





QEEG Clinical Report BrainLens V0.4

Report Description

Personal & Clinical Data

| Name | Armin Nasiri | Date of Recording | 14-Dec-2024 | | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|--------------------|------------------|--|--|--|
| Date of Birth - Age | 19-Sep-2009 - 15.24 | Gender | Male | | | |
| Handedness(R/L) | Right | Source of Referral | Dr Mina Dehghani | | | |
| Initial Diagnosis | Initial Assessment | | | | | |
| Current Medication | | - | | | | |

Dr Mina Dehghani

Summary Report

NPCindex

QEEGhome

EEG Quality











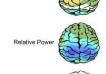














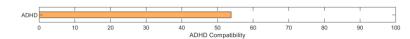












APF

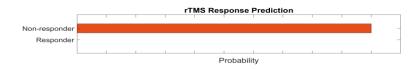
Posterior APF-EC= 11.25

Posterior APF-EO= 11.25

Arousal Level



TMS Responsibility

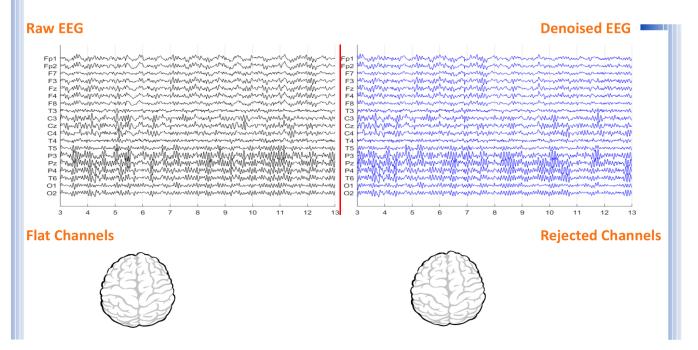


To investigate QEEG-based predicting medication response, please refer to the Report.



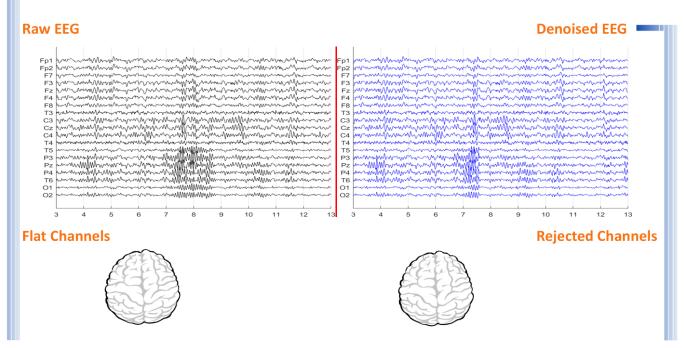


Denoising Information (EC)



| Number of Eye and Muscle Elements | | | Low Artifact Percentage | | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|--------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|--|--|
| Eye | 1 | Muscle | 0 | | | |
| Total Artifact Percentage | | | High Artifact Percentage | | | |
| | | | | 0 | | |
| EEG Quali | ity | bad | | Total Recording Time Remaining 42.55 sec | | |

Denoising Information (EO)



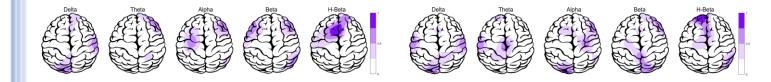
| Number of Eye and Muscle Elements | | | Low Artifact Percentage | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|--------|--------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------|--|
| Eye | 0 | Muscle | 0 | 0 | | |
| Total Artifact Percentage | | | High Artifact Percentage | | | |
| () | | | | 0 | | |
| EEG Quality | | bad | | Total Recording Time Remaining | 55.37 sec | |



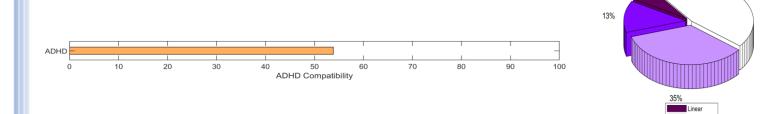


Pathological assessment for ADHD

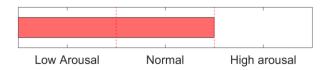
Compare to ADHD Database



EEG Compatibility with ADHD Diagnosis



Arousal Level Detection



ADHD Clustering *

1. May be anxious, inattentive, may be highly intelligent, need sufficient sleep, and should avoid high carbohydrate intake. Consider clonidine.

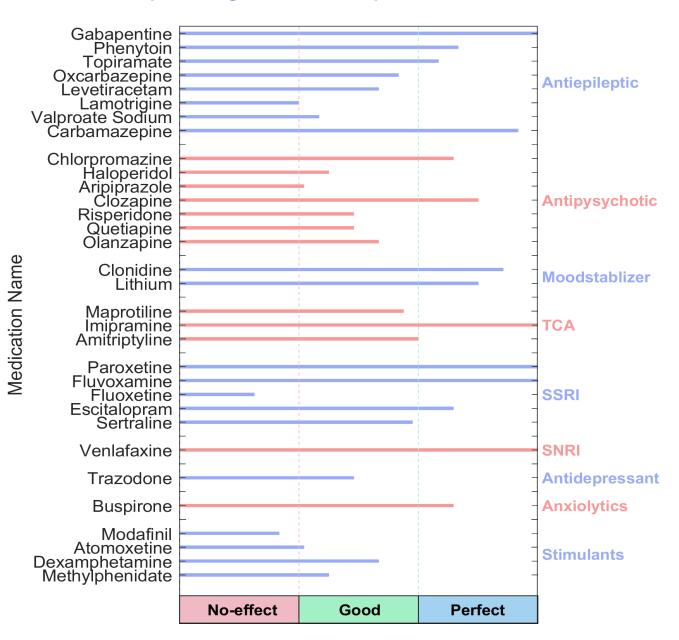
* If there is Paroxymal epileptic discharge in EEG data, this case needs sufficient sleep and should avoid high carbohydrate intake.

