





# Report Description

# Personal & Clinical Data

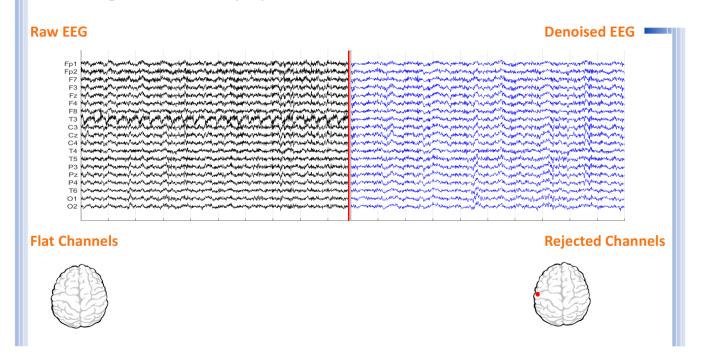
Name	Esfandiyar Jashani	Date of Recording	29-Feb-2024							
Date of Birth - Age	03-May-1989 - 34.82	Gender	Male							
Handedness(R/L)	Right	Source of Referral	Dr Mohammadhasani							
Initial Diagnosis	Illness anxiety dis. Somatization									
Current Medication	Citalopram-Pranol									

Dr Mohammadhasani





# Denoising Information (EC)



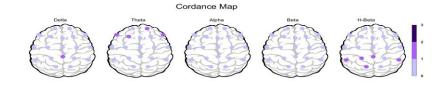
Number of Eye and Muscle Elements				Low Artifact Percentage				
Eye	2	Muscle	0	0				
<b>Total Arti</b>	fact Percentage			High Artifact Percentage				
0								
EEG Quali	ity	good		Total Recording Time Remaining	582.51 sec			





### Pathological assessment for mood disorders

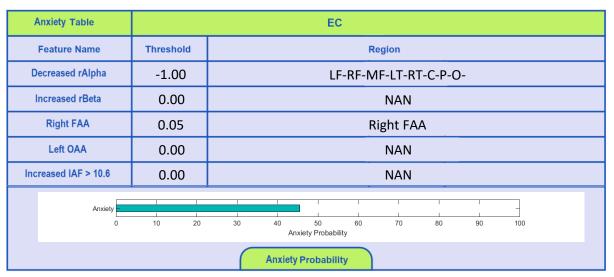
### **Compare to Mood Disorders Database**



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

Depr	ression Table		EC										
Fea	ature Name	Threshold	Threshold Region										
Increase	ed Global rAlpha	0.00	0.00 NAN										
Increase	ed global rTheta	0.00	0.00 NAN										
Decr	reased rDelta	0.00	0.00 NAN										
Incr	reased rBeta	0.00	0.00 NAN										
	Left FAA	0.00	NAN										
R	Right OAA	0.11	Right OAA										
Decrease	ed Coherence (D, T)	-1.00		Decreased Coherence (D,T)									
Increased	d Coherence (A, B)	0.00					NAN						
	depression 0	10 20	30	40 Depr	50 ession Probab	60 ility	70	80	90	100			
Depression Probability													

# **EEG Compatibility with Anxiety Diagnosis**





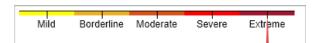


### **EEG Compatibility with Mood Swings Diagnosis \***

M	lood Swings Table	EC											
	Feature Name	Thresho	old			Region							
0	ecreased rAlpha	-1.00 LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-O-											
Incre	eased (rDelta+rTheta)	2.00	2.00 LF-RF-MF-LT-RT-C-P-O-										
	Increased rBeta	0.00	0		NAN								
Decre	ased Alpha Coherence	-0.5	0	Decreased Alpha Coherence									
	Right FAA	0.05	0.05 Right FAA										
	BMD -		1			1	1	1		1			
0 10 20 30 40 50 60 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).

