





QEEG Clinical Report BrainLens V0.4

Report Description

Personal & Clinical Data

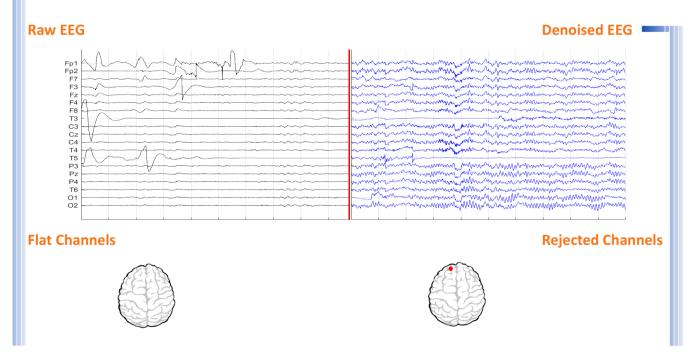
Name	Danial Behzadmanesh	Date of Recording	29-May-2024		
Date of Birth - Age	05-Nov-2013 - 10.57	Gender	Male		
Handedness(R/L)	Right	Source of Referral	Dr Dehghani		
Initial Diagnosis	Investigating attention and concentration, aggression, sleep problems and behavioral problems				
Current Medication	Medication Free				

Dr Dehghani



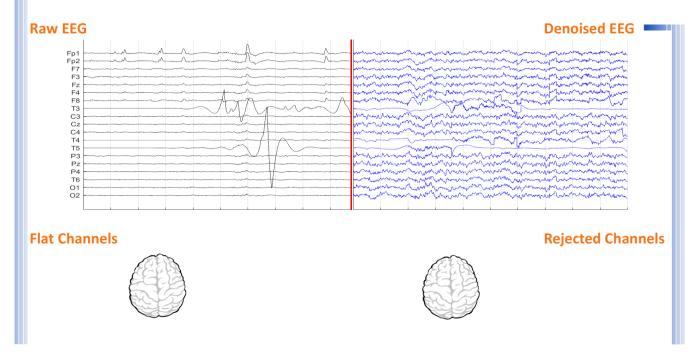


Denoising Information (EC)



Number o	Number of Eye and Muscle Elements		Low Artifact Percentage		
Eye	3	Muscle	0	0	
Total Artifact Percentage		High Artifact Percentage			
0					
EEG Quality	1	good		Total Recording Time Remaining	243.18 sec

Denoising Information (EO)



Number of	umber of Eye and Muscle Elements		Low Artifact Percentage		
Eye	3	Muscle	0	()	
Total Artifac	t Percentage			High Artifact Percentage	
	0				
EEG Quality		good		Total Recording Time Remaining 218.38 sec	





Pathological assessment for ADHD

Compare to ADHD Database







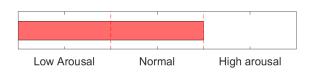




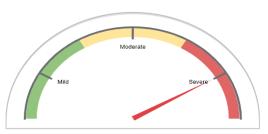
EEG Compatibility with ADHD Diagnosis

ADHD Table	EC		EO	
Feature Name	Threshold	Region	Threshold	Region
Increased rDelta	0.50	global	0.00	NAN
Increased rTheta	0.00	NAN	0.50	frontal
Increased rAlpha	0.00	NAN	0.00	NAN
Increased rBeta	0.00	NAN	0.00	frontal
Decreased SMR	-2.00	global	0.00	NAN
Increased T/B Ratio	0.00	NAN	0.00	NAN
ADHD 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 ADHD Probability				
ADHD Probability				

Arousal Level Detection



ADHD Severity



ADHD Clustering

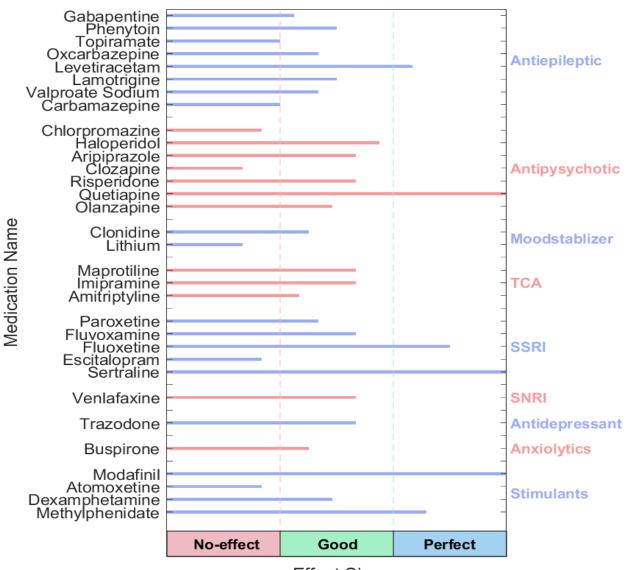
1.

