QEEG Clinical Report

EEGLens





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

Personal Data:

Name: Mansoore Kolahdoozan

Gender: Female

Age: 1985-03-21 - 40.7

Handedness: Right

Clinical Data:

Initial diagnosis: Depression-Panic Attacks

Medication: -

Date of Recording: 2025-10-11 Source of Referral: Dr Masjedi



This case belongs to Dr Masjedi

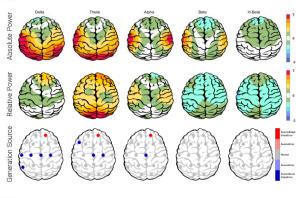


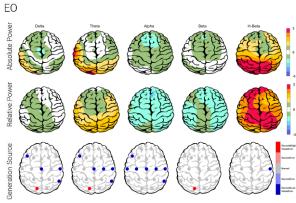




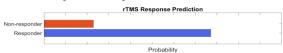


EC Cotto Proto Apra Beta Heleto

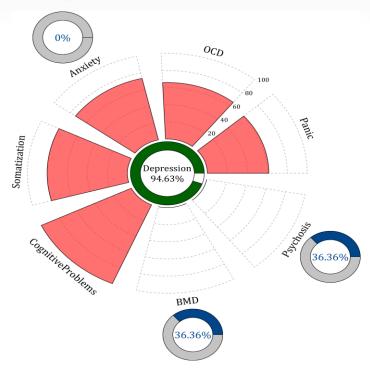




■ TMS Reponsibility



■ Pathological Assessment



■ EEG Neuromarker Values

Neuromarker	Region	Value	Assessment
APF - EO	Frontal	10.75	High
AFP - EC	Frontal	10.08	Normal
APF - EO	Occipital	10.38	Normal
AFP - EC	Occipital	10.38	Normal
Arousal Level - EO	-	_	Low
Arousal Level - EC	-	-	Normal

QEEGhome Clinical Report

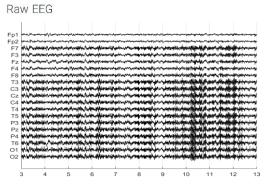
Dr Masjedi





Denoising Information

Eye Close



Rejected Channel



Flat Channel

Total Recording Time Remaining:

215.40 sec

Number of Eye and Muscle Elements

Eye: 1 Muscle: 0

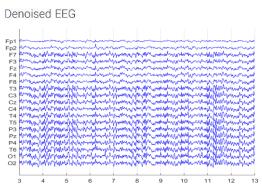
Low Artifact Percentage

0

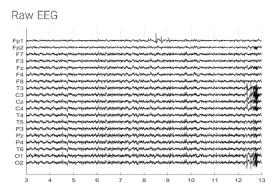
High Artifact Percentage

Total Artifact Percentage

EEG Quality: good



Eye Open



Rejected Channel



Total Recording Time Remaining:

391.00 sec

Number of Eye and Muscle Elements

Eye: 3 Muscle: 0

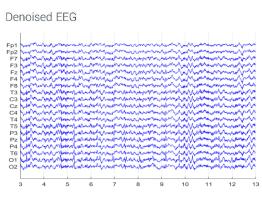
Low Artifact Percentage

High Artifact Percentage

0

Total Artifact Percentage

EEG Quality: good



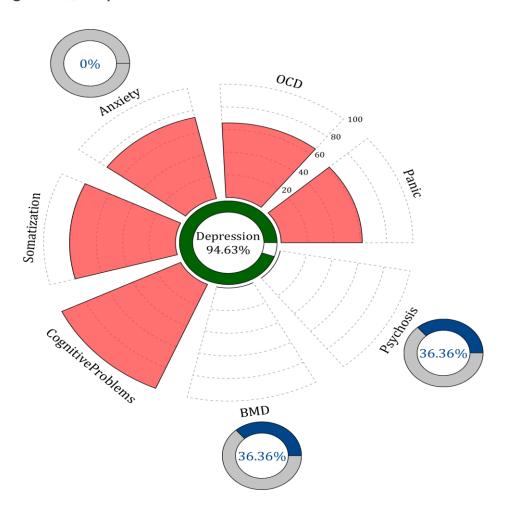
Flat Channel





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.

