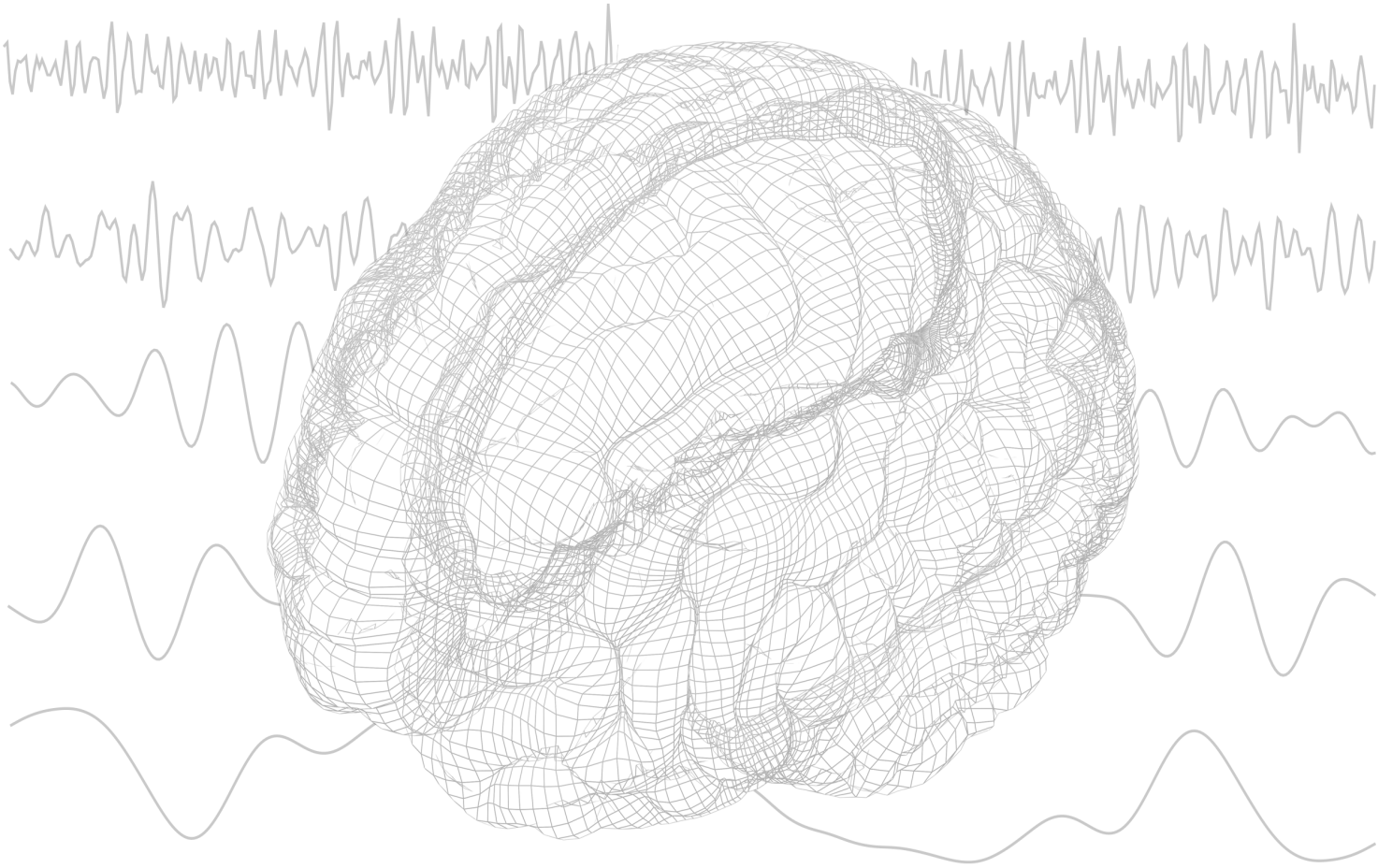
Results



iSyncBrain®

Advanced EEG Analysis Platform:
cloud-based, AI-driven, norm-matched, sex/age-specific

ClientNo. JohnDoe

Sex. Male

Handedness. Right-handed

CONTENTS

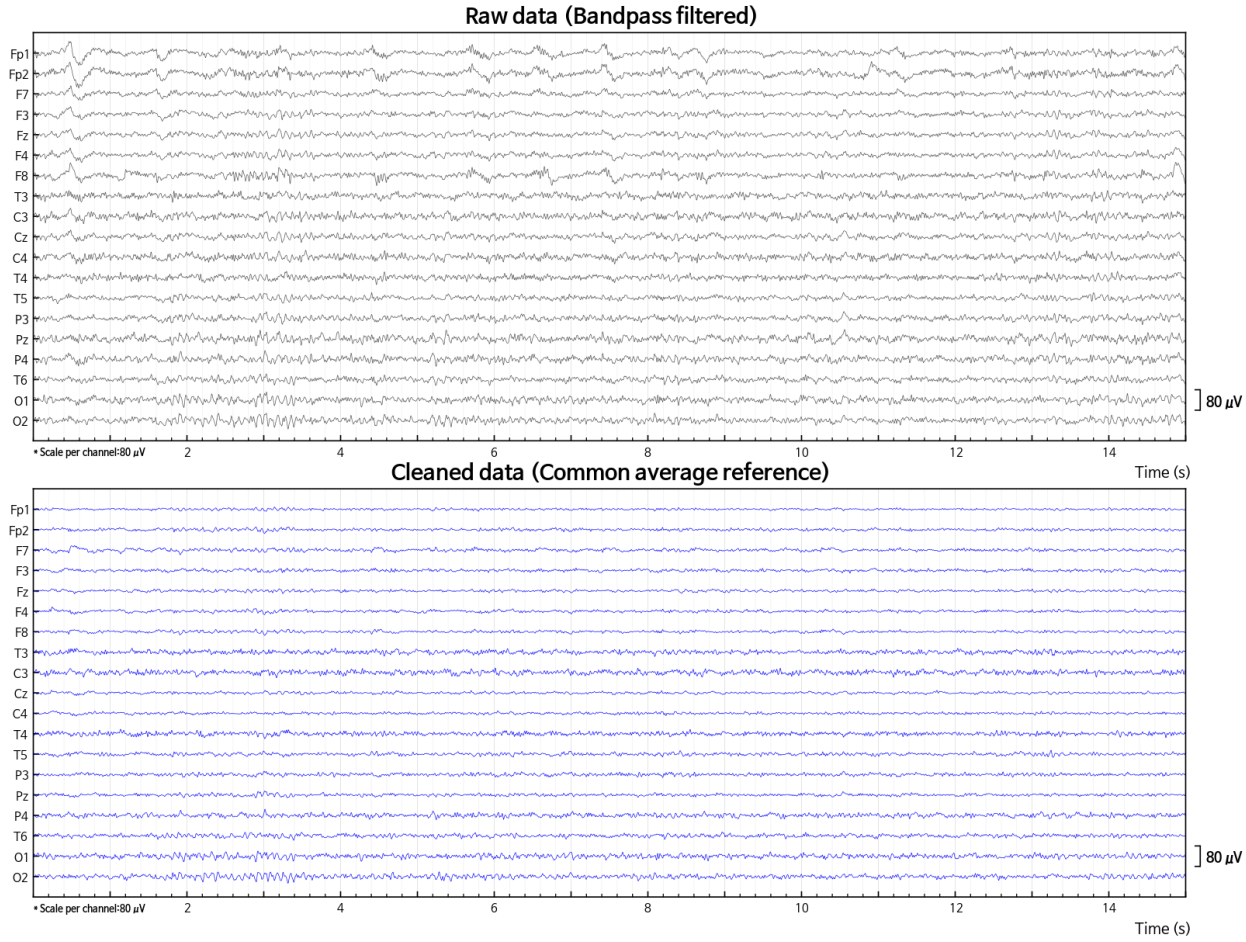
I . Personal Data

Individual Analysis No	Subject No.	Sex	Date of Birth	EEG acquisition date (age)	Date of Analysis	EC/EO	Handedness	Disease code
56133	JohnDoe	Male	1997-11-05	2022-11-22 (25.0years)	2022-11-22	Eyes Closed	Right-handed	AD0

Ⅱ. EEG

1. Raw Data

EEG data is a record of the oscillations of electrical brain potentials recorded from electrodes on the human scalp (T100)(T101) (T005). The raw data in the figure below have been cleaned by the application of high-pass and low-pass filers. This markedly reduces distortions (artifacts) from common physiological sources such as face or eye muscle movements, as well as extrinsic non-physiological sources such as electrical devices, power lines, poor electrode contact.



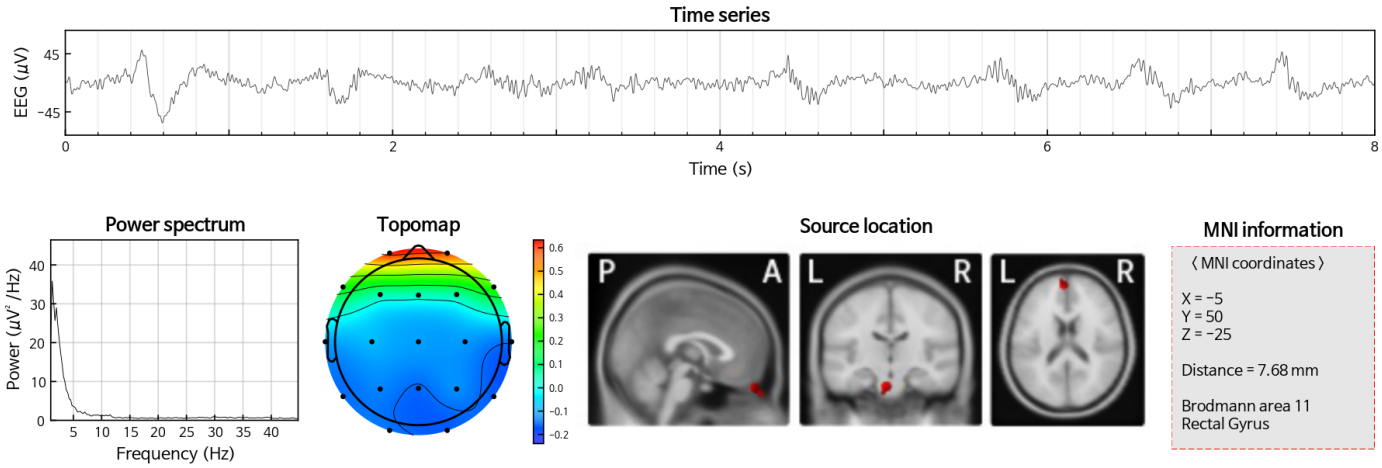
2. ICA components

Independent component analysis (ICA) is a statistical method to separate independent sources from superimposed signals. It is the most common method that has been used in EEG data decomposition, and can be used to identify and remove the artifacts from raw EEG data. Features including time series, power spectrum density (PSD), component scalp map (Topomap), dipole source location (Source location) extracted from ICA are shown for each component.

