QEEG Clinical Report

EEGLens





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

Personal Data:

Name: Reza Rahpeymaei

Gender: Male

Age: 1997-01-01 - 29 Handedness: Right

Clinical Data:

Initial diagnosis: Depression-PIC-Tramadol

Medication: Clonidine-Duloxetine-ES-citalopram-Gabapentin

Date of Recording: 2025-10-08

Source of Referral: Asayesh Psychiatric Clinic - Dr Torabi

This case belongs to Asayesh Psychiatric Clinic - Dr





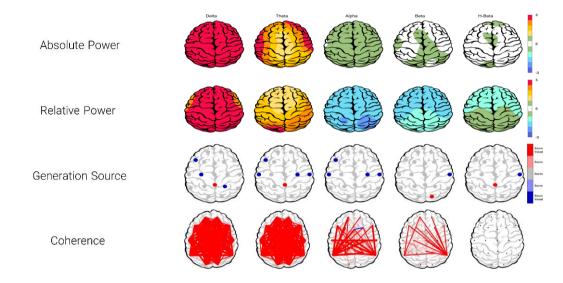




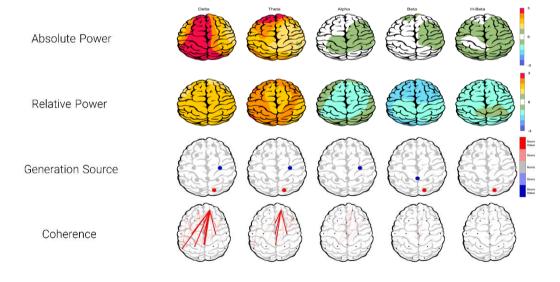


Z Score Summary Information

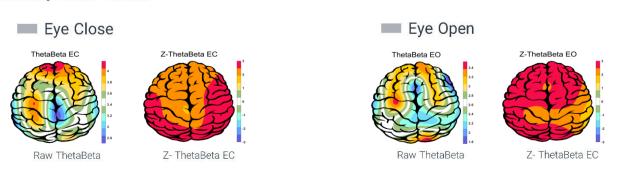
Eye Close



Eye Open



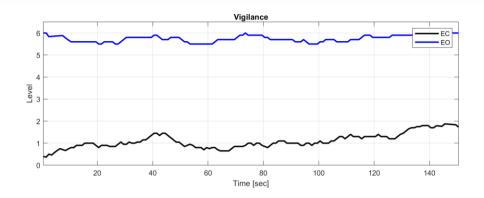
Theta/Beta Ratio







Vigilance



Vigilance Slope EC:0.23 EO:-0.02 2min 2min

40-80s Time [sec] 80-120s

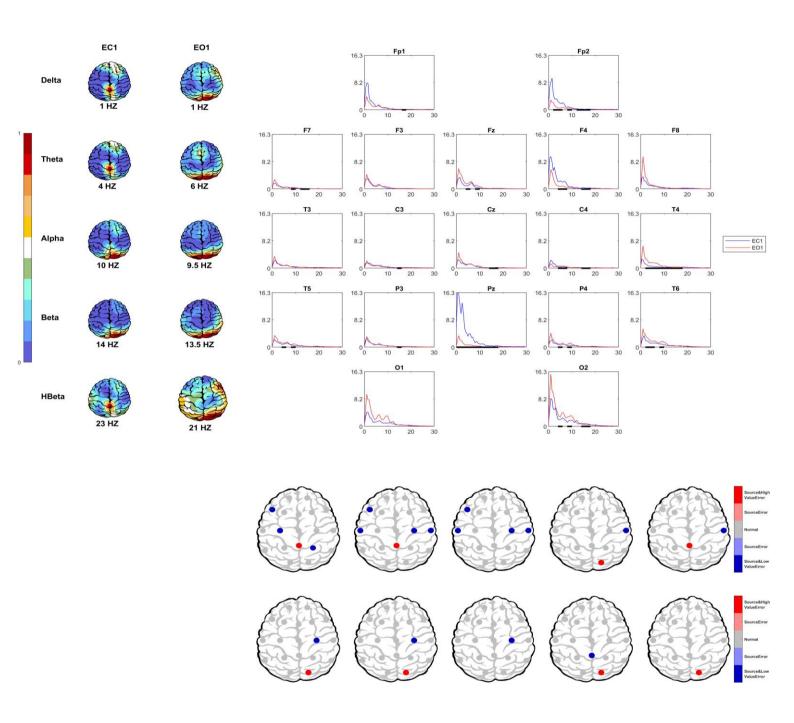
EEG Neuromarker Values

Neuromarker	Region	Value	Assessment
APF - EO	Frontal	09.17	Normal
AFP - EC	Frontal	09.08	Low
APF - EO	Occipital	09.50	Low
AFP - EC	Occipital	10.00	Normal
Alpha Asymmetry - EO	Frontal	00.21	Anxiety
Alpha Asymmetry - EC	Frontal	-0.36	Anhedonia