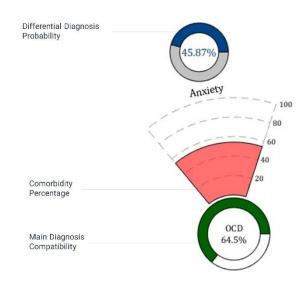
Side circles in the above graph represent the differential diagnosis between depression and its misdiagnosis conditions based on your patient's EEG markers and trained artificial intelligence. The differential diagnosis probability is represented by **the bold blue bars** in the circles, and the probability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

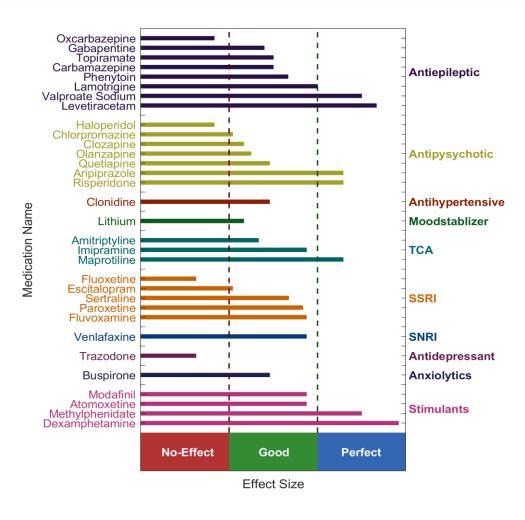
User Manual

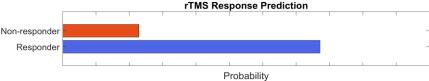






QEEG Based Predicting Medication Response





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.





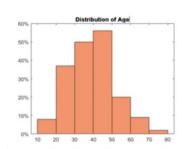
rTMS Response Prediction

Network Performance

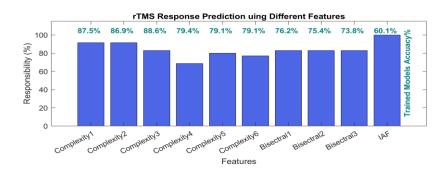
Accuracy: 92.10% Sensitivity: 89.13% Specificity: 97.47%

Participants Information

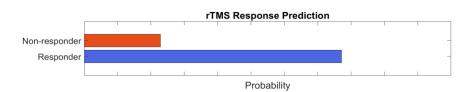




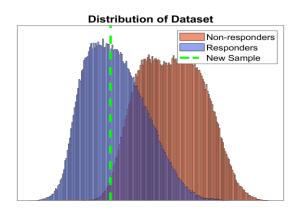
Features Information



Responsibility



Data Distribution



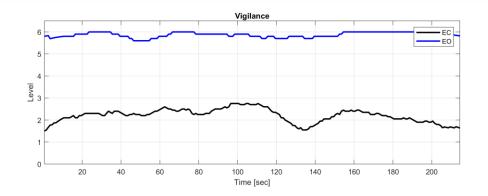
About Predicting rTMS Response

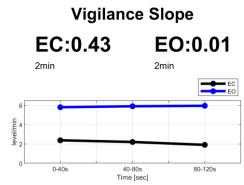
This index was obtained based on machine learning approaches and by examining the QEEG biomarkers of more than 470 cases treated with rTMS. The cases were diagnosed with depression (with and without comorbidity) and all were medication free. By examining more than 40 biomarkers capable of predicting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





