



QEEG Clinical Report

BrainLens V0.4

Report Description



Personal & Clinical Data

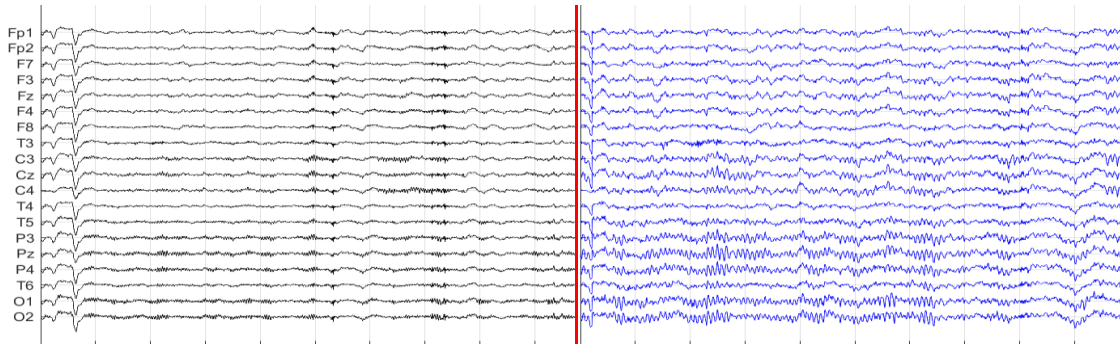
Name	Mohammad Mehdipor	Date of Recording	05-Aug-2024
Date of Birth - Age	09-Nov-2011 - 12.74	Gender	Male
Handedness(R/L)	Right	Source of Referral	Dr Dehghani
Initial Diagnosis	Difficulty understanding concepts		
Current Medication	Medication Free		

Dr Dehghani

Denoising Information (EC)

Raw EEG

Denoised EEG



Flat Channels

Rejected Channels

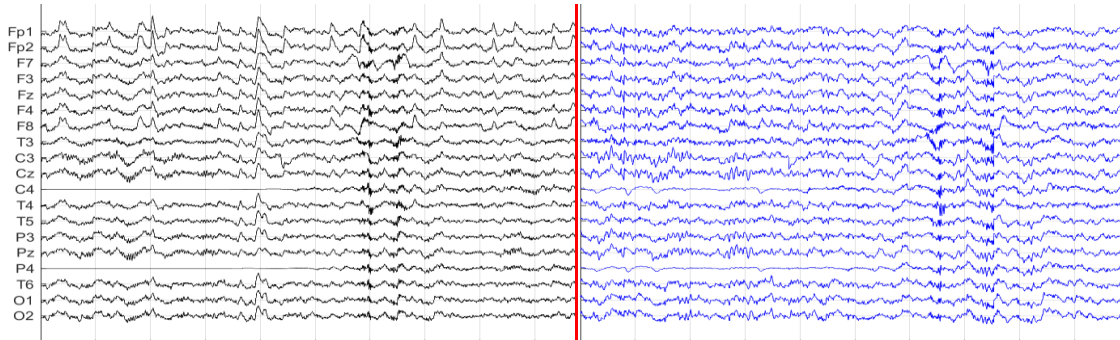


Number of Eye and Muscle Elements				Low Artifact Percentage	
Eye	3	Muscle	0		
Total Artifact Percentage				High Artifact Percentage	
EEG Quality		good		Total Recording Time Remaining	
				238.22 sec	

Denoising Information (EO)

Raw EEG

Denoised EEG



Flat Channels

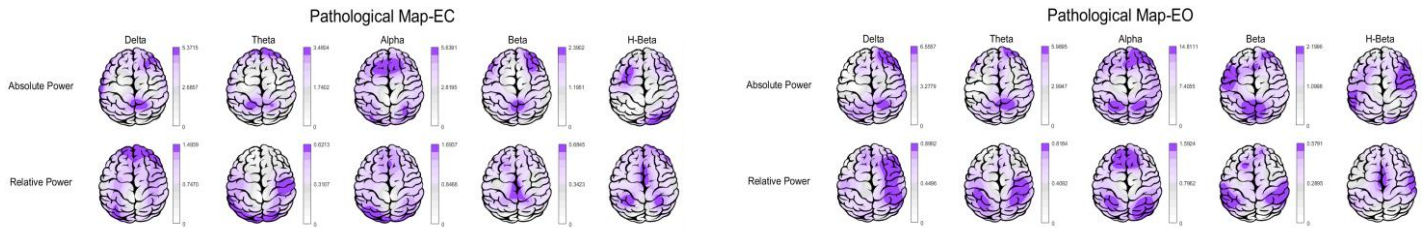
Rejected Channels



Number of Eye and Muscle Elements				Low Artifact Percentage	
Eye	1	Muscle	0		
Total Artifact Percentage				High Artifact Percentage	
EEG Quality		good		Total Recording Time Remaining	
				193.34 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	3.00	global	2.00	global
Increased rTheta	0.00	NAN	0.00	NAN
Increased rAlpha	0.00	NAN	0.00	NAN
Increased rBeta	0.00	NAN	0.00	NAN
Decreased SMR	-0.50	global	-1.00	global
Increased T/B Ratio	0.00	NAN	0.50	Fz