Artifact Component No.	1, 2, 4, 7, 13, 16

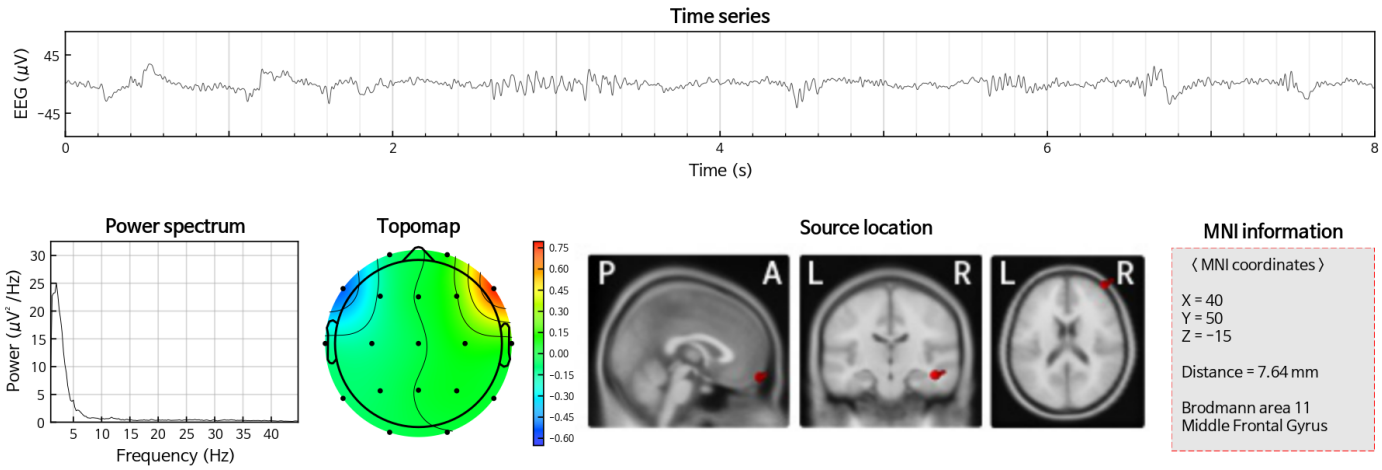
2-1 Component1

[Component 1]



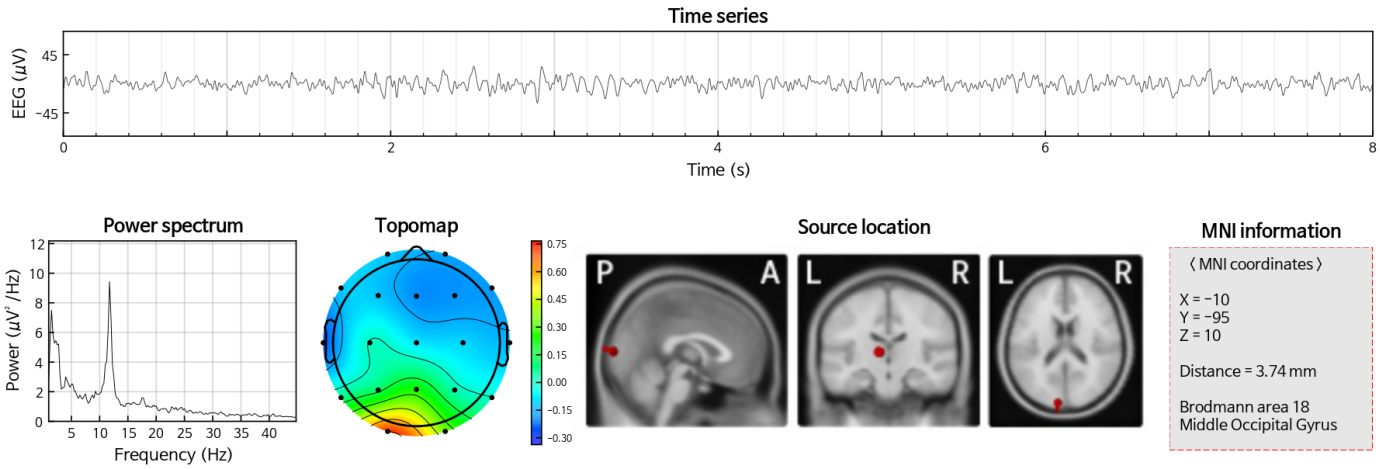
2-2 Component2

[Component 2]



2-3 Component3

[Component 3]



2-4 Component4

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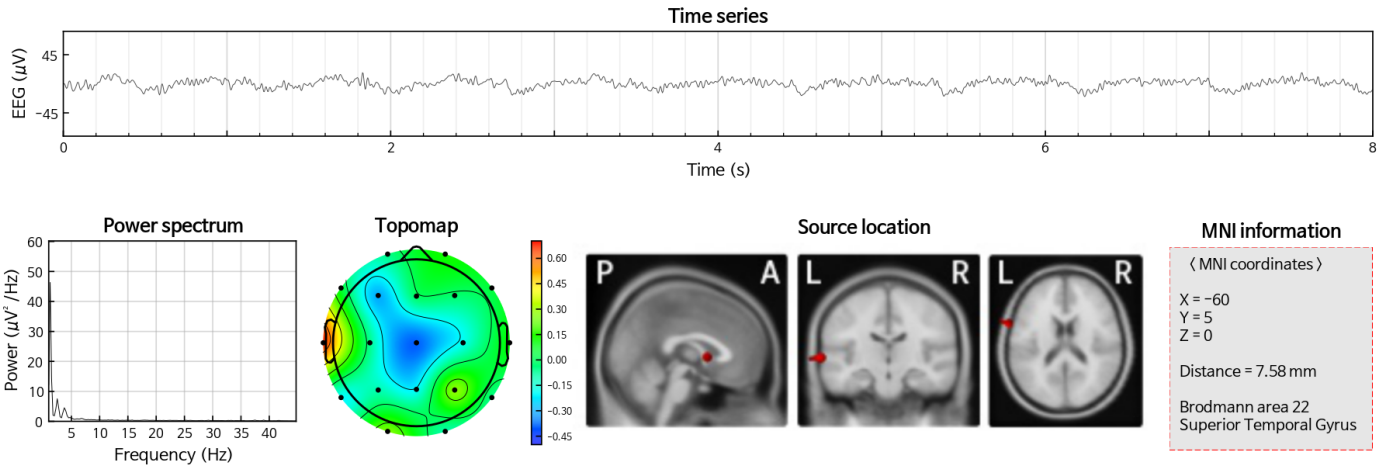
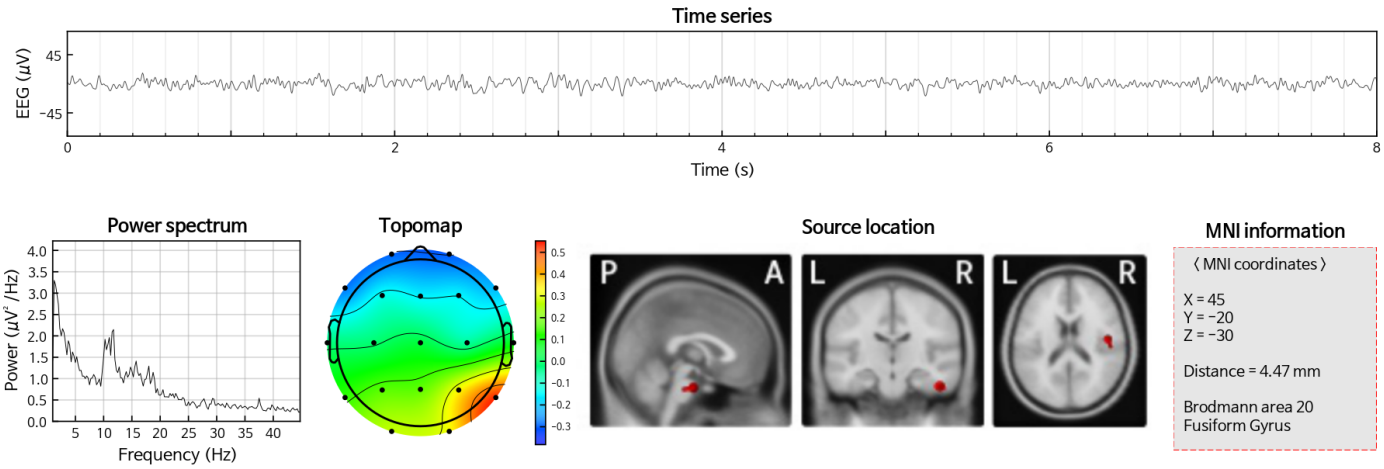


2-5 Component5

[Component 5]