^{*} If there is Paroxymal epileptic discharge in EEG data, this case needs sufficient sleep and should avoid high carbohydrate intake. You can consider anticonvulsant medications.





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 .



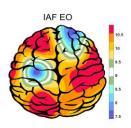
Medication Recommendation

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.



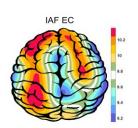


IAF(EO)



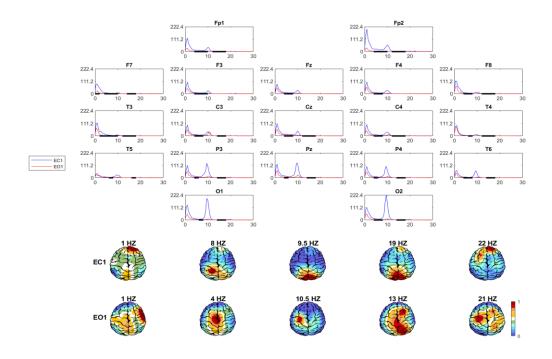
Eye Open IAF= 10.00

IAF(EC)

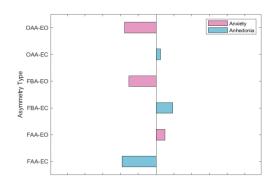


Eye Close IAF= 09.38

EEG Spectra



Alpha Asymmetry(AA)



---Alpha Blocking

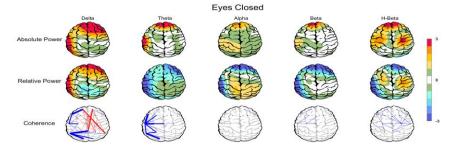




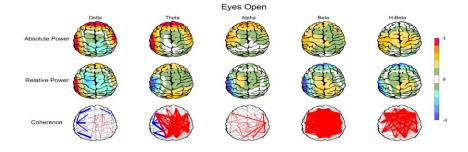


Z Score Summary Information (EC)

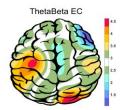


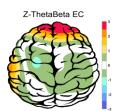


Z Score Summary Information (EO)

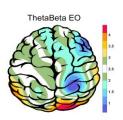


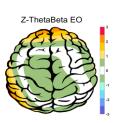
E.C.T/B Ratio (Raw- Z Score)



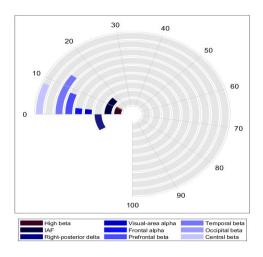


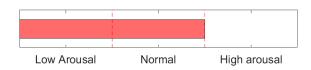
E.O.T/B Ratio (Raw- Z Score)





Arousal Level

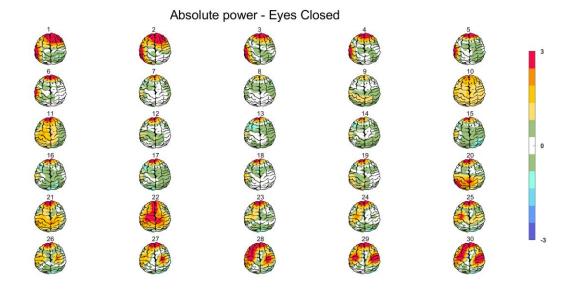




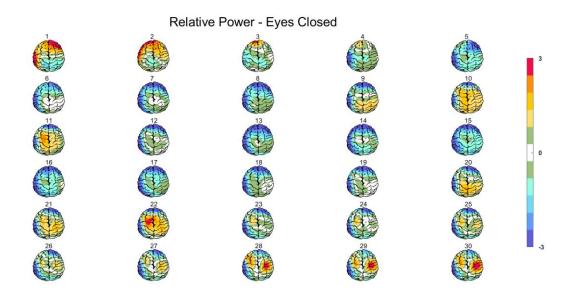




Absolute Power-Eye Closed (EC) 🌮



Relative Power-Eye Closed (EC) ớ

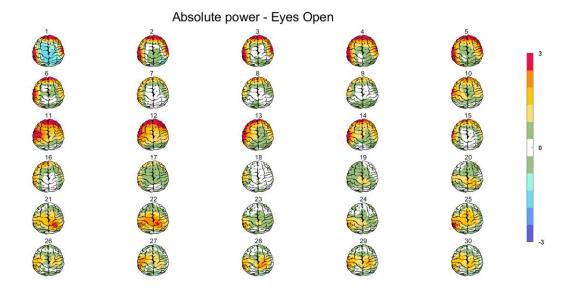






Absolute Power-Eye Open (EO) 🕢





Relative Power-Eye Open (EO)

