## **QEEG Clinical Report**

**EEGLens** 





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

## **Personal Data:**

Name: Artan Fathollahzade

Gender: Male

Age: 2019-05-26 - 6.5 Handedness: Right

## **Clinical Data:**

Initial diagnosis: -

Medication: -

Date of Recording: 2025-10-09 Source of Referral: Dr Arsalani

This case belongs to Dr Arsalani









#### **■** EEG Quality

ΕO



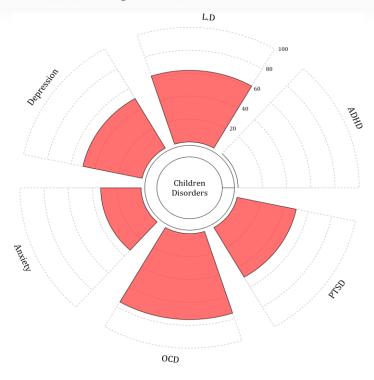
#### Z-score Information

Generation Source Relative Power Absolute Power OF

#### **■ EEG Neuromarker Values**

Neuromarker	Region	Value	Assessment
AFP - EO	Frontal	10.08	High
AFP - EO	Occipital	10.62	High
Arousal Level - EO		-	Normal

#### **■** Pathological Assessment



QEEGhome Clinical Report

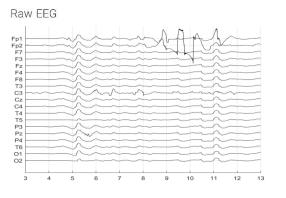
Dr Arsalani





## **Denoising Information**

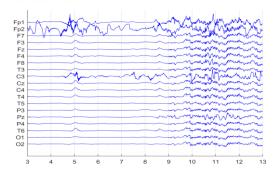
#### Eye Open



Rejected Channel



Denoised EEG



Flat Channel



Total Recording Time Remaining: 92.74 sec

Number of Eye and Muscle Elements Eye: 6 Muscle: 0

Low Artifact Percentage

High Artifact Percentage

Total Artifact Percentage

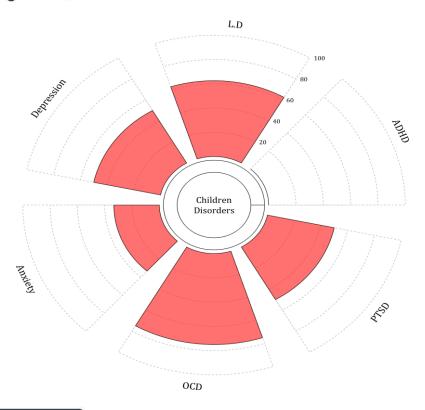
**EEG Quality:** good





## **Pathological Assessment**

## Main Diagnosis: Children Disorder



## **ADHD Subtypes**

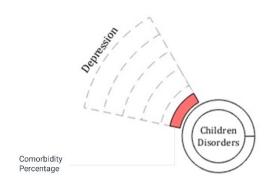
1.

#### **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  $% \left( 1\right) =\left( 1\right) \left( 1\right$ 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

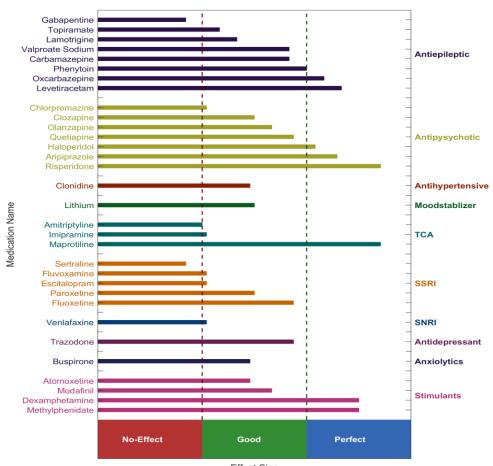
#### User Manual







### **QEEG Based Predicting Medication Response**



#### Effect Size

#### **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 .

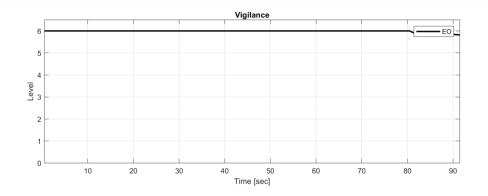
#### **Medication Recommendation**

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.