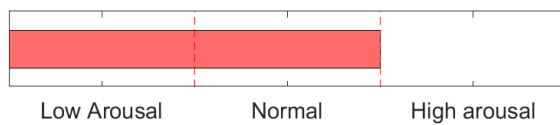
ADHD

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100

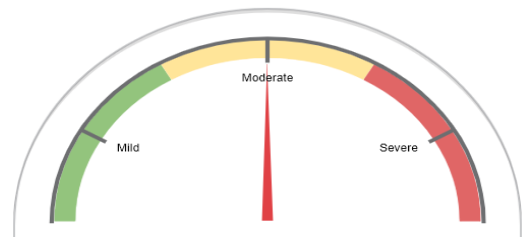
ADHD Probability

ADHD Probability

Arousal Level Detection



ADHD Severity

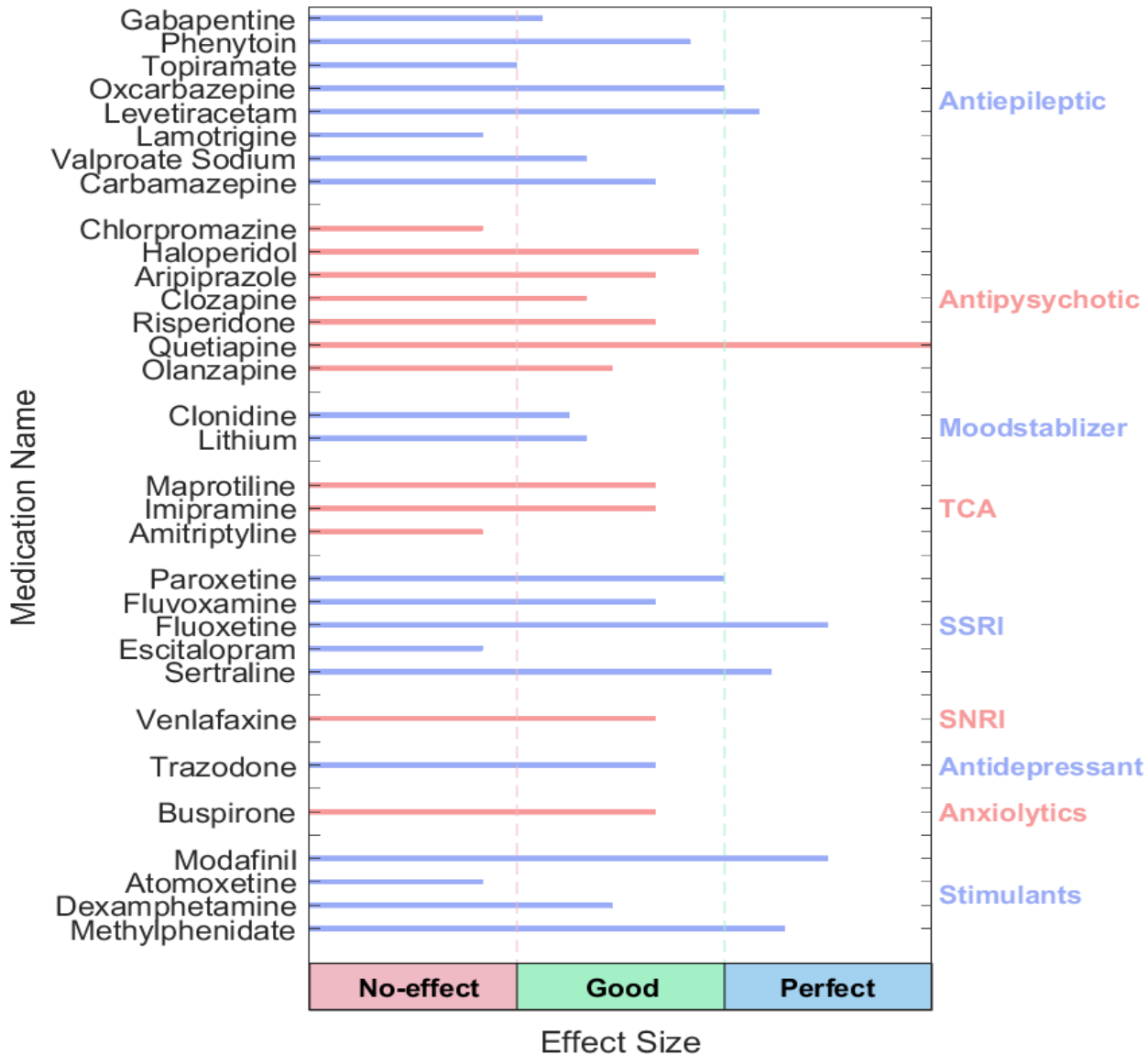


ADHD Clustering *

1. Same inattentive and hyperactive prevalence, may be anxious, may be highly intelligent, need sufficient sleep, and should avoid high arbohydrate inbtake. 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 anticonvulsant medications.