Alpha Asymmetry - EO	Occipital	-0.16	Anhedonia
Alpha Asymmetry - EC	Occipital	-0.26	Anhedonia
Beta Asymmetry - EO	Frontal	-0.03	Anxiety
Beta Asymmetry - EC	Frontal	-0.37	Anxiety
Alpha Blocking	O2	-	Observed
Arousal Level - EO	8	-	Low
Arousal Level - EC	·	-	Low
Vigilance Level - E0	-	06.00	Normal
Vigilance Level - EC	-	01.00	Low
Vigilance Mean - EO	-	05.75	Normal
Vigilance Mean - EC	A1	01.09	Low
Vigilance Regulation - EO		-0.02	Normal
Vigilance Regulation - EC	*	00.23	Normal
Vigilance 0 Stage (%) - E0	H	87.42	High
Vigilance 0 Stage (%) - EC	-	00.00	Normal
Vigilance A1 Stage (%) - E0	-	00.00	-
Vigilance A1 Stage (%) - EC	-	00.00	-





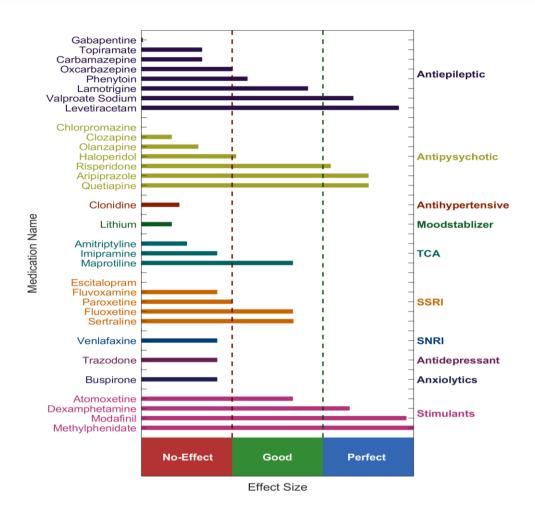
EEG Spectra

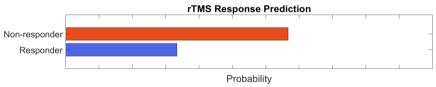






QEEG Based Predicting Medication Response





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



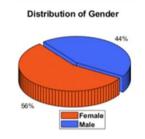


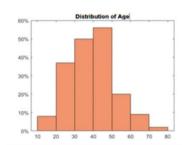
rTMS Response Prediction

Network Performance

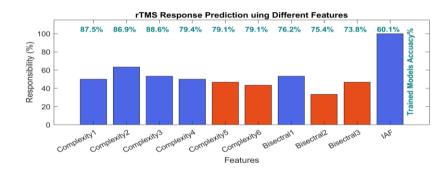
Accuracy: 92.10% Sensitivity: 89.13% Specificity: 97.47%