2-6 Component6

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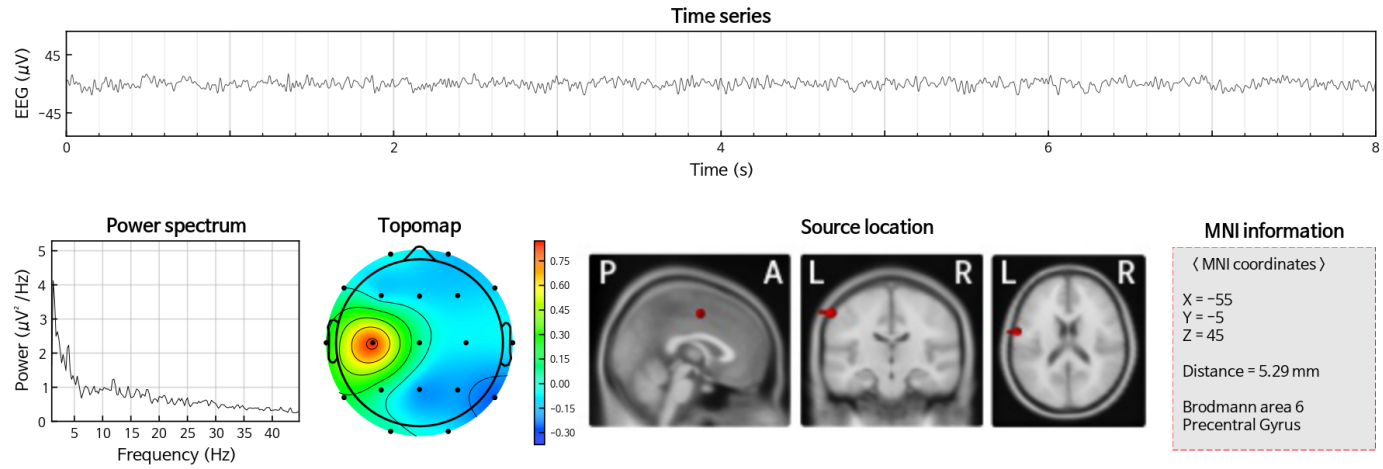
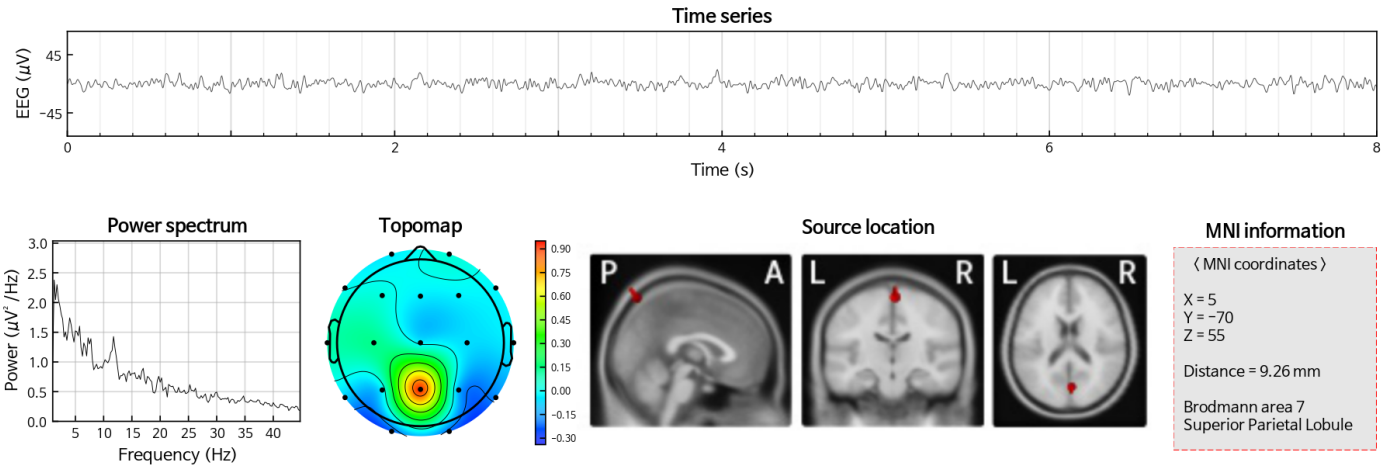


2-7 Component7

[Component 7]



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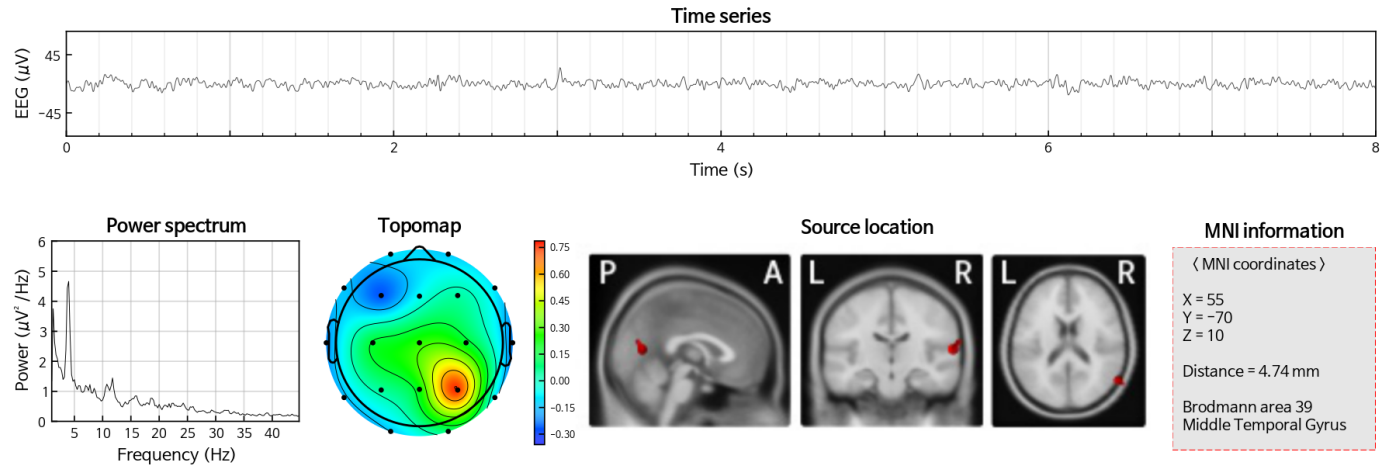
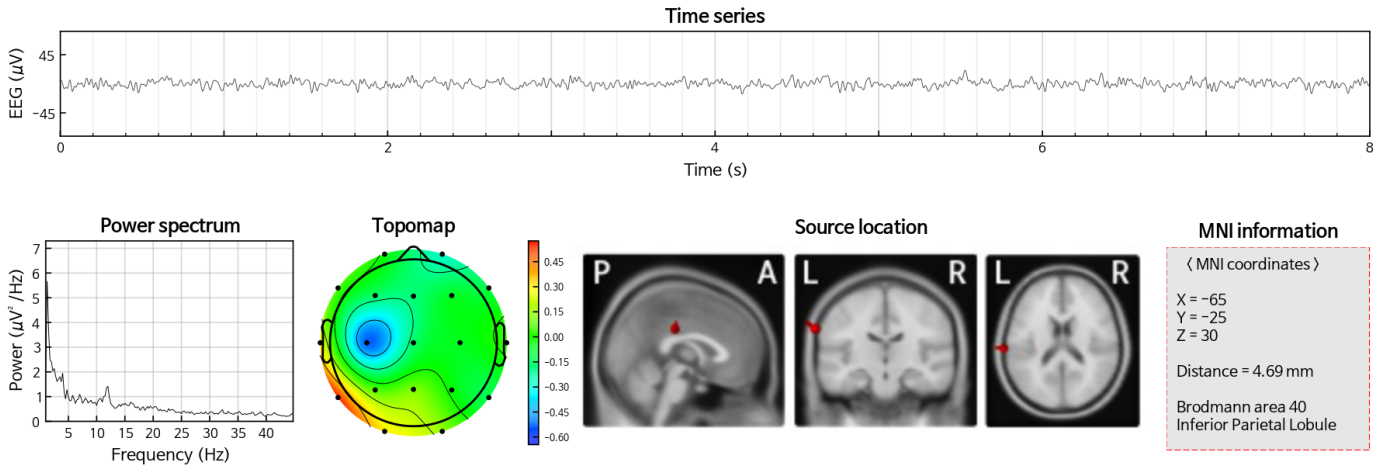
[Component 8]



2-9 Component9

[Component 9]



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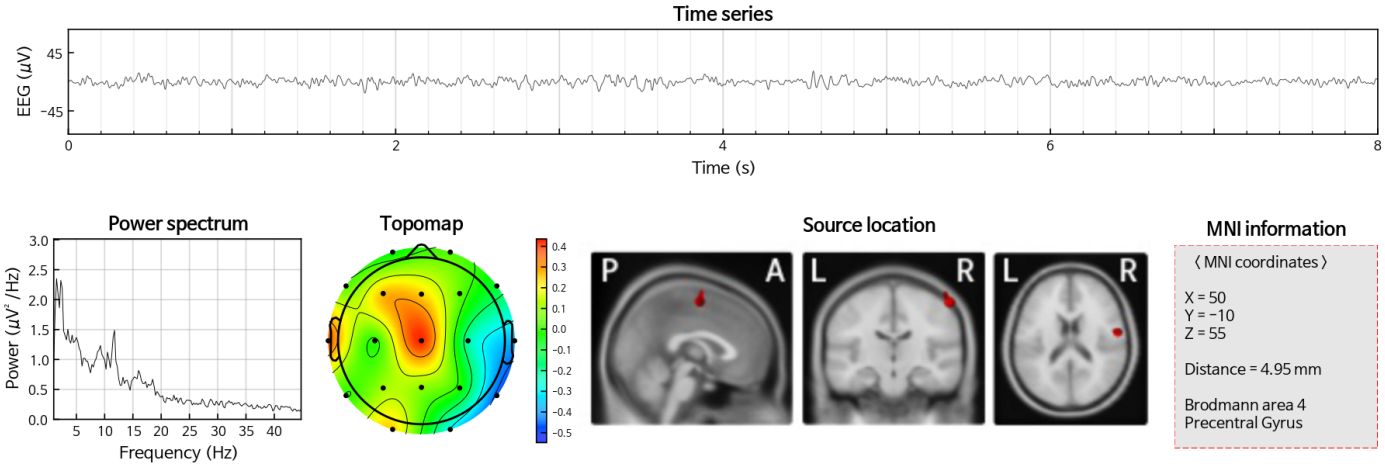
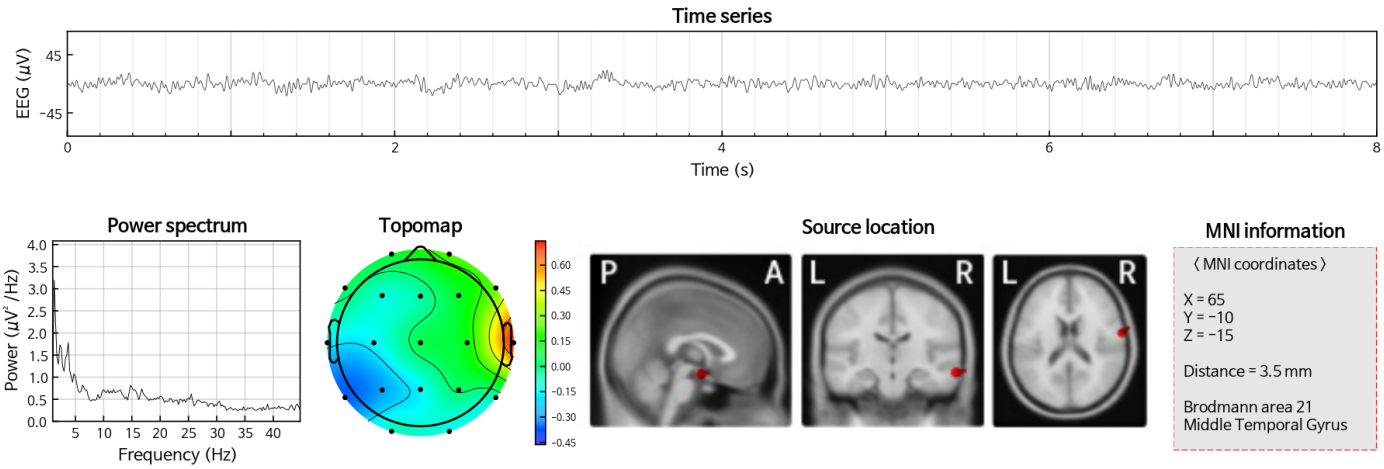


