





Report Description

Personal & Clinical Data

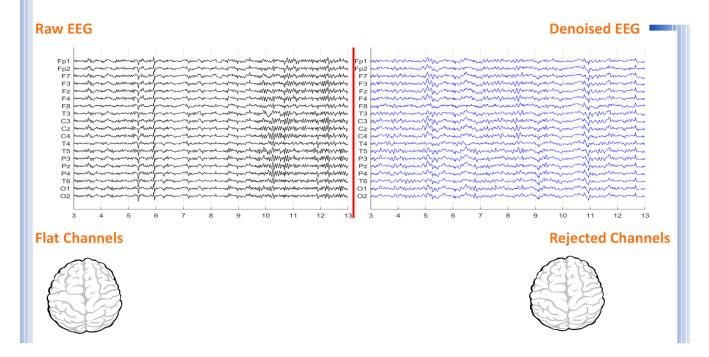
Name	Azam Semsarian	Date of Recording	30-Sep-2024	
Date of Birth - Age	18-Feb-1964 - 60.62	Gender	Female	
Handedness(R/L)	Right	Source of Referral	Dr Soleymani	
Initial Diagnosis	BMD			
Current Medication	Lorazpam-Olanzapine-Sodium valproate(Valproate sodium)			

Dr Soleymani





Denoising Information (EC)



Number of Eye and Muscle Elements		Low Artifact Percentage				
Eye	1	Muscle	0			
Total Artifact Percentage				High Artifact Percentage		
EEG Quali	ity	good		Total Recording Time Remaining	382.54 sec	





Pathological assessment for mood disorders

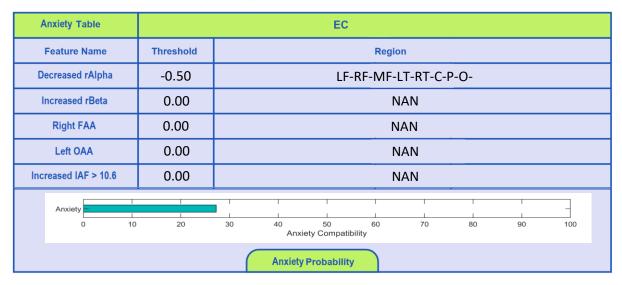
Compare to Mood Disorders Database



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	Left FAA							
Right OAA	0.21	Right OAA							
Decreased Coherence (D, T	0.00	NAN							
Increased Coherence (A, B) 0.00 NAN									
depression 0	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	30	40 Depres	50 sion Compa	l 60 atibility	1 70	80	90	100
Depression Probability									

EEG Compatibility with Anxiety Diagnosis







EEG Compatibility with Mood Swings Diagnosis *

Mood Swings Table	EC				
Feature Name	Threshold	Threshold Region			
Decreased rAlpha	-0.50	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	-0.50	Decreased Alpha Coherence			
Right FAA	0.00	NAN			
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).

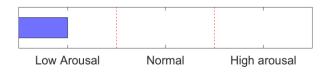
Depression Severity







Arousal Level Detection







Pathological assessment for Dementia

Compare to Dementia Database











Dementia Probability

	Dementia Table	EC				
	Feature Name	Threshold	Region			
	Increased rDelta	1.00	LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-O-			
	Increased rTheta	3.00	LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-O-			
	Decreased rAlpha	-0.50	LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-O-			
	Decreased rBeta	-1.00	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	1.00	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			

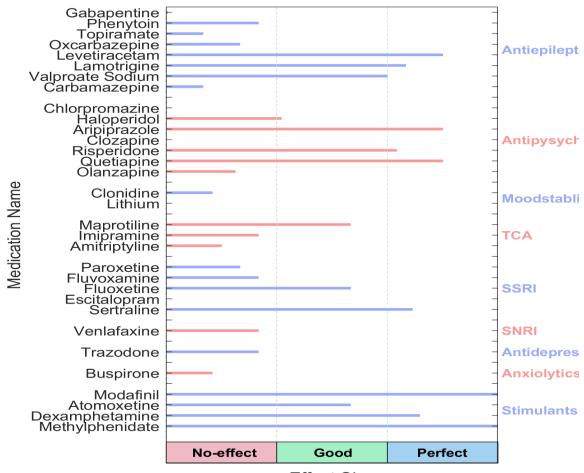
Cognitive Impairment Severity







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.