QEEG based predicting medication response



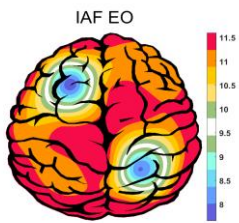
Explanation

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 Pharmacoe 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.

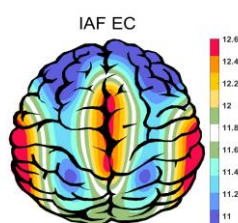
APF(EO)



Frontal APF= 11.17

Posterior APF= 11.50

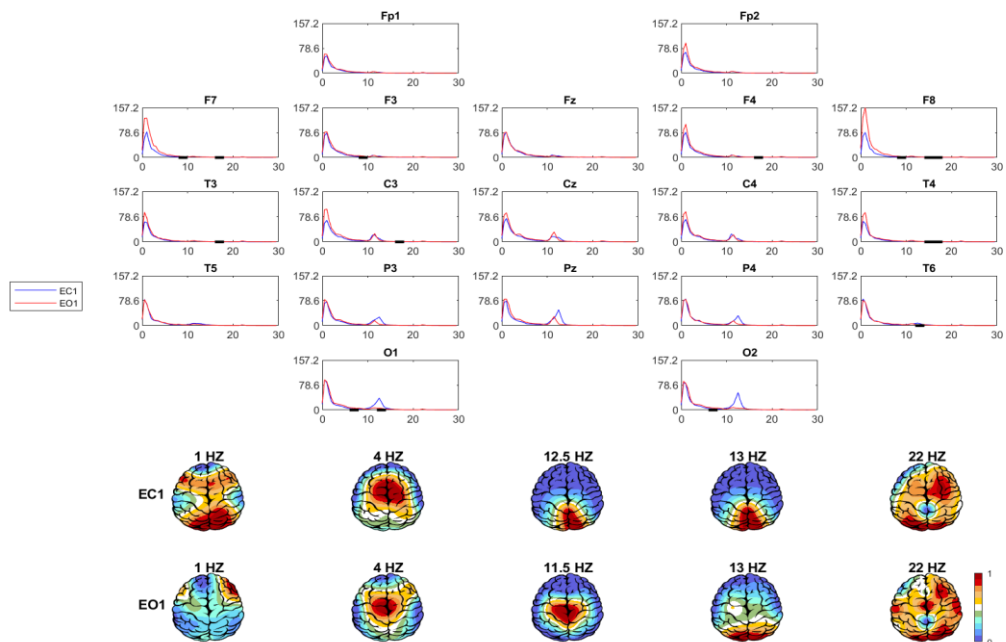
APF(EC)



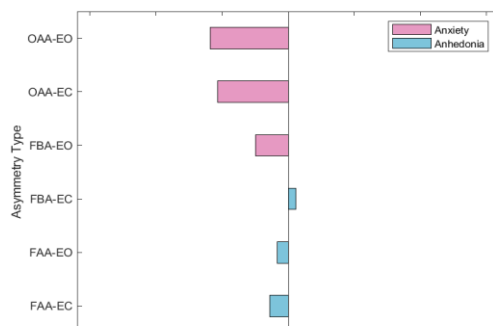
Frontal APF= 11.25

Posterior APF= 12.50

EEG Spectra



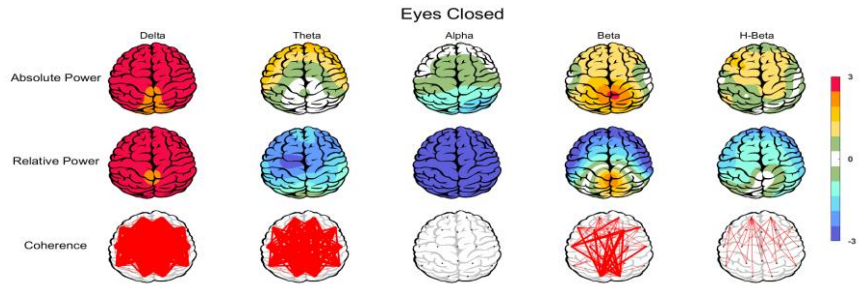
Alpha Asymmetry(AA)