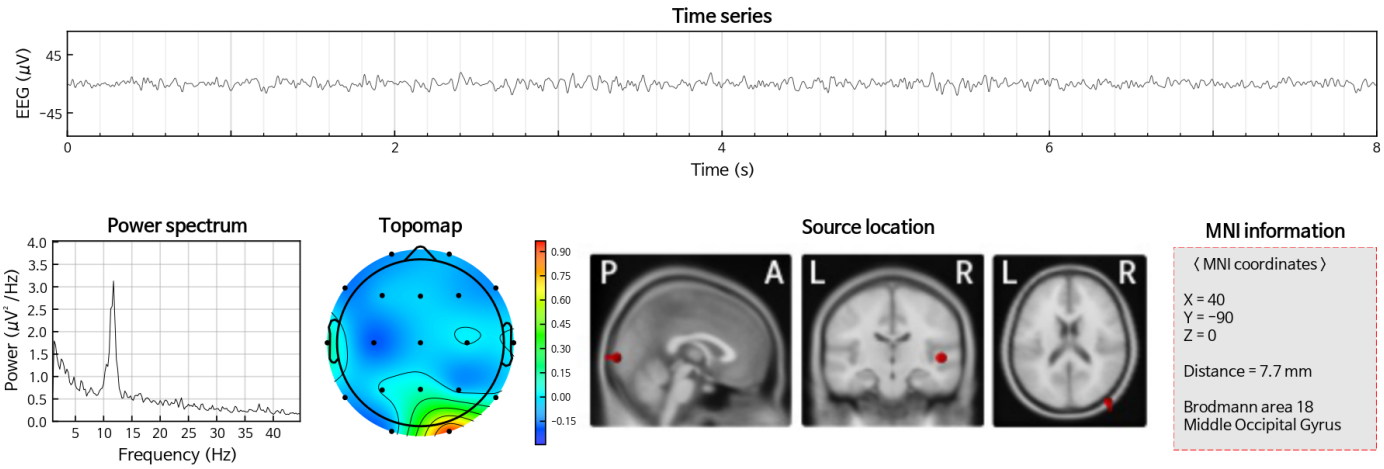
2-11 Component11

[Component 11]



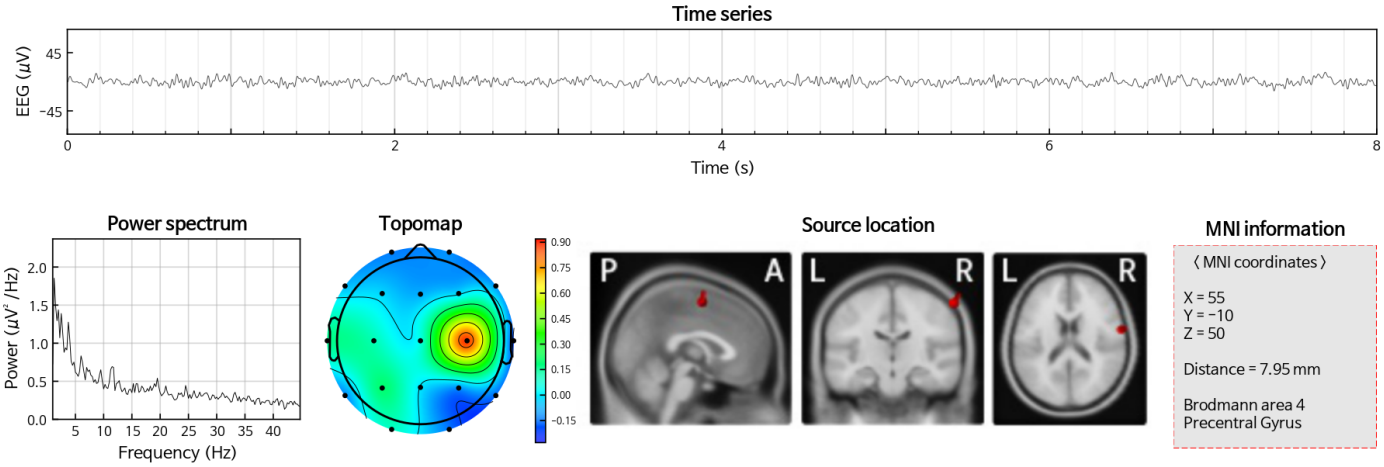
2-12 Component12

[Component 12]



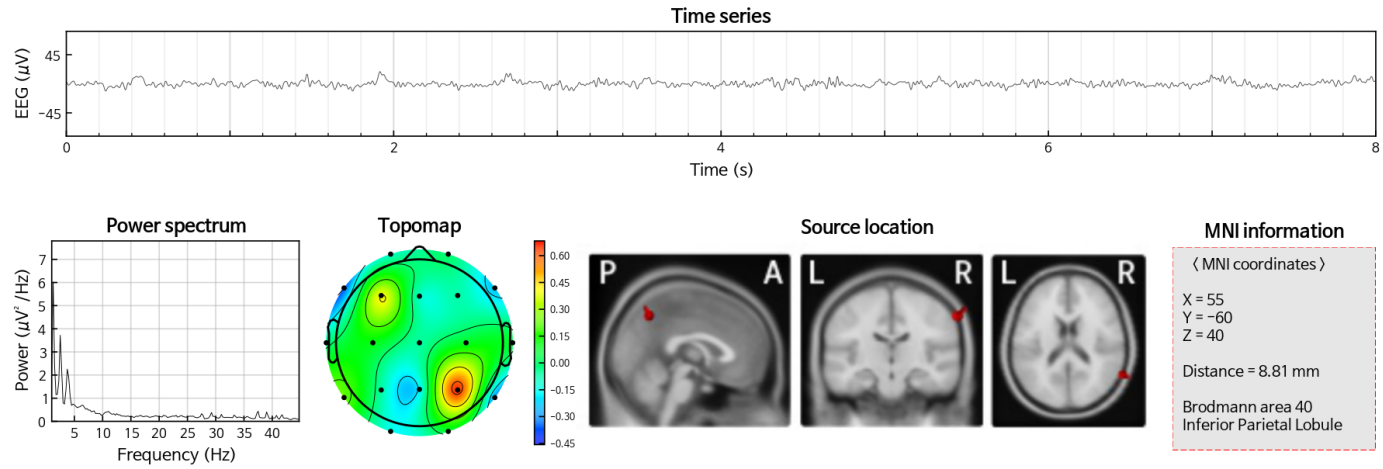
2-13 Component13

[Component 13]



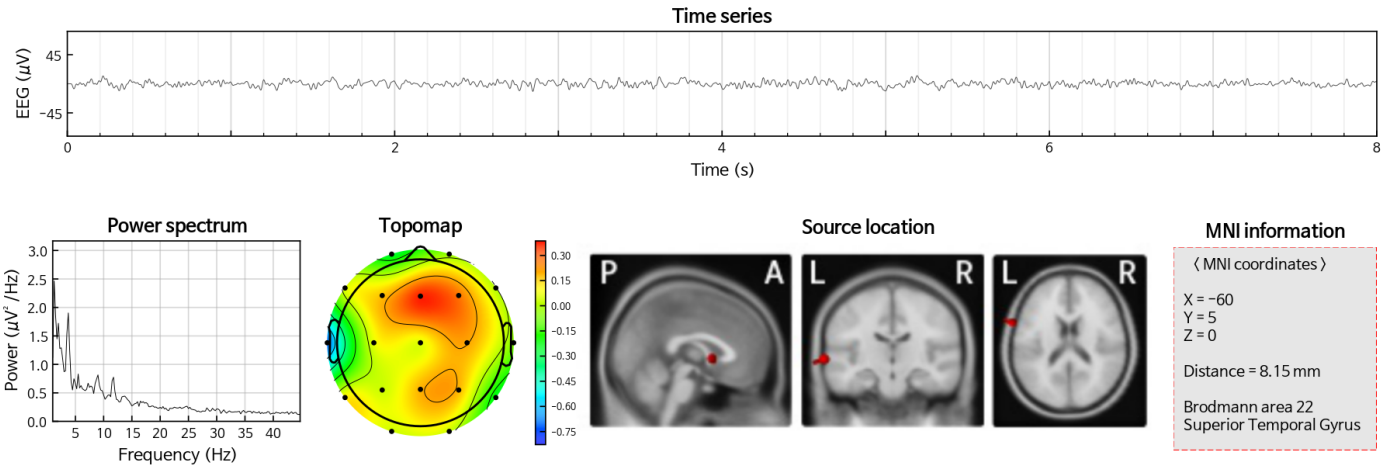
2-14 Component14

[Component 14]



