QEEG Clinical Report

EEGLens





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

Personal Data:

Name: Hossein Yaghouti

Gender: Male

Age: 1960-09-22 - 65.2 Handedness: Right

Clinical Data:

Initial diagnosis: Enuresis-HTN-Memory Loss-R/O NPH-Post open heart

Medication: Risperidone

Date of Recording: 2025-10-25

Source of Referral: Asayesh Psychiatric Clinic - Dr Torabi

This case belongs to Asayesh Psychiatric Clinic - Dr





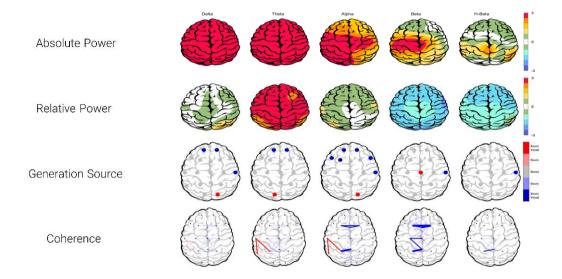




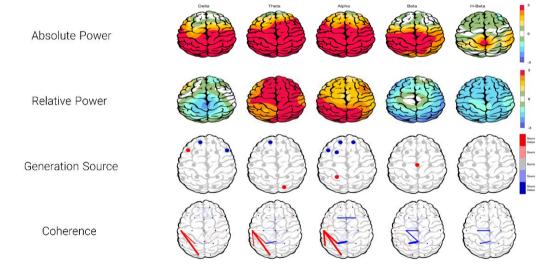


Z Score Summary Information

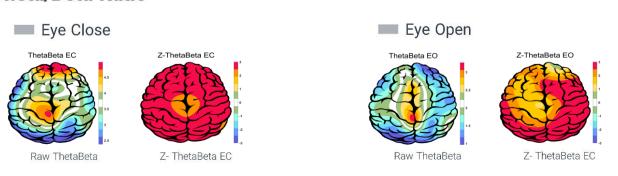
Eye Close



Eye Open



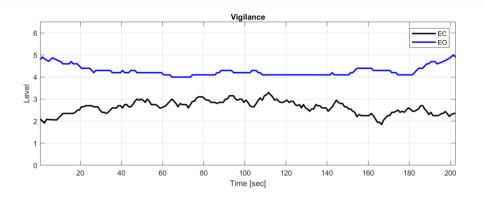
Theta/Beta Ratio

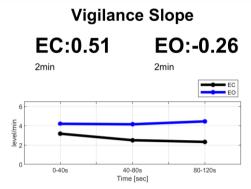






Vigilance





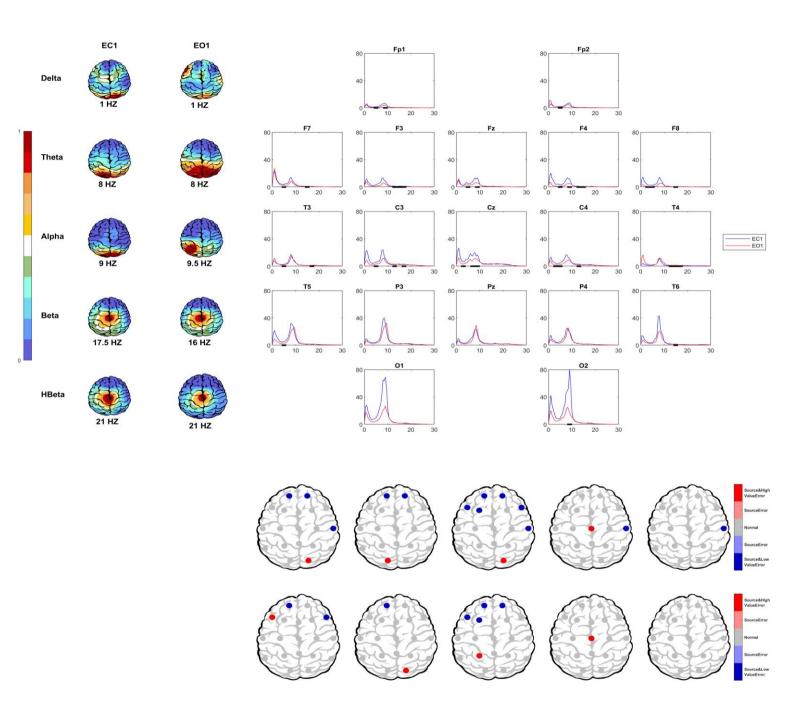
EEG Neuromarker Values

Region	Value	Assessment
Frontal	09.17	Low
Frontal	08.83	Low
Occipital	09.00	Normal
Occipital	09.12	Normal
Frontal	-0.05	Anhedonia
Frontal	-0.02	Anhedonia
Occipital	00.02	Anxiety
Occipital	00.07	Anxiety
Frontal	00.03	Anhedonia
Frontal	00.10	Anhedonia
Pz	-	Observed
-	-	Low
-	-	Low
-	04.00	Normal
-	02.00	Low
-	04.28	Normal
-	02.62	Normal
-	-0.26	Normal
-	00.51	High
-	13.79	Normal
-	00.00	Normal
-	00.00	-
-	06.90	-
	Frontal Frontal Occipital Occipital Frontal Frontal Occipital Occipital Frontal Frontal Frontal Frontal	Frontal 09.17 Frontal 08.83 Occipital 09.00 Occipital 09.12 Frontal -0.05 Frontal -0.02 Occipital 00.02 Occipital 00.07 Frontal 00.03 Frontal 00.10 Pz 04.00 - 04.00 - 02.00 - 04.28 - 02.620.26 - 00.51 - 13.79 - 00.00 - 00.00