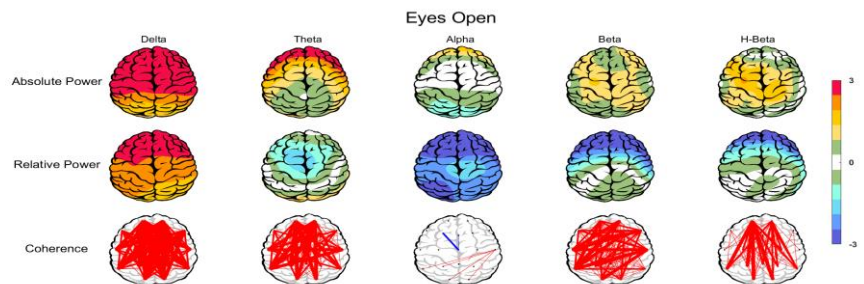
Alpha Blocking



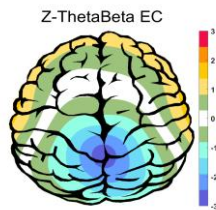
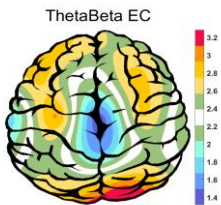
Z Score Summary Information (EC)



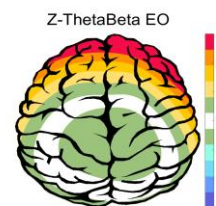
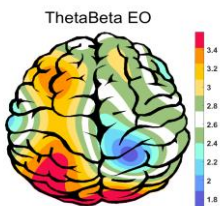
Z Score Summary Information (EO)



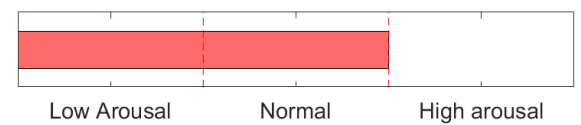
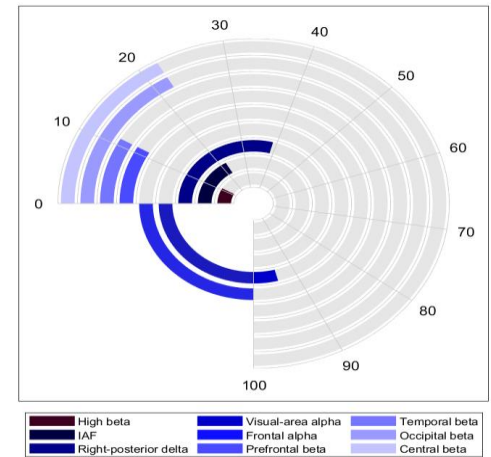
E.C.T/B Ratio (Raw- Z Score)



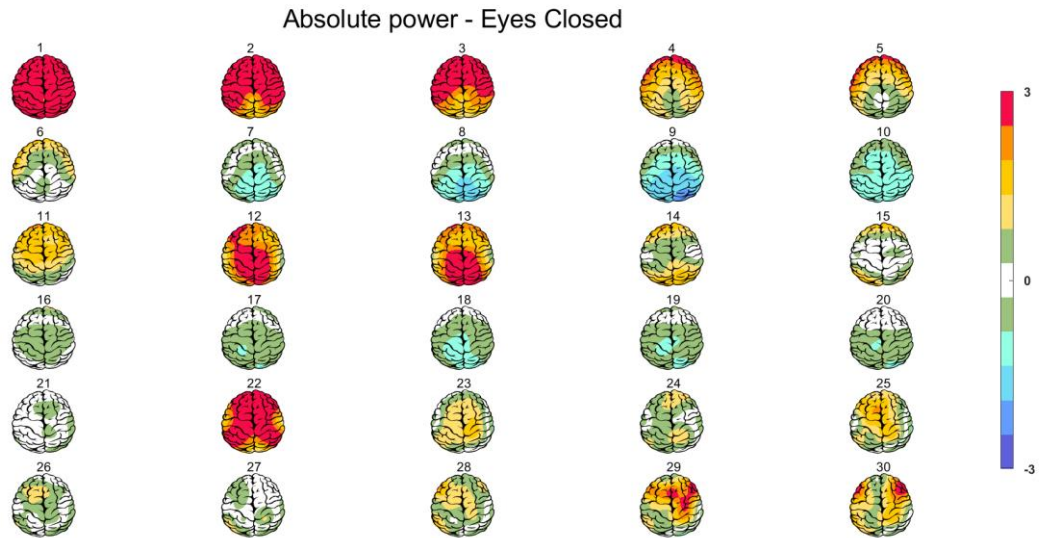
E.O.T/B Ratio (Raw- Z Score)