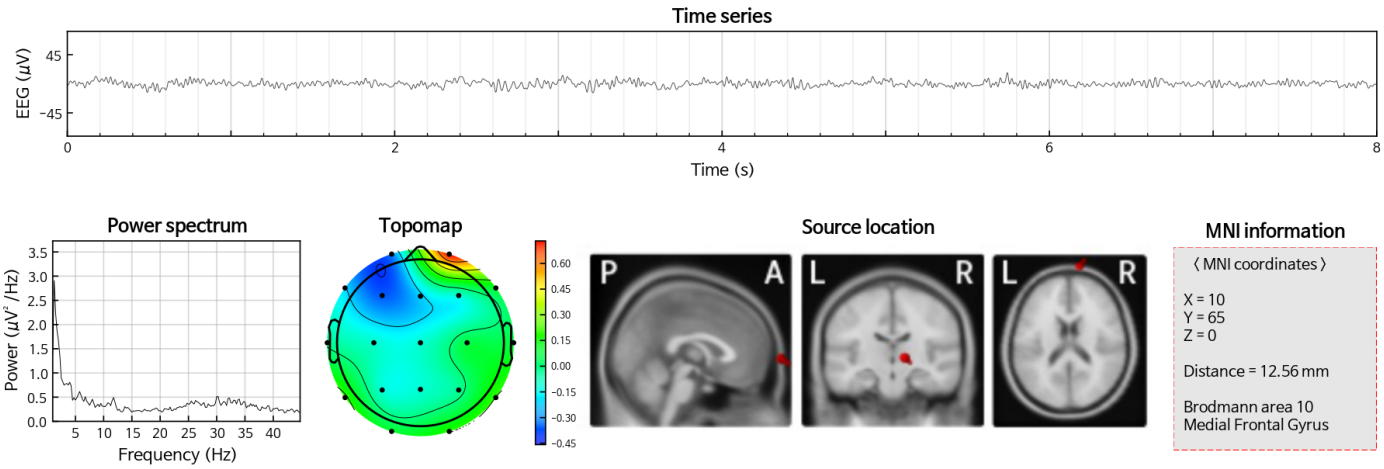
2-15 Component15

[Component 15]



2-16 Component16

[Component 16]



2-17 Component17

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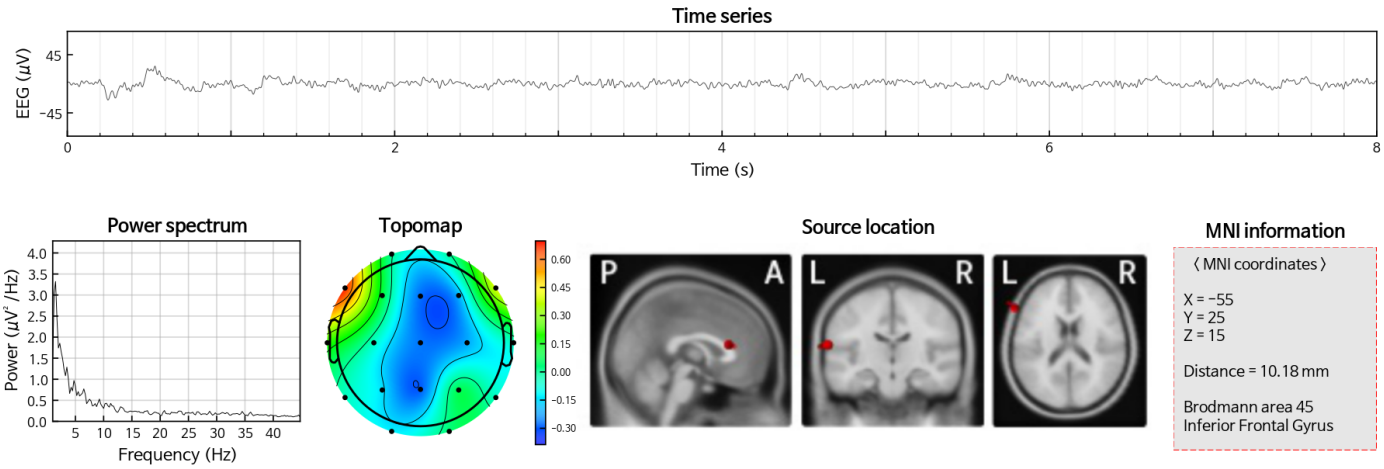

2-18 Component18

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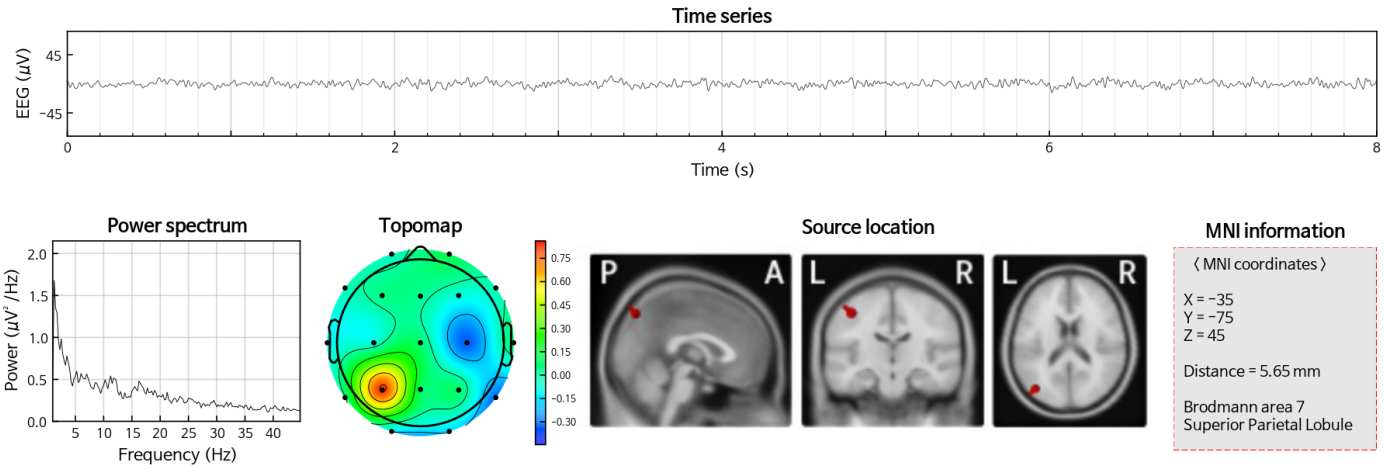
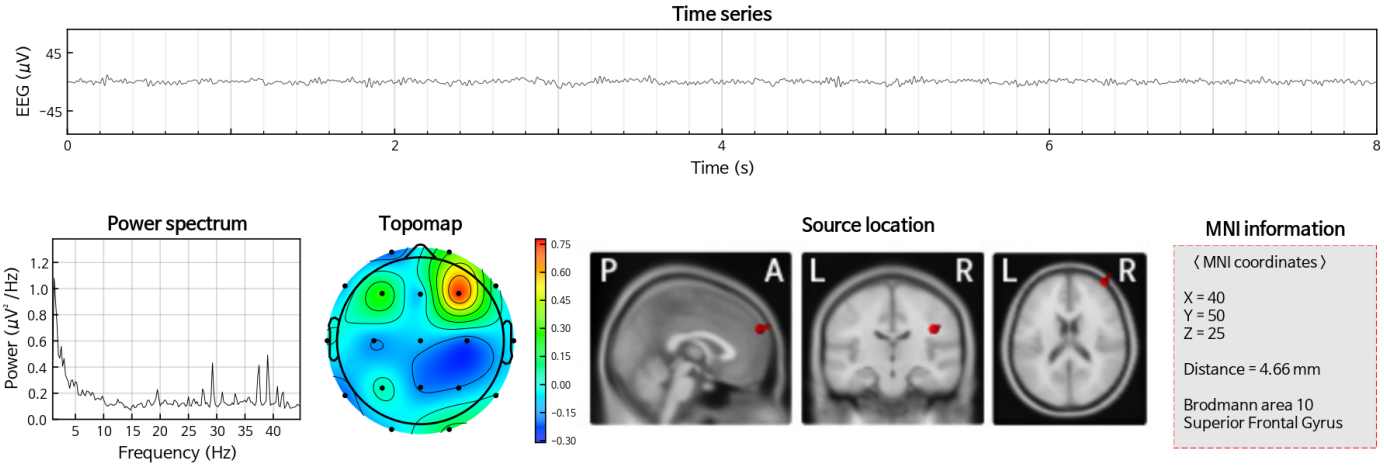


2-19 Component19

[Component 19]



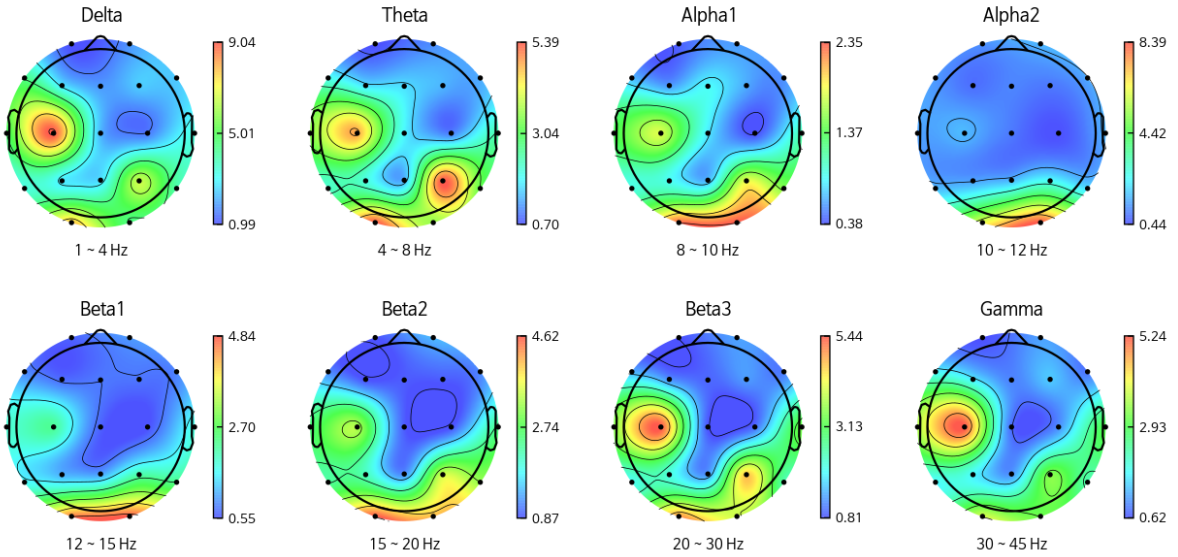
3. Band power – Topomap

In power spectral density(PSD) 2D map, topomaps of absolute and relative power in 1 Hz bins (1 - 45 Hz) as well as each frequency band are presented. Absolute power is the sum of the component powers for each frequency band. Relative power is the absolute power in a specific frequency band divided by the total power. It is advisable to compare relative power with absolute power, since absolute power reflects the individual differences due to variations in brain tissue. This feature provides absolute and relative power based on six brain regions (prefrontal, frontal, left temporal, right temporal, central, parietal, and occipital). The power spectra for each of the 19 channels are shown in the following feature, PSD spectrum (below).

