





# QEEG Clinical Report BrainLens V0.4

# Report Description

# Personal & Clinical Data

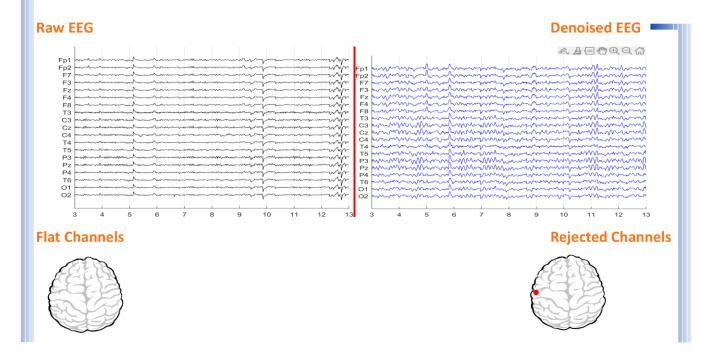
Name	Aliakbar Sharifi	Date of Recording	25-Sep-2024
Date of Birth - Age	28-Aug-1960 - 64.08	Gender	Male
Handedness(R/L)	Right	Source of Referral	Dr Sahraeiyan
Initial Diagnosis	Memory Loss disease-MDD		
Current Medication	Lorazpam-Aripiprazole-Sodium valproate(Valproate sodium)		

Dr Sahraeiyan





# Denoising Information (EC)



Number of Eye and Muscle Elements		Low Artifact Percentage			
Eye	0	Muscle	0		
Total Artifact Percentage		High Artifact Percentage			
()		0			
EEG Quali	ity	good		Total Recording Time Remaining	343.78 sec





# Pathological assessment for mood disorders

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







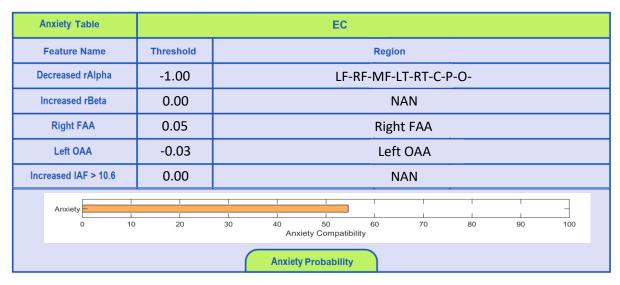




### **EEG Compatibility with Depression Diagnosis**

Depression Table	EC		
Feature Name	Threshold	Region	
Increased Global rAlpha	0.00	NAN	
Increased global rTheta	2.00	global	
Decreased rDelta	0.00	NAN	
Increased rBeta	0.00	NAN	
Left FAA	0.00	NAN	
Right OAA	0.00	NAN	
Decreased Coherence (D, T)	0.00	NAN	
Increased Coherence (A, B)	eased Coherence (A, B) 2.00 Increased Coherence (A,B)		
depression 0	10 20	30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100  Depression Compatibility	
Depression Probability			

# **EEG Compatibility with Anxiety Diagnosis**







### **EEG Compatibility with Mood Swings Diagnosis** \*

Mood Swings Table	EC		
Feature Name	Threshold Region		
Decreased rAlpha	-1.00	00 LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-O-	
Increased (rDelta+rTheta)	2.00	LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-O-	
Increased rBeta	0.00	NAN	
Decreased Alpha Coherence	0.00	NAN	
Right FAA	0.05	Right FAA	
BMD 10	20	30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Mood Swing Compatibility	
Mood Swings Probability			

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

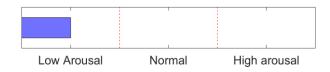
### **Depression Severity**







### Arousal Level Detection







# Pathological assessment for Dementia

# **Compare to Dementia Database**



# **Dementia Probability**

	Dementia Table	EC	
	Feature Name	Threshold	Region
	Increased rDelta	2.00	LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-O-
	Increased rTheta	3.00	LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-O-
	Decreased rAlpha	-1.00	LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-O-
	Decreased rBeta	-3.00	LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-O-
li	ncreased T/A Ratio	3.00	LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-O-
h	ncreased D/A Ratio	2.00	LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-O-
Decrea	sed (D+T+A+B) Coherence	0.00	NAN
	dementia 0 10	20	30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Dementia Compatibility
			Dementia Probability