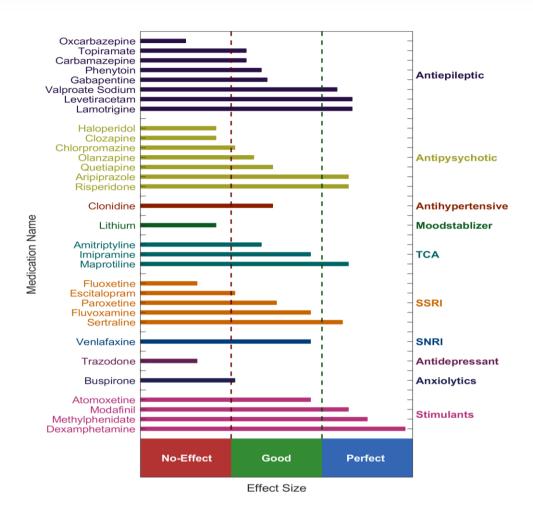
EEG Spectra

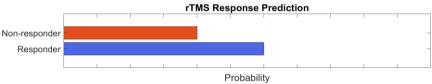






QEEG Based Predicting Medication Response





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



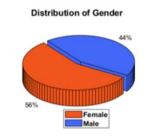


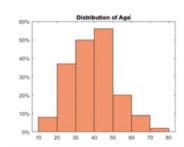
rTMS Response Prediction

Network Performance

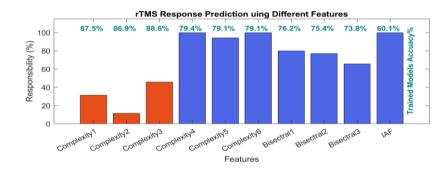
Accuracy: 92.10% Sensitivity: 89.13% Specificity: 97.47%

Participants Information

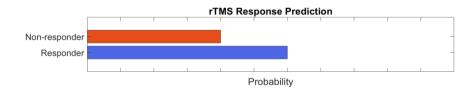




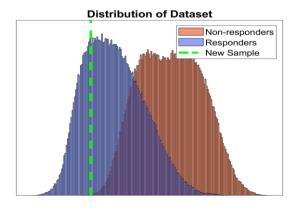
Features Information



Responsibility



Data Distribution



About Predicting rTMS Response

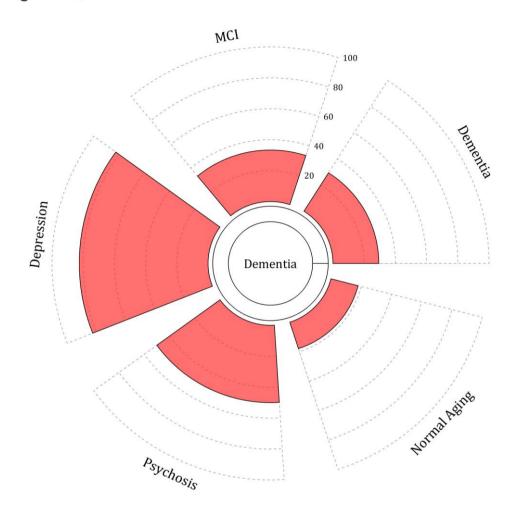
This index was obtained based on machine learning approaches and by examining the QEEG biomarkers of more than 470 cases treated with rTMS. The cases were diagnosed with depression (with and without comorbidity) and all were medication free. By examining more than 40 biomarkers capable of predicting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



Description

According to the guidelines, psychiatric disorders in elderly individuals (over 60 years) include dementia, depression, mild cognitive impairment (MCI), psychosis, or normal aging.

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.

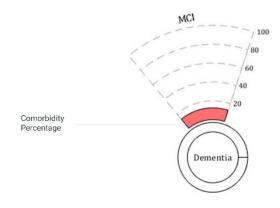
Note: In case your patient has drug abuse, obtain the substance abuse pathologic page of QEEGhome by registering the diagnosis under the initial diagnoses section of the website.