3-1 Band

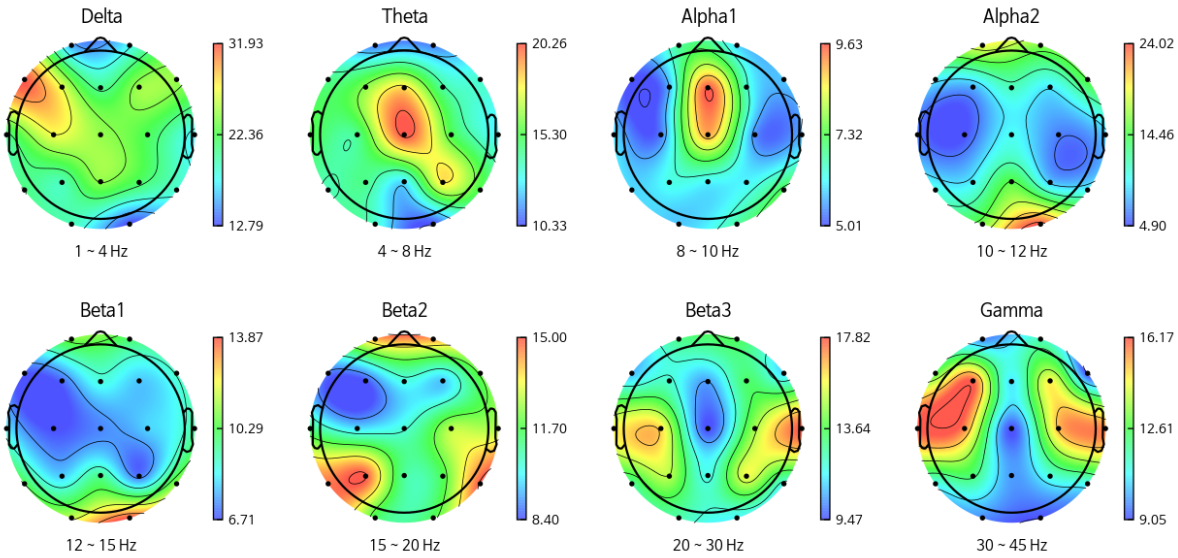
[Topomap (Abs. power)]

Unit: μV^2



[Topomap (Rel. power)]

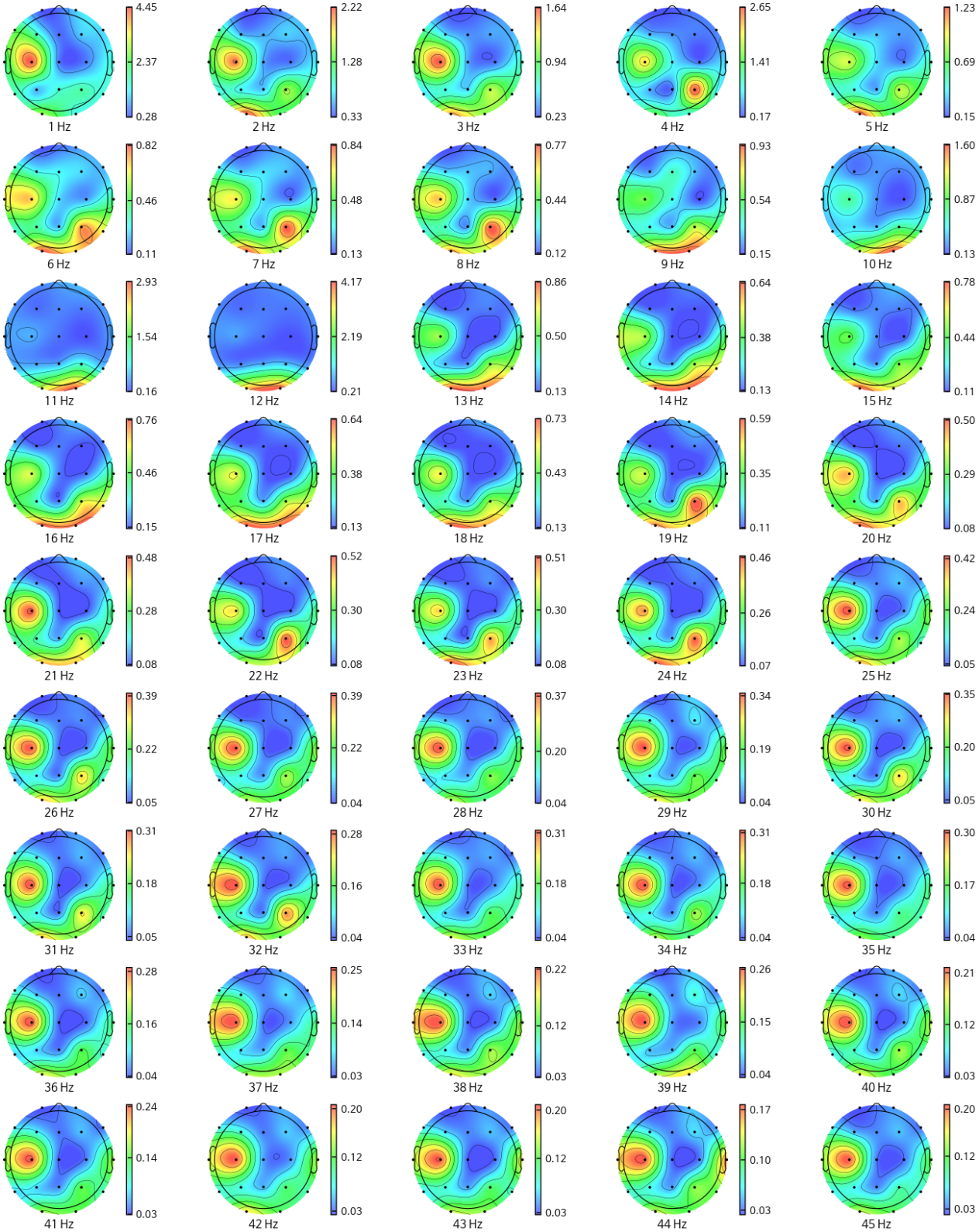
Unit: %



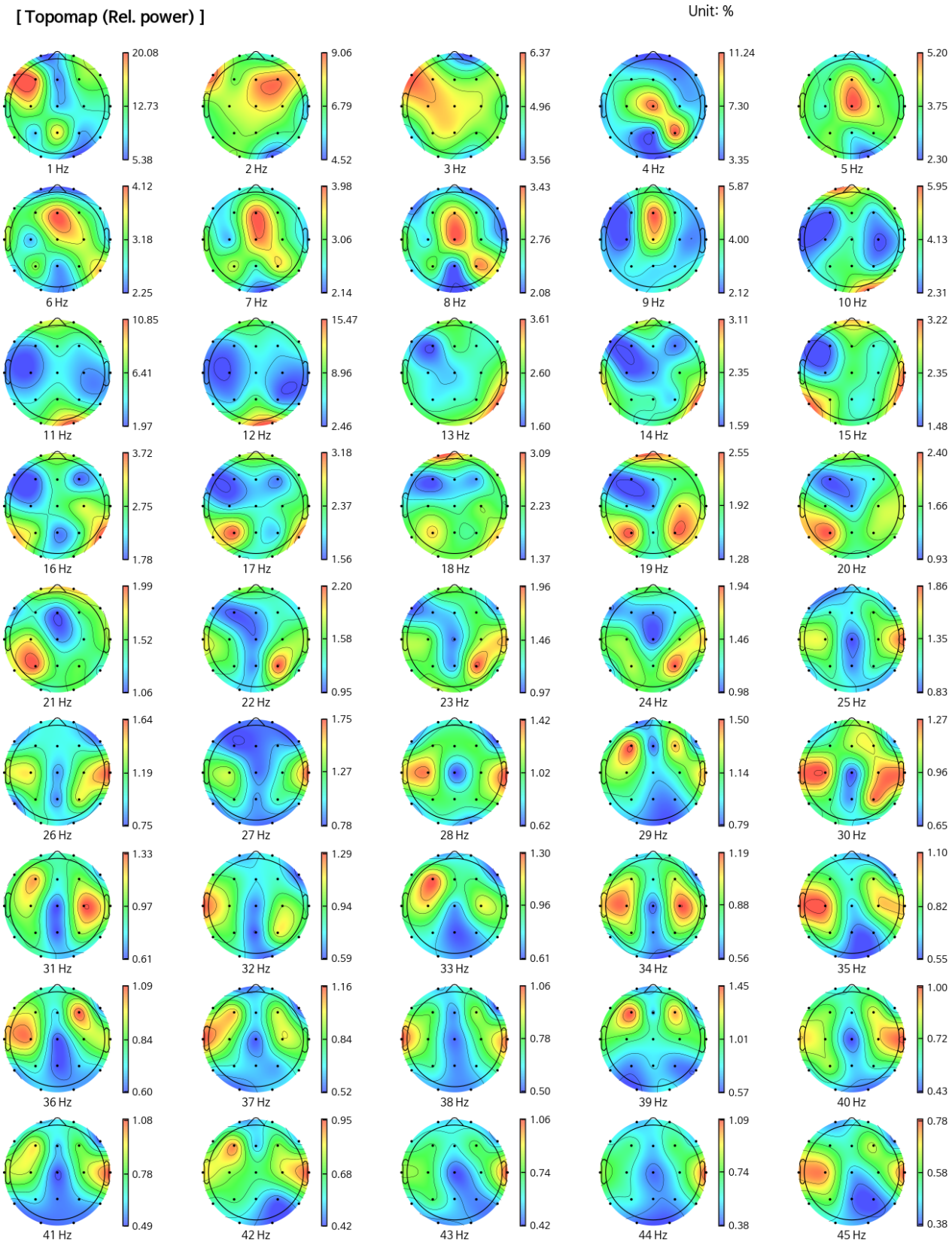
3-2 Absolute

[Topomap (Abs. power)]

