





# QEEG Clinical Report BrainLens V0.4

# Report Description

# Personal & Clinical Data

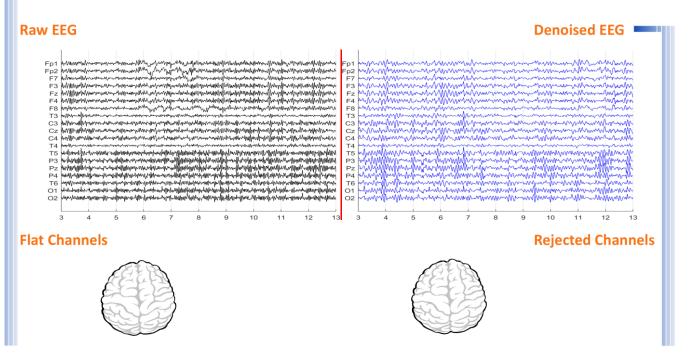
Name	Bahar Alizade	Date of Recording	19-Oct-2024	
Date of Birth - Age	19-Jun-2001 - 23.33	Gender	Female	
Handedness(R/L)	Right	Source of Referral	Dr Seddigh	
Initial Diagnosis	OCD			
Current Medication	Paroxetine			

Dr Seddigh



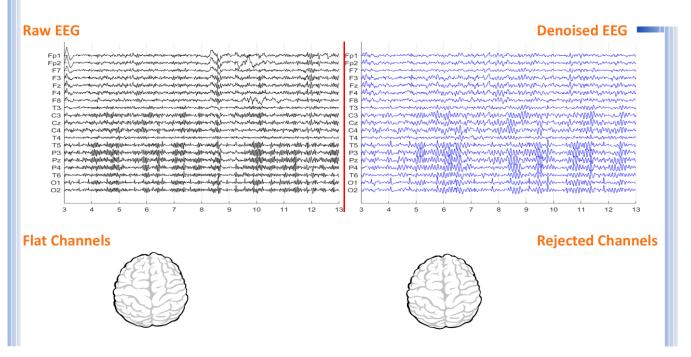


### Denoising Information (EC)



Number of Eye and Muscle Elements			Low Artifact Percentage			
Eye	0	Muscle	0	0		
<b>Total Artif</b>	Total Artifact Percentage			High Artifact Percentage		
		0				
EEG Qualit	ty	good		<b>Total Recording Time Remaining</b> 274.82 sec		

# Denoising Information (EO)



Number of Eye and Muscle Elements		Low Artifact Percentage			
Eye	3	Muscle	0	0	
Total Artifact	Percentage			High Artifact Percentage	
				0	
<b>EEG Quality</b>		good		Total Recording Time Remaining	295.66 sec





### Pathological assessment for mood disorders

### **Compare to Mood Disorders Database**

















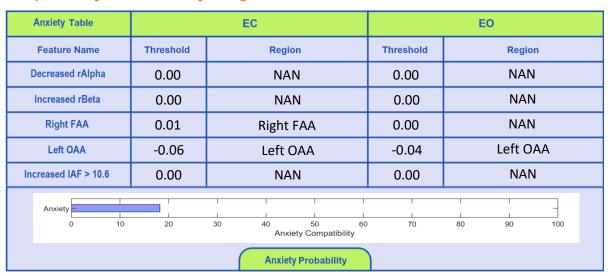




### **EEG Compatibility with Depression Diagnosis**

Depression Table	EC		EO		
Feature Name	Threshold	Region	Threshold	Region	
Increased Global rAlpha	1.00	global	1.00	global	
Increased global rTheta	1.00	global	1.00	global	
Decreased rDelta	-1.00	LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-O-	-1.00	LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-O-	
Increased rBeta	0.00	NAN	0.00	NAN	
Left FAA	0.00	NAN	-0.02	Left FAA	
Right OAA	0.00	NAN	0.00	NAN	
Decreased Coherence (D, T)	-0.50	Decreased Coherence	-0.50	Decreased Coherence	
Increased Coherence (A, B)	0.00	NAN	0.00	NAN	
depression 0 1	0 20	1 1 1 1 30 40 50 Compatibility	60 70	80 90 100	
Depression Probability					