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:

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

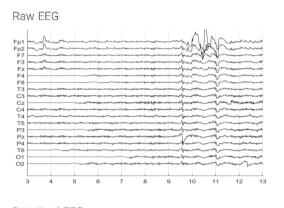






Denoising Information

Eye Close



Rejected Channel



Total Recording Time Remaining:

203.10 sec

Number of Eye and Muscle Elements

Eye: 2 Muscle: 1

Low Artifact Percentage

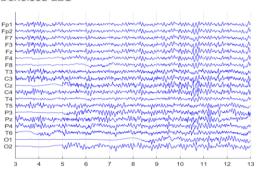
0

High Artifact Percentage

Total Artifact Percentage

EEG Quality: perfect

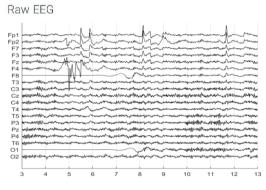
Denoised EEG



Flat Channel



Eye Open



Rejected Channel



Total Recording Time Remaining:

218.02 sec

Number of Eye and Muscle Elements

Eye: 3 Muscle: 0

Low Artifact Percentage

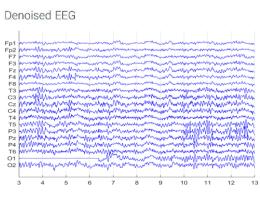


High Artifact Percentage



Total Artifact Percentage

EEG Quality: perfect

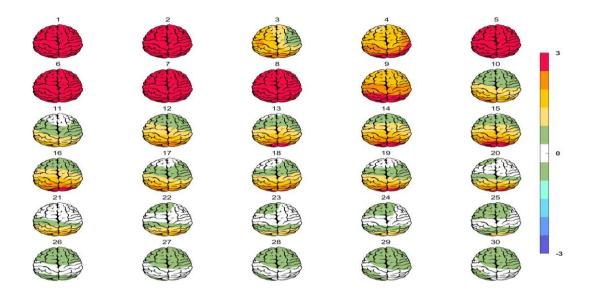


Flat Channel

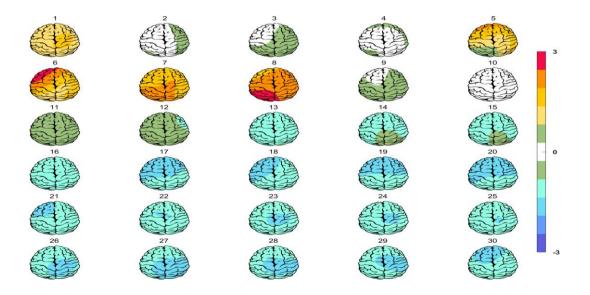




Absolute Power-Eye Close



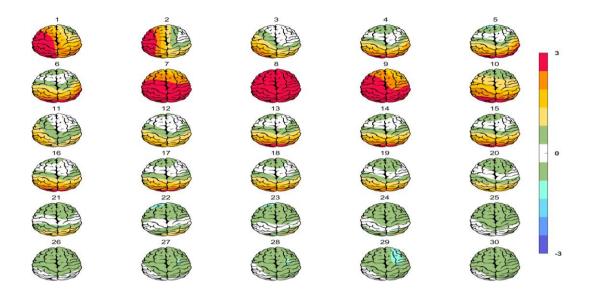
Relative Power-Eye Close



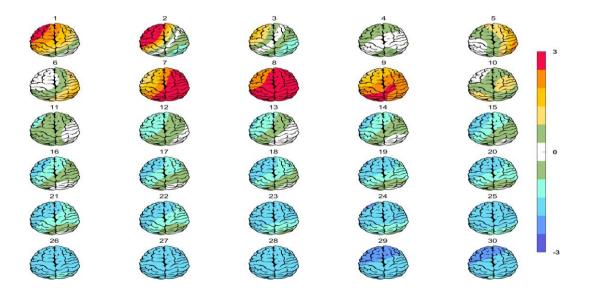




Absolute Power-Eye Open



Relative Power-Eye Open



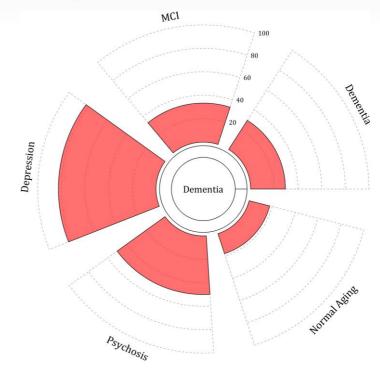


EEG Quality EC ΕO **Z-score Information** EC EO **■** TMS Reponsibility

rTMS Response Prediction

Probability

Pathological Assessment



■ EEG Neuromarker Values

Neuromarker	Region	Value	Assessment
APF - EO	Frontal	09.17	Low
AFP - EC	Frontal	08.83	Low
APF - EO	Occipital	09.00	Normal
AFP - EC	Occipital	09.12	Normal
Arousal Level - EO	-	-	Low
Arousal Level - EC	-	-	Low