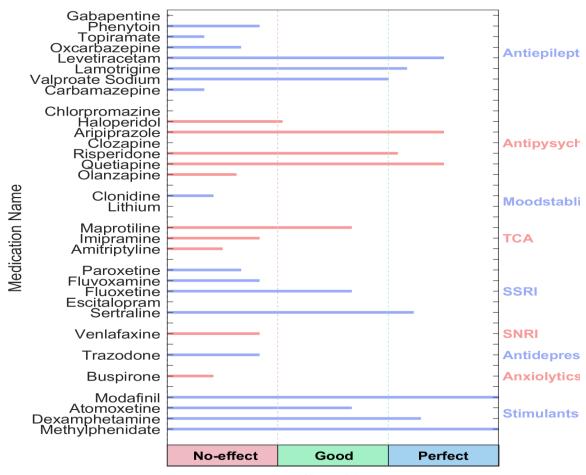
# **Cognitive Impairment Severity**







### QEEG based predicting medication response



Effect Size

### **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.

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.



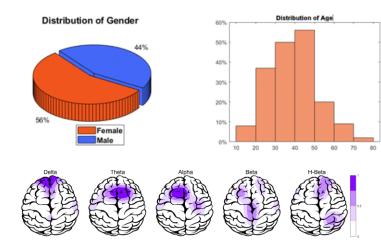


### rTMS Response Prediction

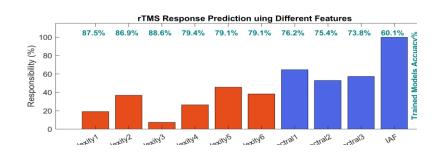
#### Network Performance

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

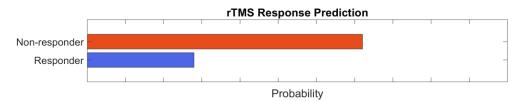
### Participants Information



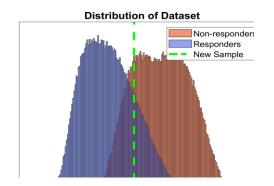
#### Features Information



#### Responsibility



#### Data Distribution



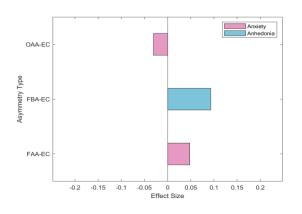
#### About Predicting rTMS Response

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.

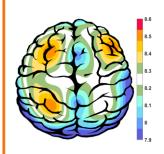




# Alpha Asymmetry(AA)



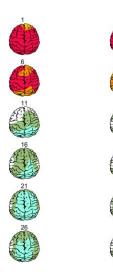
# APF(EC)



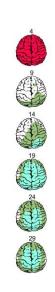
**Frontal APF= 08.25** 

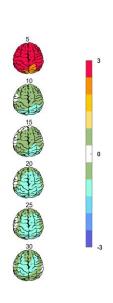
Posterior APF= 08.12

# Absolute Power-Eye Closed (EC) 🌮

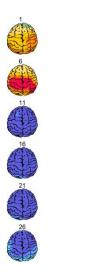


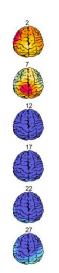


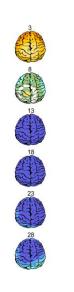




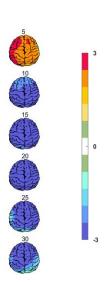
### Relative Power-Eye Closed (EC) 🌮







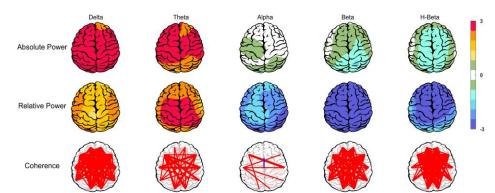




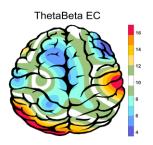


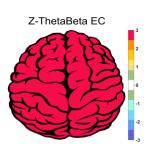


### Z Score Summary Information (EC)

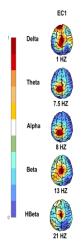


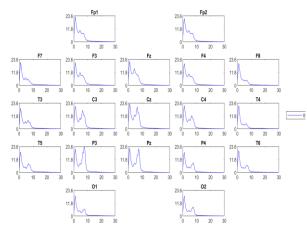
### E.C.T/B Ratio ( Raw- Z Score)





# EEG Spectra















Arousal Level