Unit: μV^2



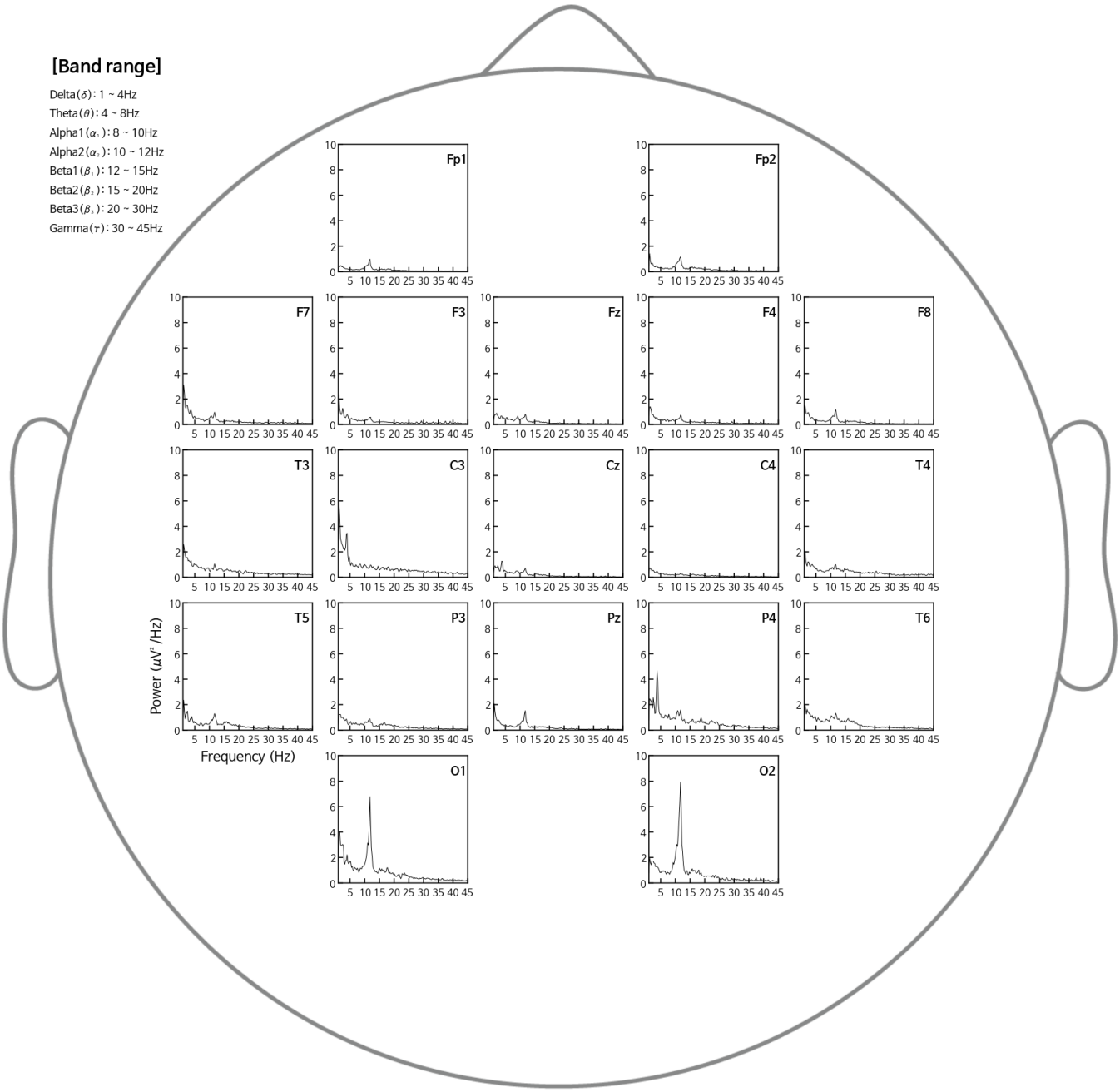
3-3 Relative


[Topomap (Rel. power)]
Unit: %
1 Hz 20.08 12.73 5.38
2 Hz 9.06 6.79 4.52
3 Hz 6.37 4.96 3.56
4 Hz 11.24 7.30 3.35
5 Hz 5.20 3.75 2.30
6 Hz 4.12 3.18 2.25
7 Hz 3.98 3.06 2.14
8 Hz 3.43 2.76 2.08
9 Hz 5.87 4.00 2.12
10 Hz 5.95 4.13 2.31
11 Hz 10.85 6.41 1.97
12 Hz 15.47 8.96 2.46
13 Hz 3.61 2.60 1.60
14 Hz 3.11 2.35 1.59
15 Hz 3.22 2.35 1.48
16 Hz 3.72 2.75 1.78
17 Hz 3.18 2.37 1.56
18 Hz 3.09 2.23 1.37
19 Hz 2.55 1.92 1.28
20 Hz 2.40 1.66 0.93
21 Hz 1.99 1.52 1.06
22 Hz 2.20 1.58 0.95
23 Hz 1.96 1.46 0.97
24 Hz 1.94 1.46 0.98
25 Hz 1.86 1.35 0.83
26 Hz 1.64 1.19 0.75
27 Hz 1.75 1.27 0.78
28 Hz 1.42 1.02 0.62
29 Hz 1.50 1.14 0.79
30 Hz 1.27 0.96 0.65
31 Hz 1.33 0.97 0.61
32 Hz 1.29 0.94 0.59
33 Hz 1.30 0.96 0.61
34 Hz 1.19 0.88 0.56
35 Hz 1.10 0.82 0.55
36 Hz 1.09 0.84 0.60
37 Hz 1.16 0.84 0.52
38 Hz 1.06 0.78 0.50
39 Hz 1.45 1.01 0.57
40 Hz 1.00 0.72 0.43
41 Hz 1.08 0.78 0.49
42 Hz 0.95 0.68 0.42
43 Hz 1.06 0.74 0.42
44 Hz 1.09 0.74 0.38
45 Hz 0.78 0.58 0.38

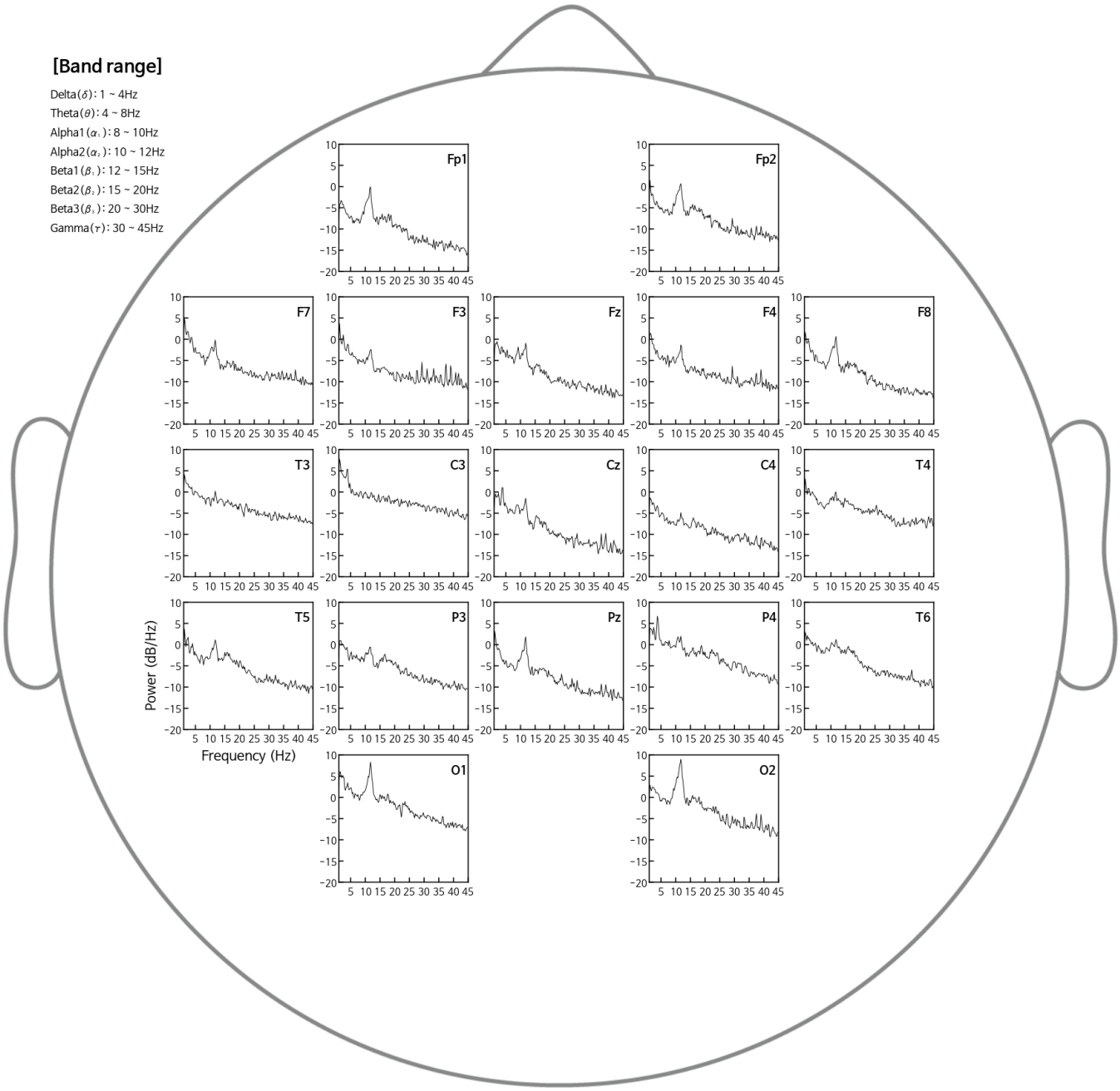
4. Power spectrum

It shows the EEG power measured from 19 channels. It presents the amplitude of power in units of μV² / Hz or dB/Hz to obtain the frequency characteristics of the alpha band or beta band, respectively.