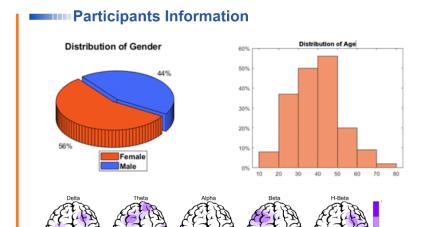




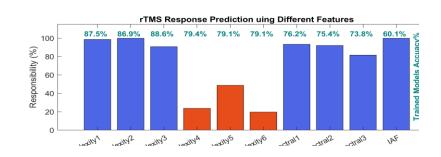
rTMS Response Prediction

Network Performance

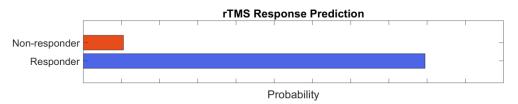
Accuracy: 92.1% Sensitivity: 89.13% Specificity: 97.47%



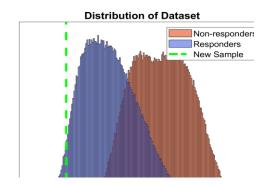
Features Information







Data Distribution



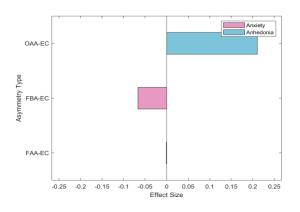
About Predicting rTMS Response

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.

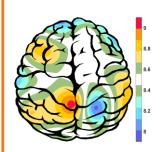




Alpha Asymmetry(AA)



APF(EC)

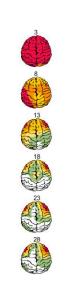


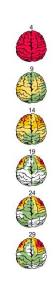
Frontal APF= 08.50

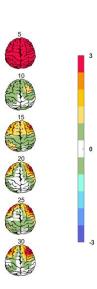
Posterior APF= 08.75

Absolute Power-Eye Closed (EC) 🌮

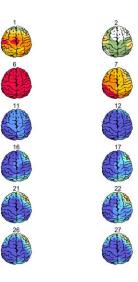


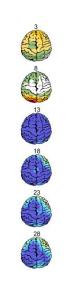


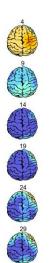


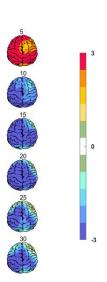


Relative Power-Eye Closed (EC) 🌮





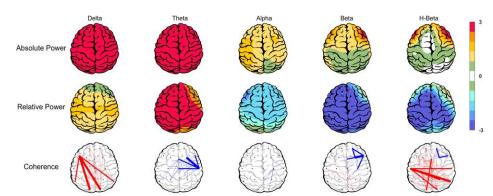




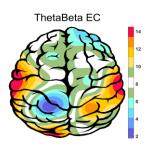


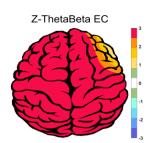


Z Score Summary Information (EC)

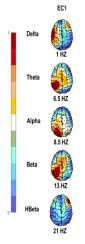


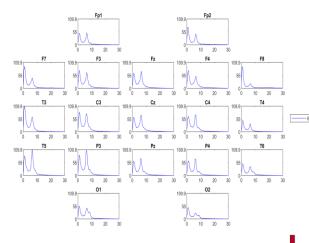
E.C.T/B Ratio (Raw- Z Score)

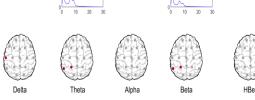




EEG Spectra







Arousal Level