# **EEG Compatibility with Anxiety Diagnosis**







### EEG Compatibility with Mood Swings Diagnosis\*

Mood Swings Table	EC		EO		
Feature Name	Threshold	Region	Threshold	Region	
Decreased rAlpha	0.00	NAN	0.00	NAN	
Increased (rDelta+rTheta)	0.00	NAN	0.50	LF	
Increased rBeta	0.00	NAN 0.00		NAN	
Decreased Alpha Coherence	-0.50	Decreased Alpha	-0.50	Decreased Alpha	
Right FAA	0.01	Right FAA	0.00	NAN	
BMD 1	20 3	1	1 70	80 90 100	
Mood Swings Probability					

\* This index can only be investigated if there are symptoms of mood swings (R/O BMD or R/O mood swings).

# Cognitive Functions



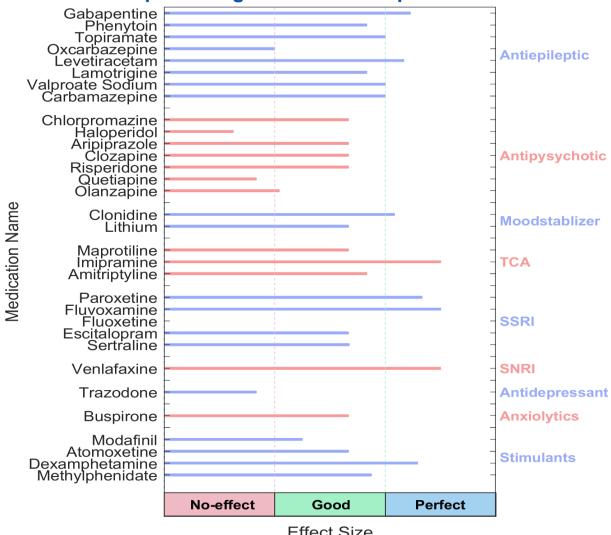
### Arousal Level Detection







### **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.

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.

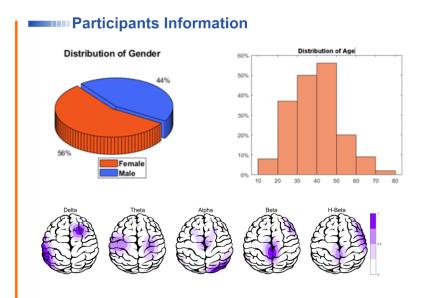




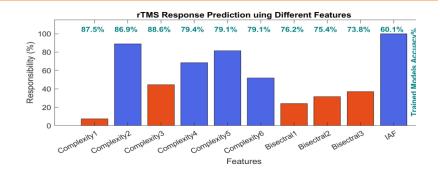
### rTMS Response Prediction

#### Network Performance

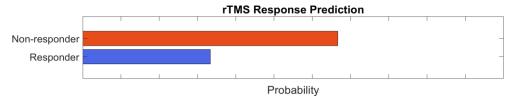
Accuracy: 92.1% Sensitivity: 89.13% Specificity: 97.47%



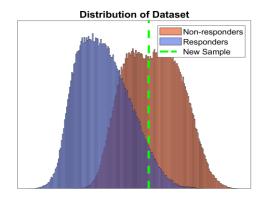
#### Features Information



#### Responsibility



#### Data Distribution



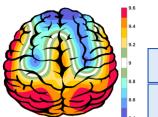
#### About Predicting rTMS Response

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.





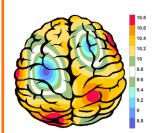
### APF(EO)



Frontal APF= 08.50

Posterior APF= 09.38

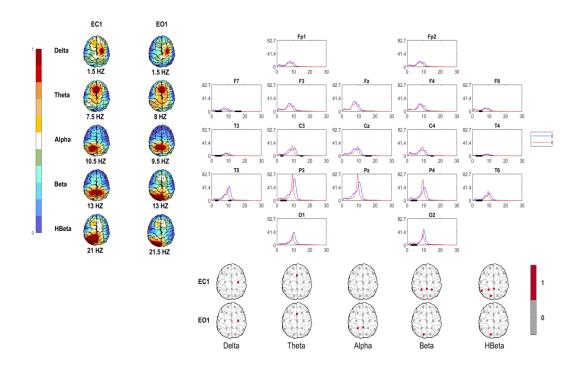
### APF(EC)



