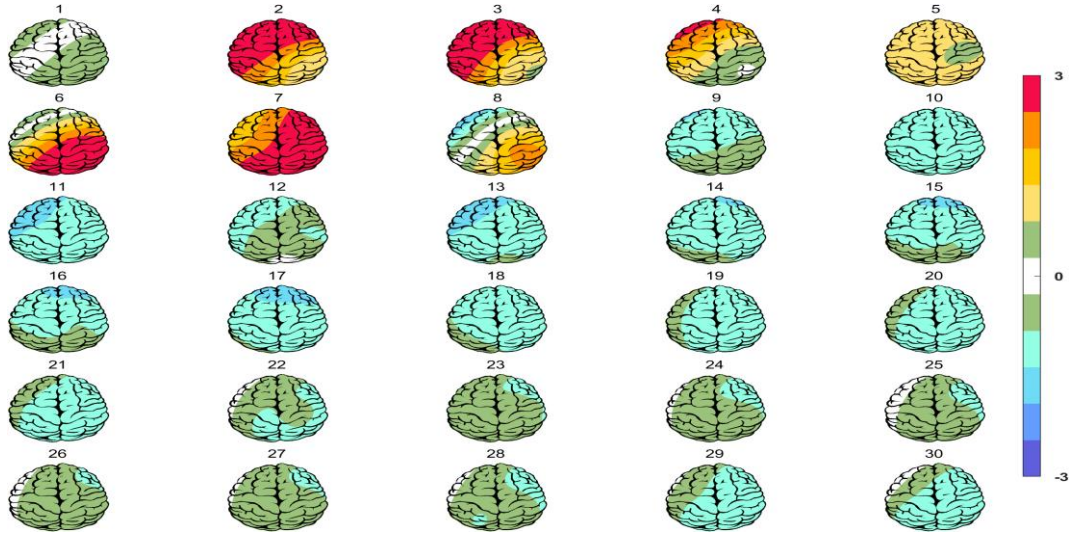
Eye Open



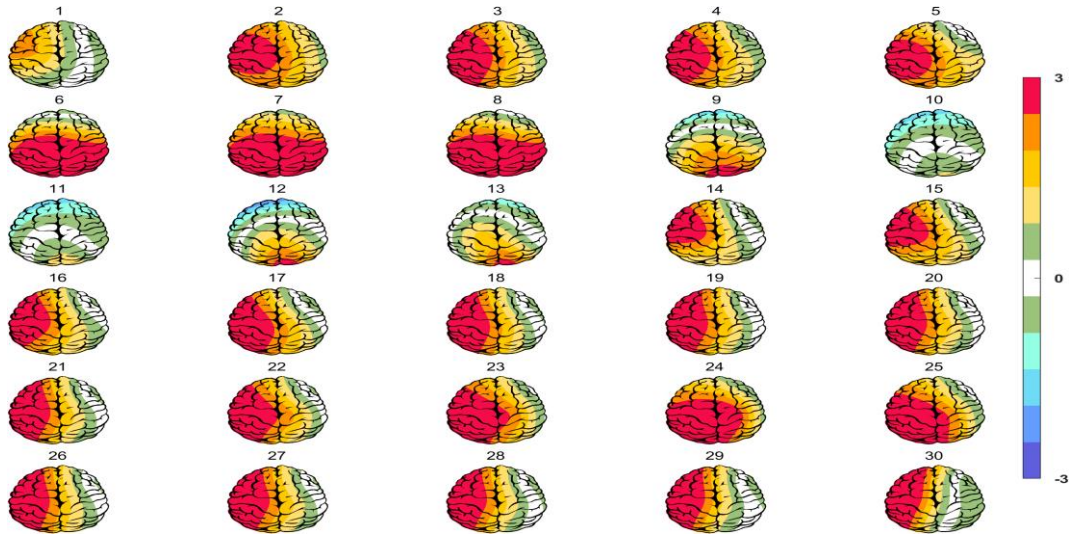
Absolute Power-Eye Close



Relative Power-Eye Close



Absolute Power-Eye Open



Relative Power-Eye Open