

Advanced QEEG Brain Mapping Neurolimbic Maturation Assessment

[CLIENT IDENTIFIER]

DATE

NOTE:

THIS TEMPLATE CONTAINS ALL NEUROMARKERS AND PATTERNS THAT MAY BE FOUND IN YOUR REPORT.

THIS TEMPLATE TEXT IS TRIMMED ACCORDING TO THE PATTERNS FOUND FOLLOWING ANALYSIS.

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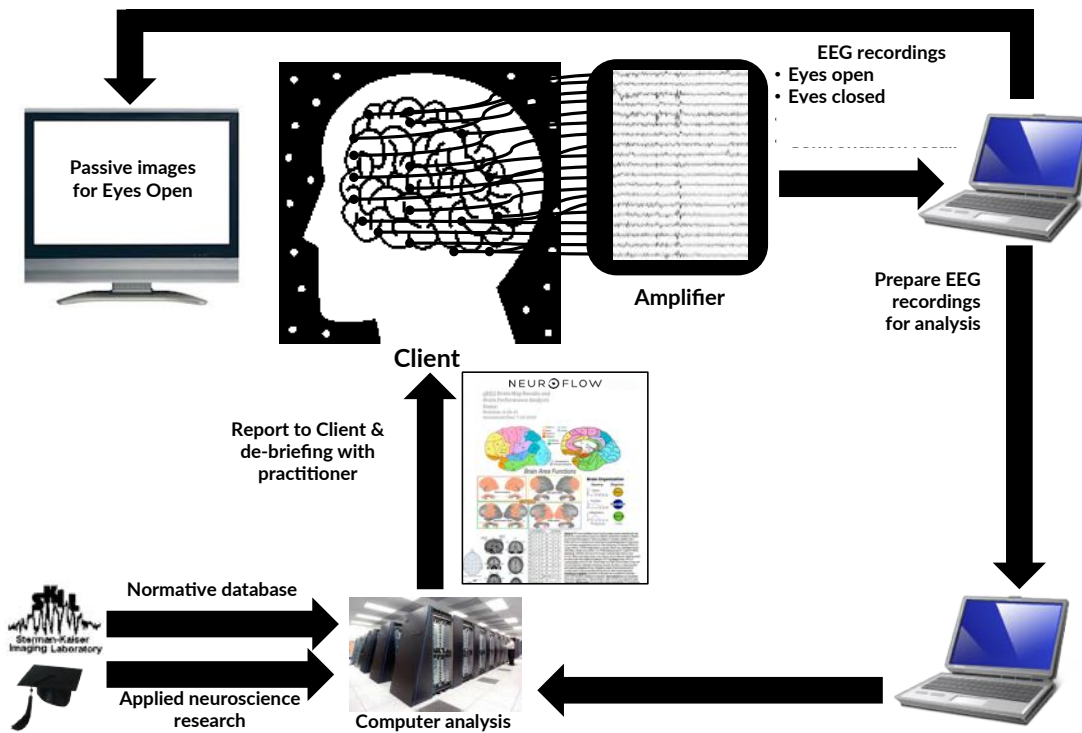
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Methodology



We capture 19 channels of data. We edit these recordings by removing any ‘artifacts’ caused by muscle tension or movement such as eye blinks, ready for software analysis and interpretation.

Our software assesses brainwave activity and communication for 55 brain areas, 7 cortical networks and 1400 connections between and within corticolimbic networks, focusing on those networks and areas most responsible for our behaviour.

Brain maturation and performance were evaluated on norms of high-functioning motivated adults and children in CA, NY, and selected states during 1990s and 2000s.

This analysis follows American Neurotherapy Association guidelines. The individual is recorded for current, scientific, and archival use by individual, family, therapists, counselors, and scholars.

This report utilises Sternman-Kaiser Imaging Labs analysis software.

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under guidance of **David A Kaiser PhD**

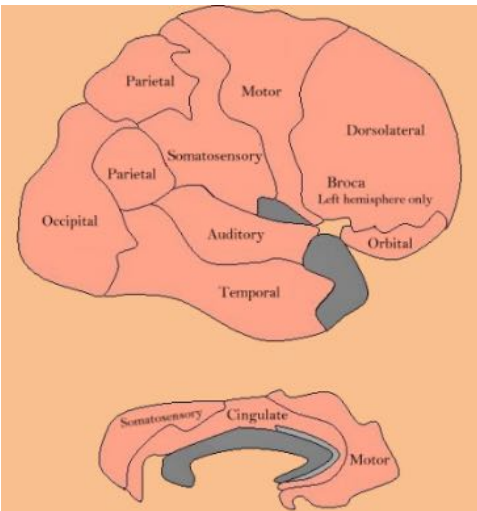
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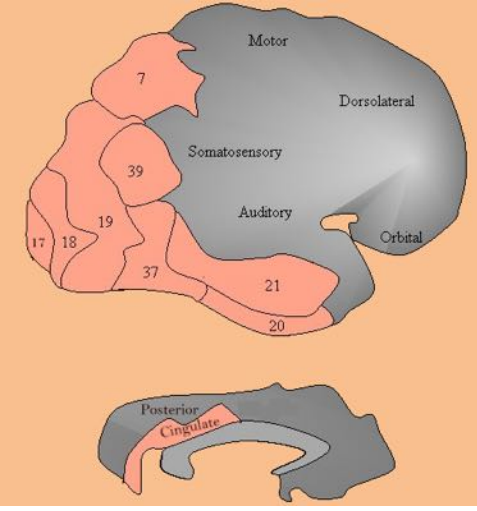
Brodmann Areas