You can consider anticonvulant medications.





QEEG based predicting medication response



Explanation



Medication Recommendation

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.

two charts, calculate 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.



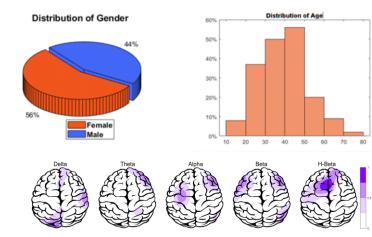


rTMS Response Prediction

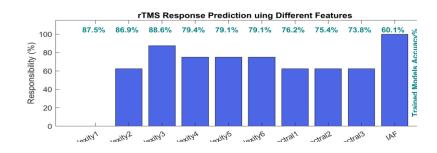
Network Performance

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

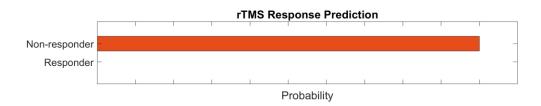
Participants Information



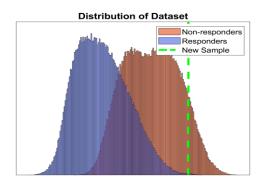
Features Information



Responsibility



Data Distribution



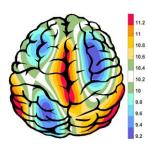
About Predicting rTMS Response

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.





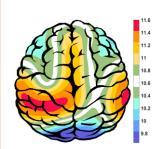
APF(EO)



Frontal APF= 09.58

Posterior APF= 11.25

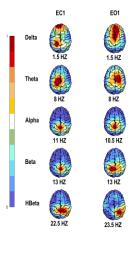
APF(EC)

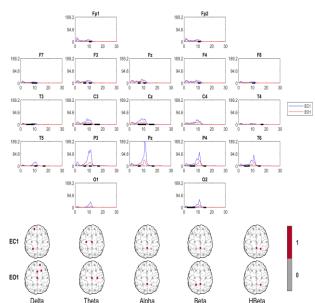


Frontal APF= 10.50

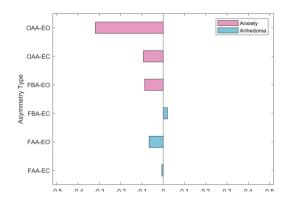
Posterior APF= 11.25

EEG Spectra



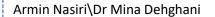


Alpha Asymmetry(AA)



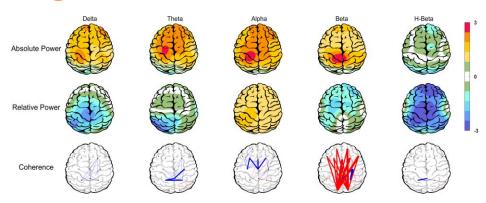
-Alpha Blocking



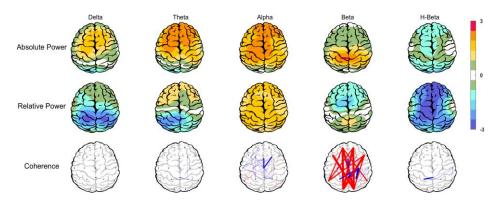




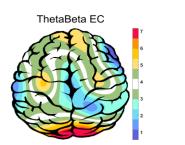
Z Score Summary Information (EC)

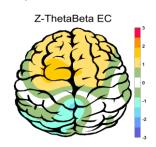


Z Score Summary Information (EO)

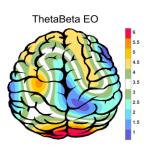


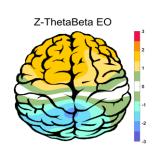
E.C.T/B Ratio (Raw- Z Score)



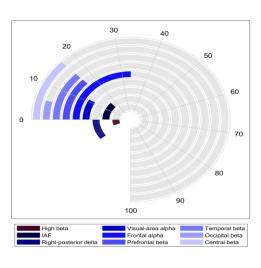


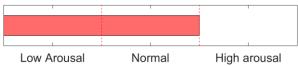
E.O.T/B Ratio (Raw- Z Score)





Arousal Level



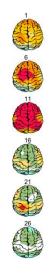


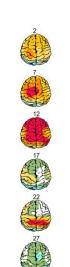




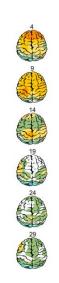
Absolute Power-Eye Closed (EC) 🌮

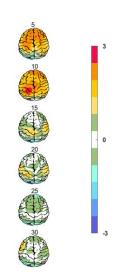






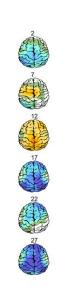




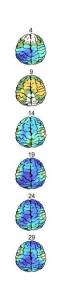


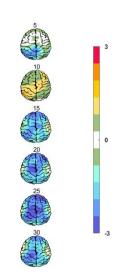
Relative Power-Eye Closed (EC) 🤣









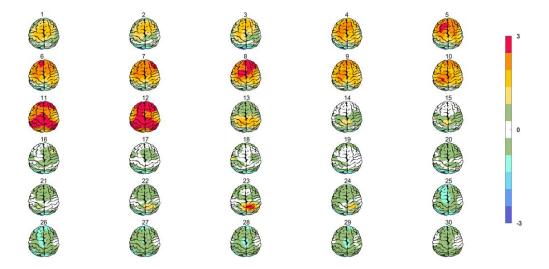






Absolute Power-Eye Open (EO) 🕢





Relative Power-Eye Open (EO) 🕢