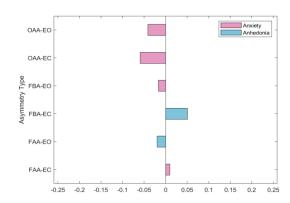
**Frontal APF= 09.25** 

Posterior APF= 10.12

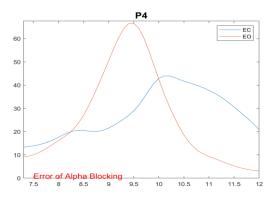
### EEG Spectra



# Alpha Asymmetry(AA)



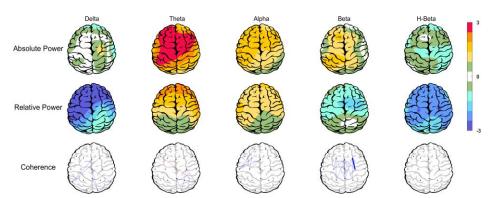
# Alpha Blocking



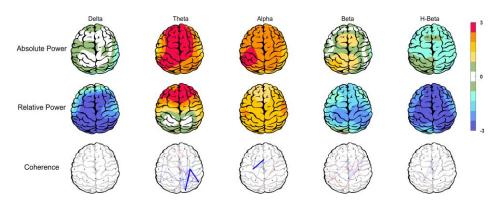




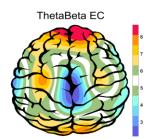
### Z Score Summary Information (EC)

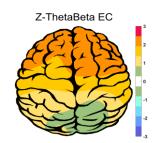


### Z Score Summary Information (EO)

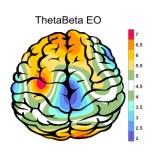


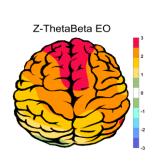
### E.C.T/B Ratio ( Raw- Z Score)



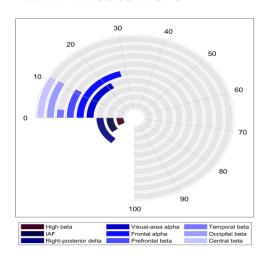


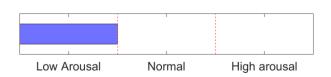
### E.O.T/B Ratio ( Raw- Z Score)





### Arousal Level



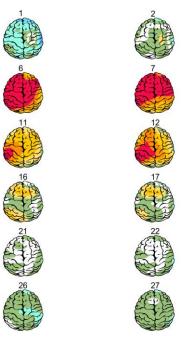


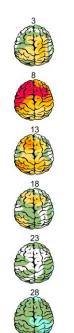


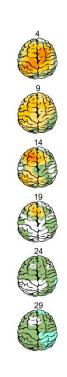


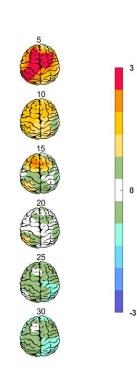
# Absolute Power-Eye Closed (EC) 🤣



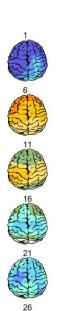


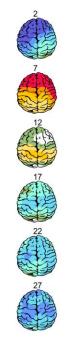


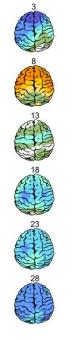


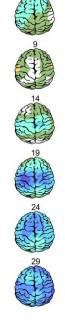


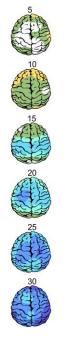
# Relative Power-Eye Closed (EC) ớ







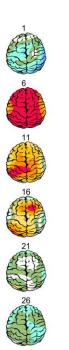


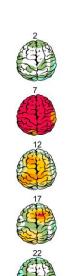


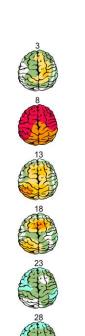


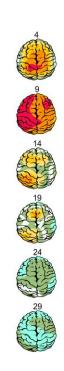


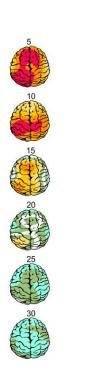
# Absolute Power-Eye Open (EO) 🕢











# Relative Power-Eye Open (EO)