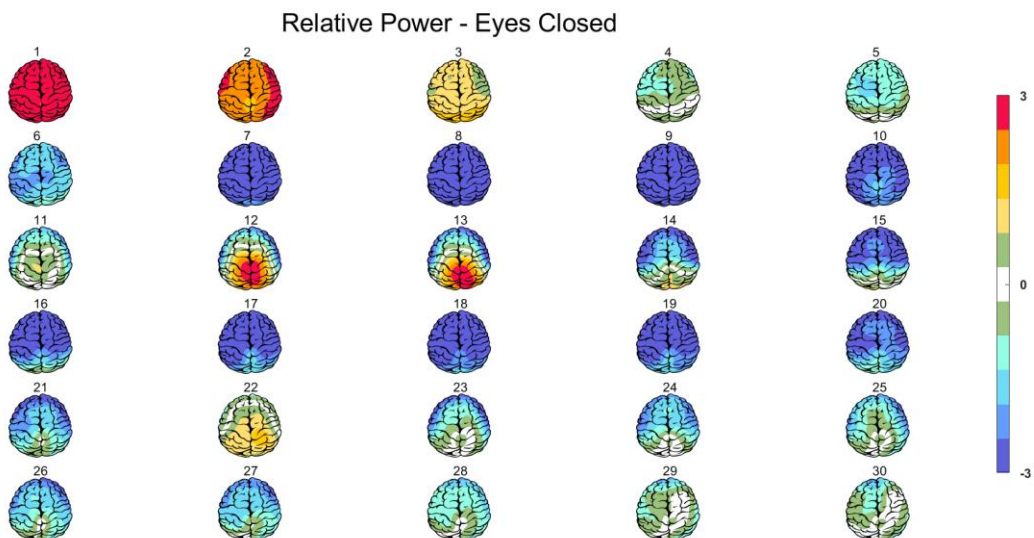
Arousal Level



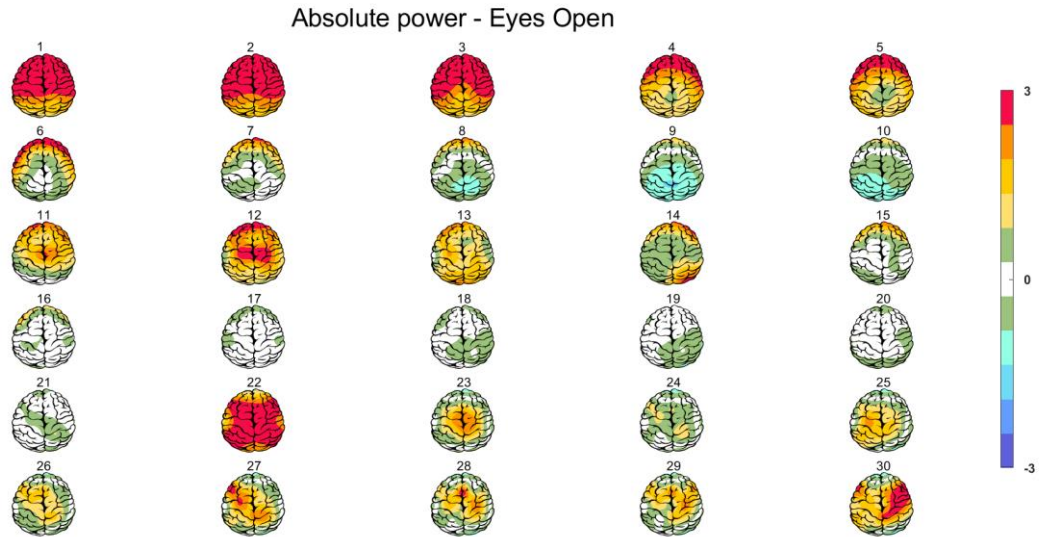
Absolute Power-Eye Closed (EC)



Relative Power-Eye Closed (EC)



Absolute Power-Eye Open (EO)



Relative Power-Eye Open (EO)