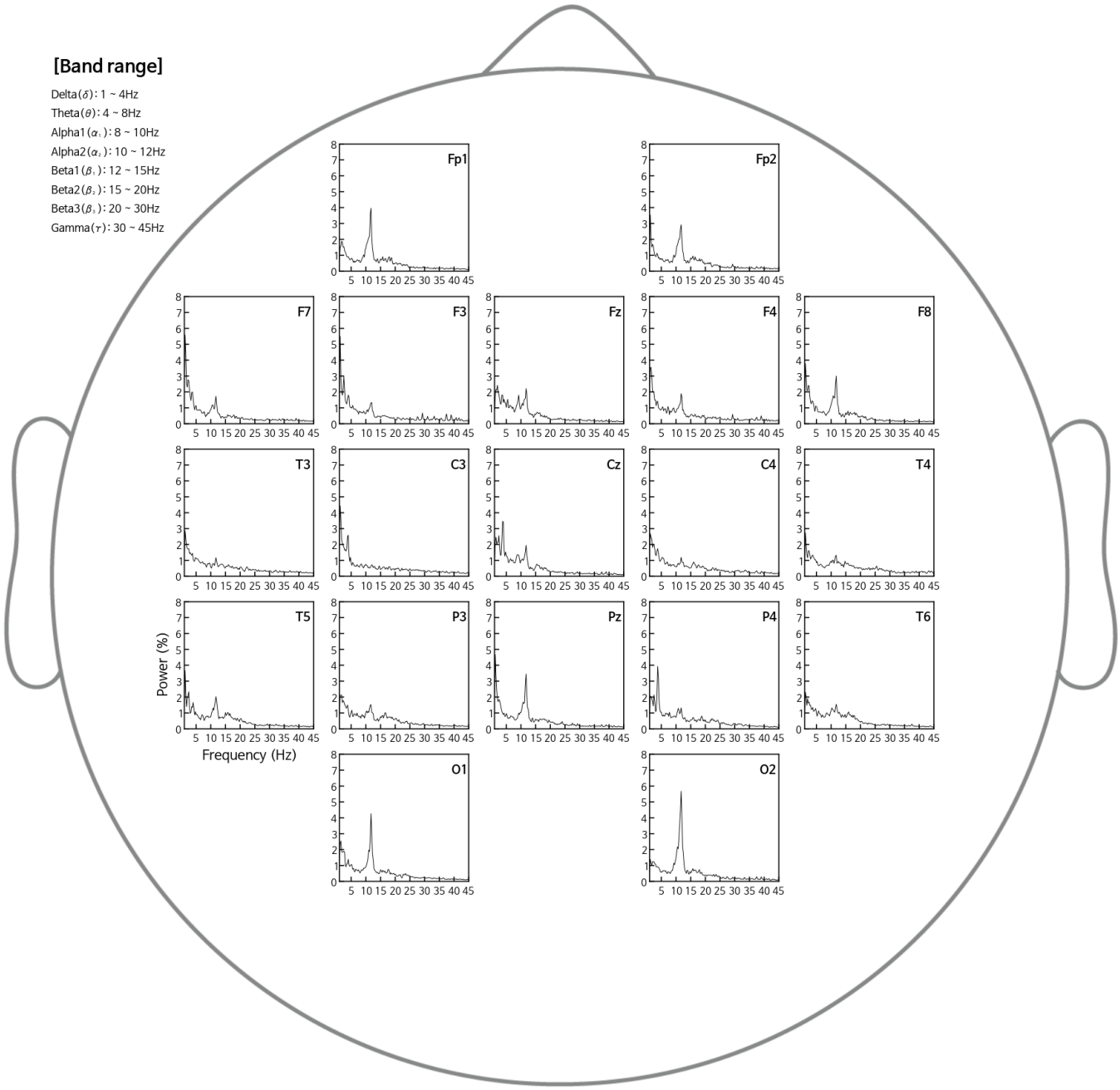
4-1 Absolute (μV²/Hz)



4-2 Absolute (dB/Hz)



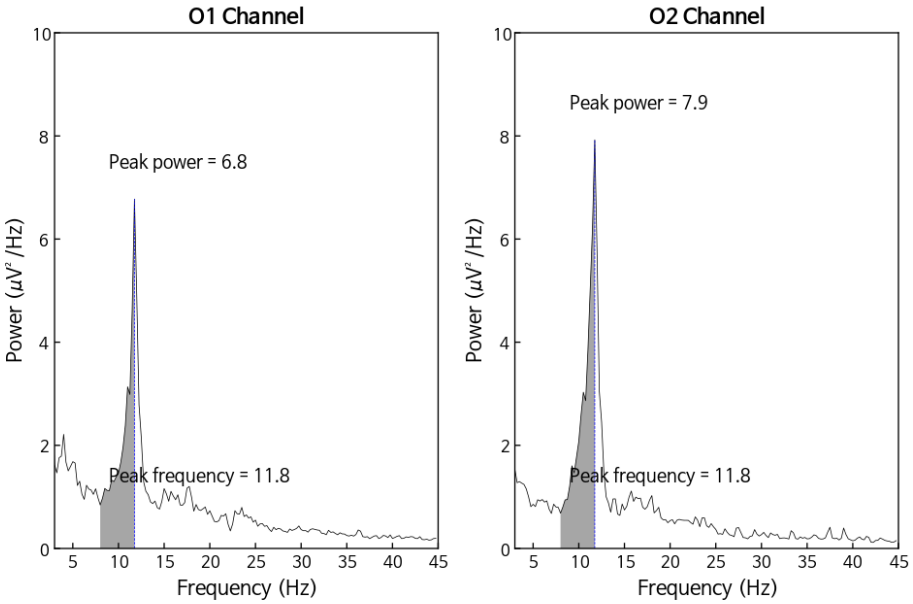
4-3 Relative


[Band range]
Delta(δ): 1 ~ 4Hz
Theta(θ): 4 ~ 8Hz
Alpha1(α1): 8 ~ 10Hz
Alpha2(α2): 10 ~ 12Hz
Beta1(β1): 12 ~ 15Hz
Beta2(β2): 15 ~ 20Hz
Beta3(β3): 20 ~ 30Hz
Gamma(γ): 30 ~ 45Hz
Fp1
Fp2
F7
F3
Fz
F4
F8
T3
C3
Cz
C4
T4
T5
P3
Pz
P4
T6
O1
O2
Power (%)
Frequency (Hz)

5. Occipital alpha peak

The occipital alpha frequency is the frequency at which oscillations in the alpha range (8 - 12 Hz) in the occipital regions present their maximum power. This feature shows the percentiles of peak amplitude and frequency compared with the normative EEG database in occipital regions. Alpha frequency may vary markedly to a large extent as a function of age, neurological disease status, memory performance, cognitive processing, and other factors (T179).

Clinical significance
-Resting state alpha rhythms show decreased amplitude in both Alzheimer`s disease and mild cognitive disorder, compared with normal elderly subjects (T148)(T149)(T150)(T151)(T152)(T153)(T154)(T155).
-Decreased alpha frequency is known to reflect neurological diseases such as dementia, Alzheimer`s disease, brain injuries, and age-related cognitive performances (T157)(T158)(T159)
-Occipital alpha peak frequency is decreased in autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and furthermore, it is strongly correlated with non-verbal cognition within ASD group (T156).



6. Power ratio

(1)Theta/beta ratio

The theta/beta ratio (TBR) is the ratio of theta (4 - 8 Hz) to beta (13 - 21 Hz) power during the resting conditions. It tends to reflect attention-related functions (T091)(T219).

Clinical significance

-Increased TBR is associated with increased reward responsiveness, risk taking and impulsiveness and it tends to reflect attentional control functioning and behavioral inhibition process (T180).

-The majority of children with ADHD is characterized by increased theta activity and decreased beta activity coupled, and thus a higher TBR (T011).

(2)Theta/alpha ratio

The theta/alpha ratio (TAR) is the ratio of theta (4 - 8 Hz) to alpha (8 - 12 Hz) relative power during the resting conditions and reflects cognitive ability, especially learning and memory-related functions.

Clinical significance

-Increased TAR is associated with decreased cognitive ability (T207).

-The majority of older adults with amnestic mild cognitive impairment (aMCI) and probable Alzheimer`s disease (AD) is characterized by increased theta activity and decreased alpha activity coupled (T200)(T201)(T202).

(3)Delta/alpha ratio

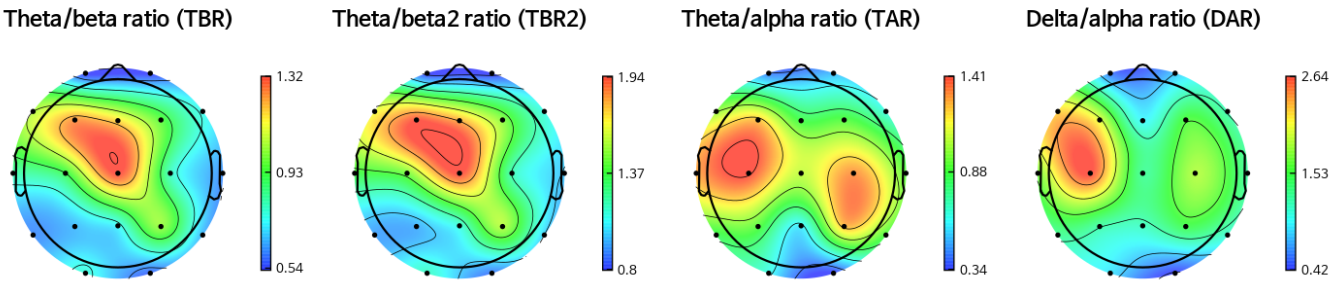
The delta/alpha ratio (DAR) is the ratio of delta (1 - 4 Hz) to alpha (8 - 12 Hz) relative power during the resting conditions and associated with cognitive deficit and functional outcome after stroke.

Clinical significance

-Increased DAR is associated with cognitive impairment for post stroke in frontal lobe (T204).

-The majority of patients with stroke is characterized by increased delta activity and decreased alpha activity coupled (T204)(T205)(T206).

Unit: a.u.



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