Participants Information

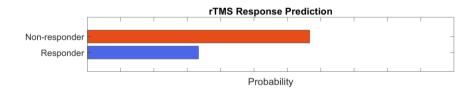




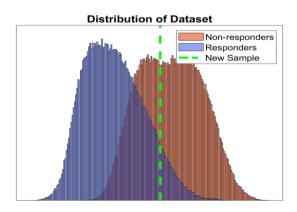
Features Information



Responsibility



Data Distribution



About Predicting rTMS Response

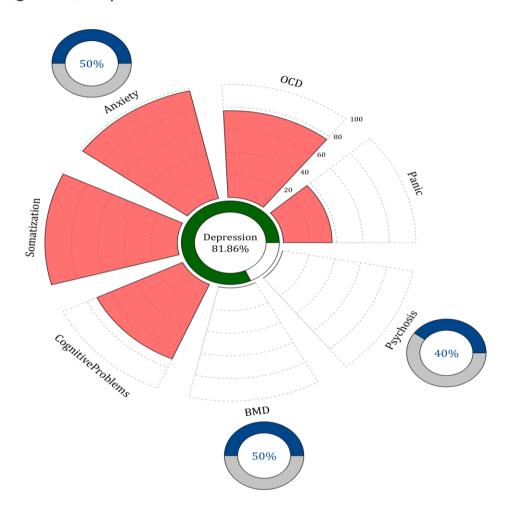
This index was obtained based on machine learning approaches and by examining the QEEG biomarkers of more than 470 cases treated with rTMS. The cases were diagnosed with depression (with and without comorbidity) and all were medication free. By examining more than 40 biomarkers capable of predicting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



Description

According to the guidelines, the initial diagnosis of depression could have comorbidities such as **alcohol abuse**, **panic attacks**, **OCD**, **and anxiety**. It also differentially diagnoses with **anxiety**, **bipolar disorder**, **alcohol abuse**, **psychosis**, **and somatoform**.

In the above graph, the **red area** shows the percentage of each comorbidity from your patient's EEG markers. Observe that each comorbidity marker is not unique and can be shared with other comorbidities.

Side circles in the above graph represent the differential diagnosis between depression and its misdiagnosis conditions based on your patient's EEG markers and trained artificial intelligence. The differential diagnosis probability is represented by **the bold blue bars** in the circles, and the probability of depression is represented by the **gray** bars.

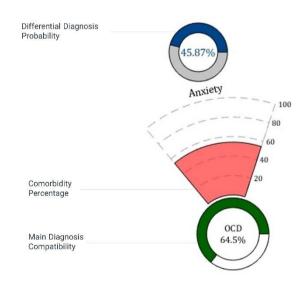
Note: In case your patient has drug abuse, obtain the substance abuse pathologic page of QEEGhome by registering the diagnosis under the initial diagnoses section of the website.

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

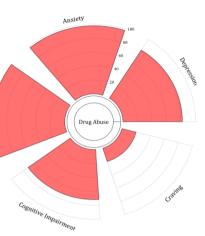




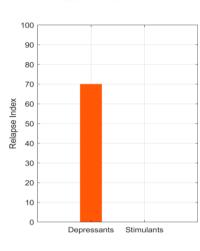


Pathological Assessment for Substance Abuse

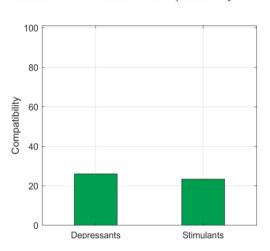




Relapse Index

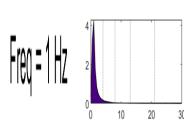


Substance Abuse Compatibility

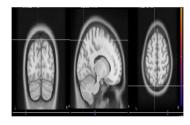


Functional Problems Source Detection

Eye Close

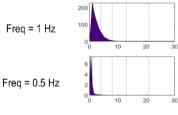








Eye Open













Brodmann area 10 Middle Frontal Gyrus

Note

The Relapse graph displays the relapse index based on a combination of EEG neuromarkers. It is valid only if the patient has used each of the substances included in the chart; otherwise, the index is not applicable.

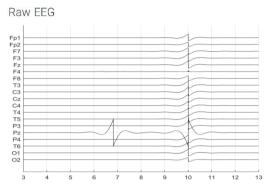
The Compatibility graph shows how closely the patient's EEG neuromarkers match typical EEG changes caused by specific substances. It helps identify the dominant substance effect in cases of multiple drug use. This index is also valid only if the patient has actually used the substances represented.