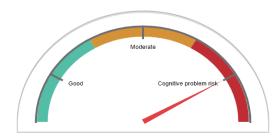
### **Depression Severity**



### **Anxiety Severity**



## Cognitive Functions



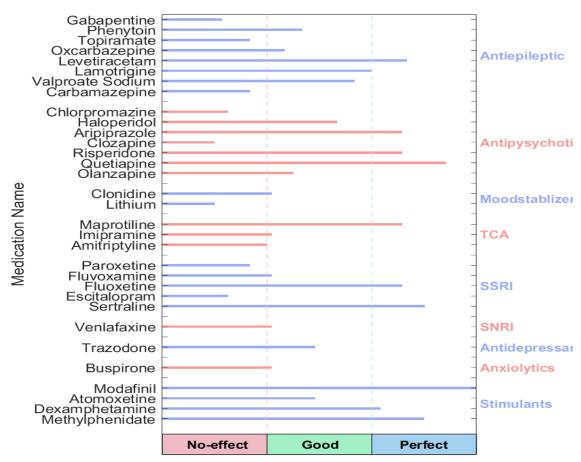
### Arousal Level Detection







### QEEG based predicting medication response



### **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.



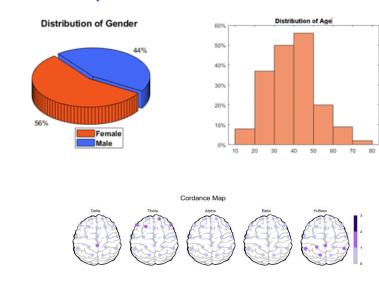


#### rTMS Response Prediction

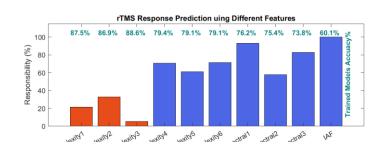
#### Network Performance

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

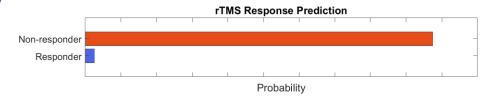
#### Participants Information



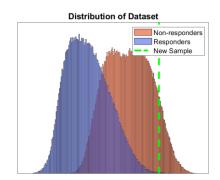
#### Features Information



#### Responsibility



#### Data Distribution



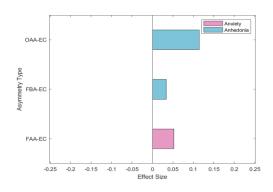
#### About Predicting rTMS Response

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.

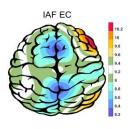




### Alpha Asymmetry(AA)



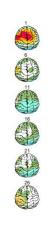
### IAF(EC)

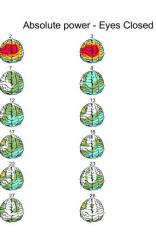


Eye Close IAF= 08.75

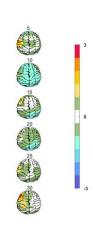
### Absolute Power-Eye Closed (EC) 🌮







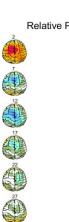




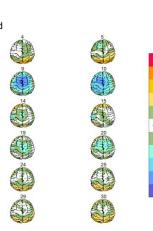
### Relative Power-Eye Closed (EC) 🌮







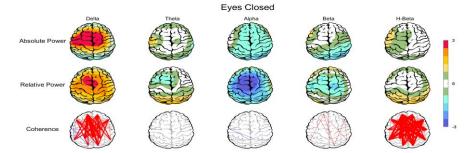




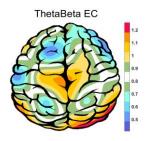


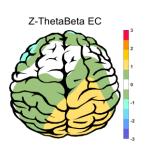


### Z Score Summary Information (EC)

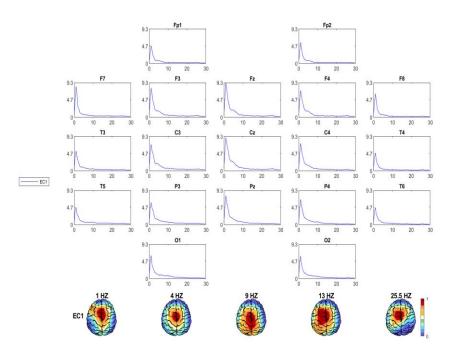


### E.C.T/B Ratio ( Raw- Z Score)





### EEG Spectra



### Arousal Level