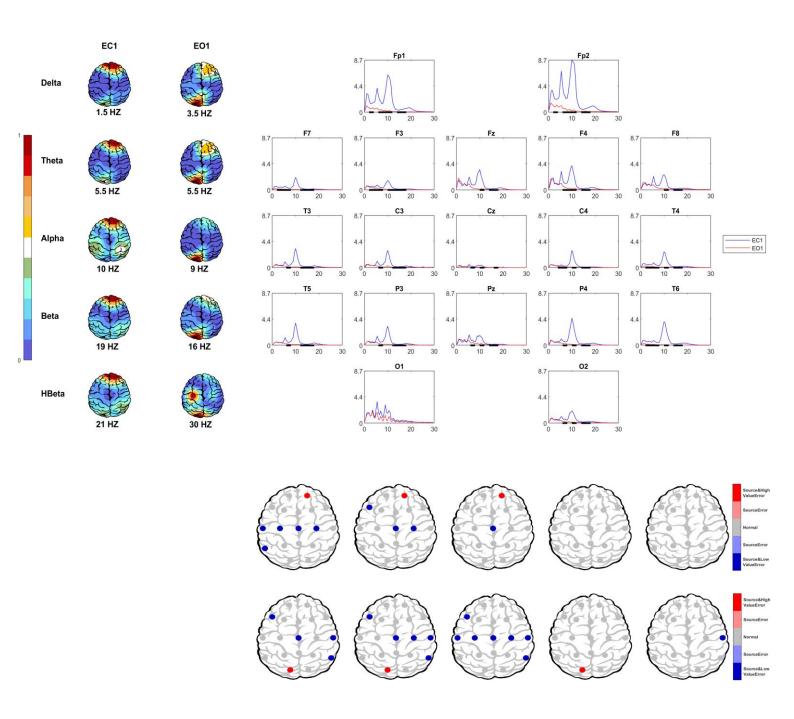
EEG Neuromarker Values

Region	Value	Assessment
Frontal	10.75	High
Frontal	10.08	Normal
Occipital	10.38	Normal
Occipital	10.38	Normal
Frontal	-0.42	Anhedonia
Frontal	-0.43	Anhedonia
Occipital	00.61	Anxiety
Occipital	00.08	Anxiety
Frontal	-0.44	Anxiety
Frontal	-0.28	Anxiety
-	-	Not Observed
=	-	Low
-	-	Normal
-0	06.00	Normal
-1	02.00	Low
-	05.87	Normal
	02.20	Low
	00.01	Normal
-	00.43	High
-	93.49	High
_	00.00	Normal
-	00.00	-
F	00.00	-
	Frontal Frontal Occipital Occipital Frontal Frontal Occipital Occipital Frontal Frontal	Frontal 10.75 Frontal 10.08 Occipital 10.38 Occipital 10.38 Frontal -0.42 Frontal -0.43 Occipital 00.61 Occipital 00.08 Frontal -0.44 Frontal -0.28





EEG Spectra

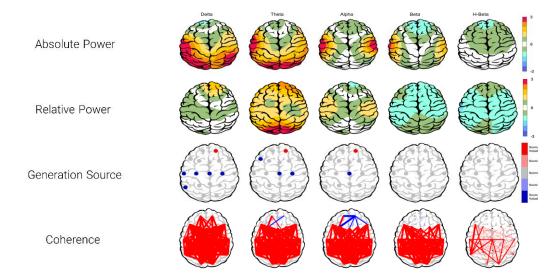




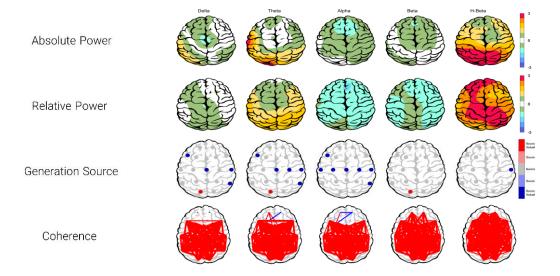


Z Score Summary Information

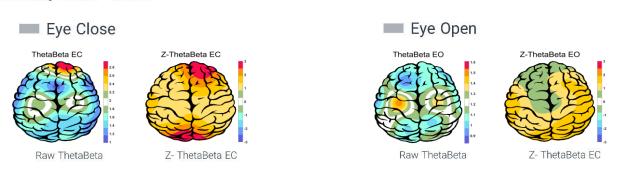
Eye Close



Eye Open



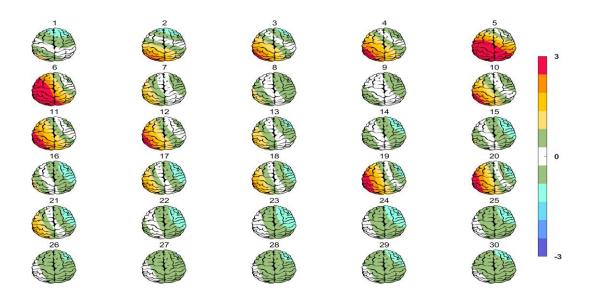
Theta/Beta Ratio



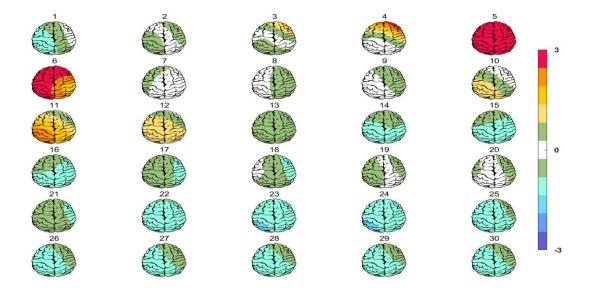




Absolute Power-Eye Close



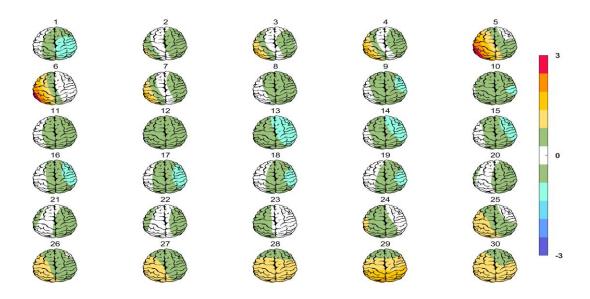
Relative Power-Eye Close







Absolute Power-Eye Open



Relative Power-Eye Open