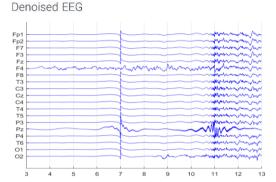
Denoising Information

Eye Close



Rejected Channel





Flat Channel



Total Recording Time Remaining:

151.90 sec

Number of Eye and Muscle Elements

Eye: 0 Muscle: 2

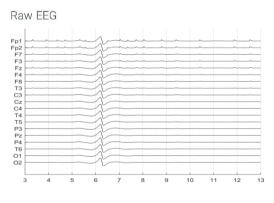
Low Artifact Percentage

High Artifact Percentage

Total Artifact Percentage

EEG Quality: perfect

Eye Open



Rejected Channel



Total Recording Time Remaining:

178.36 sec

Number of Eye and Muscle Elements

Eye: 3 Muscle: 1

Low Artifact Percentage



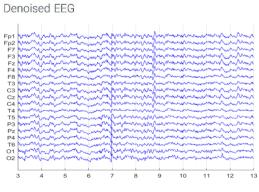
High Artifact Percentage



Total Artifact Percentage



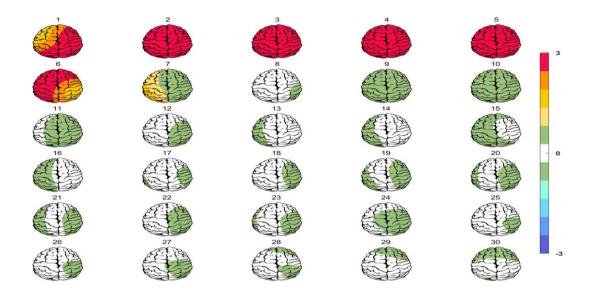
EEG Quality: perfect



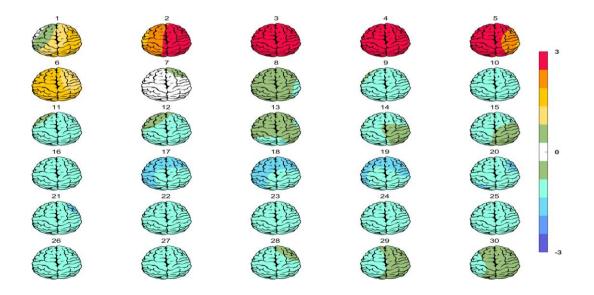




Absolute Power-Eye Close



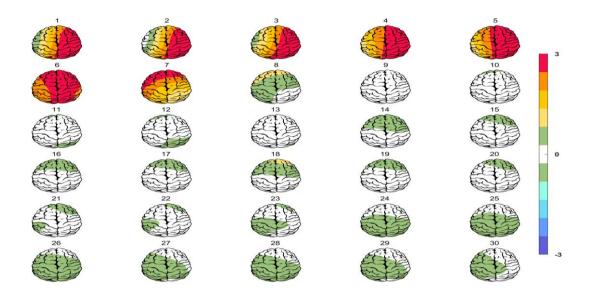
Relative Power-Eye Close



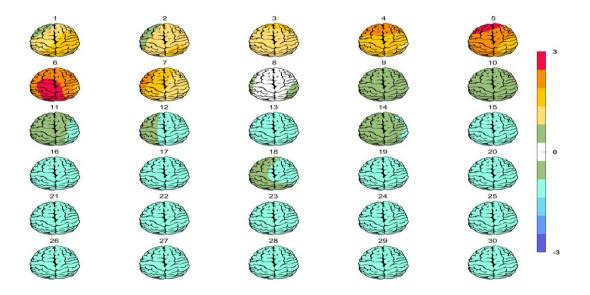




Absolute Power-Eye Open



Relative Power-Eye Open

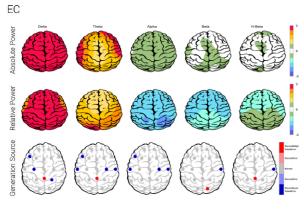


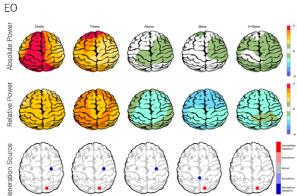


EEG Quality

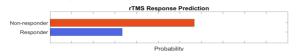


Z-score Information

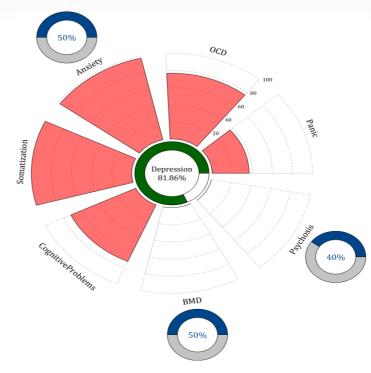




■ TMS Reponsibility



Pathological Assessment



■ EEG Neuromarker Values

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Arousal Level - EC	-	-	Low