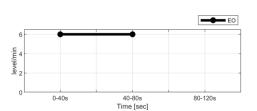




## Vigilance



# Vigilance Slope -0.08



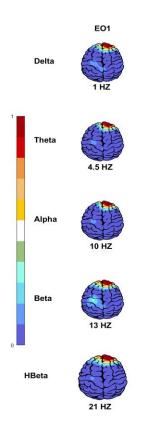
## **EEG Neuromarker Values**

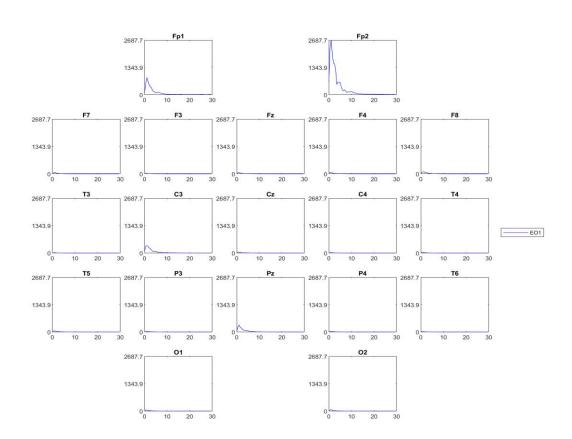
Neuromarker	Region	Value	Assessment
APF	Frontal	10.08	High
APF	Occipital	10.62	High
Alpha Asymmetry	Frontal	-0.43	Anhedonia
Alpha Asymmetry	Occipital	-0.00	Anhedonia
Beta Asymmetry	Frontal	-0.55	Anxiety
Arousal Level		-	Normal
Vigilance Level		06.00	Normal
Vigilance Mean		05.98	Normal
Vigilance Regulation		-0.08	Normal
Vigilance 0 Stage (%)		98.91	High
Vigilance A1 Stage (%)		00.00	-

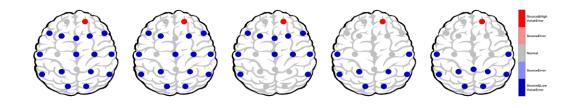




## **EEG Spectra**





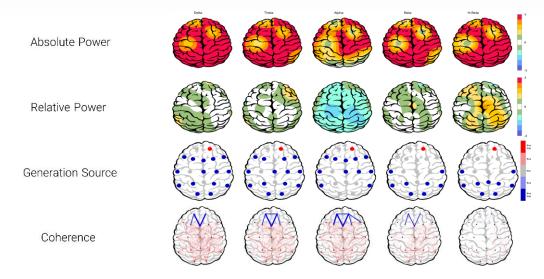






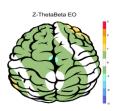
## **Z Score Summary Information**

Eye Open



## **Theta/Beta Ratio**





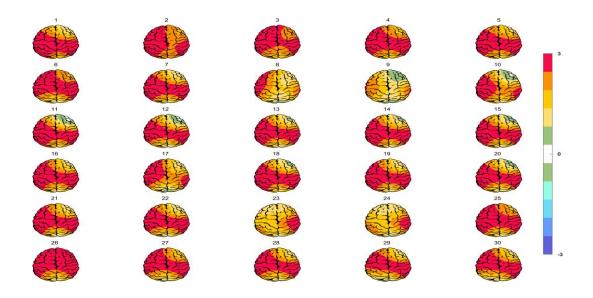
Raw ThetaBeta

Z- ThetaBeta EC





## **Absolute Power-Eye Open**



## **Relative Power-Eye Open**