The distinct cellular structures identified and numbered by Karbinian Brodmann are known as Brodmann Areas.

Brodmann Areas are used in this report to relate ENAQA analysis to brain functions. Summary descriptions are included in the table below. More extensive descriptions of these areas are available on-line:

- <http://www.fmriconsulting.com/brodmann/Interact.html>
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brodmann_area#Clickable_map:_lateral_surface

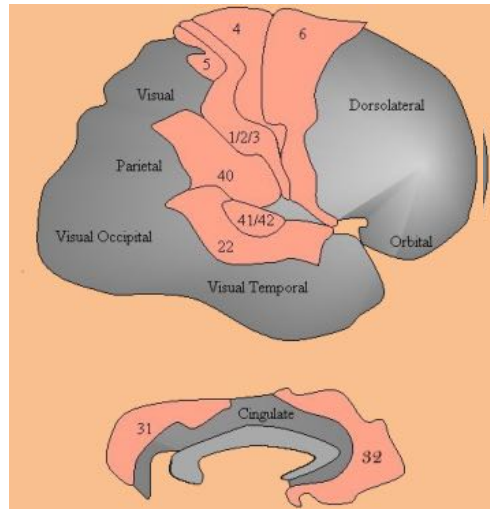
OVERALL		
	Dorsolateral	Plan & organise, other perspectives, make friends
	Broca	Social hierarchy, orchestrated behaviour
	Orbital	Social & sexual rules: cultural(left), individual (right)
	Cingulate	Value of actions
	Motor	Success of actions
	Parietal	Process settings, signs, space, and symbols
	Occipital	Process vision
	Auditory	Words, recent concepts (left)
		Emotional tones, music, recent events (right)
	Temporal	Memories of facts, words, historical events (left)
		Memories of personal experiences (right)
	Somatosensory	Body sensations

BACK – VISUAL PERCEPTION & MEMORY ENCODING		
	BA 7	Monitors external, internal space (right, left), handwriting (left)
	BA 17	Basic visual perception of basic elements
	BA 18	Category discrimination
	BA 19	Perception of social and visual complexities
	BA 20L	Enduring facts, trust and suspicion
	BA 20R	Repeated personal events
	BA 21L	Recent cultural facts & concepts
	BA 21R	Weekly/monthly events
	BA 23	Maternal hub, connect, painful events
	BA 37L	Complex object recognition
	BA 37R	Face recognition
	BA 39L	Calculation, symbols, sounds from letters
	BA 39R	Self/Other boundary, reorient
Broca (44/45L)	Perceptual organisation	

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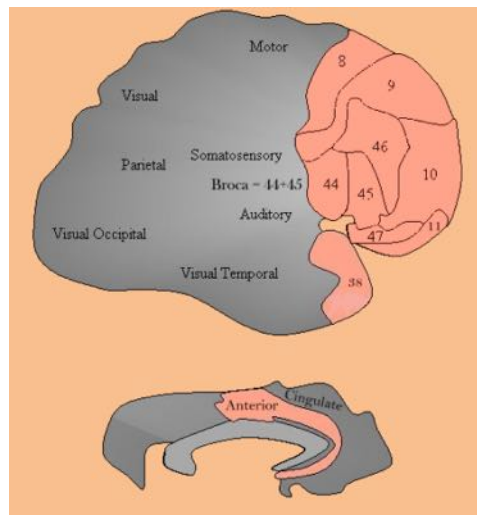


MIDDLE – AUDITORY, INTENTION PERCEPTION & MOTOR FUNCTION



BA 1,2,3	Body sensations (Left = right side of body, R =left)
BA 4	Motor (Left for right side of body, R for left side)
BA 5	Personal Boundary, React to violations, aggression
BA 6	Social boundaries, recruit others, invasive, narcissistic, sexual
BA 22L	Daily words and concepts
BA 22R	Daily events, ability to pay attention to what's said
BA 31	Self-evaluation, maternal elders, control cognition
BA 32	Model intention of others, monitor contextual consequences (person, setting differences)
BA 40	Conscious attention, motor orchestration
BA 41/ 42	Word meaning (L); Emotional tones and music (R)
Broca	Sensorimotor organisation

FRONTAL – DECISION-MAKING & SOCIAL CAPACITY



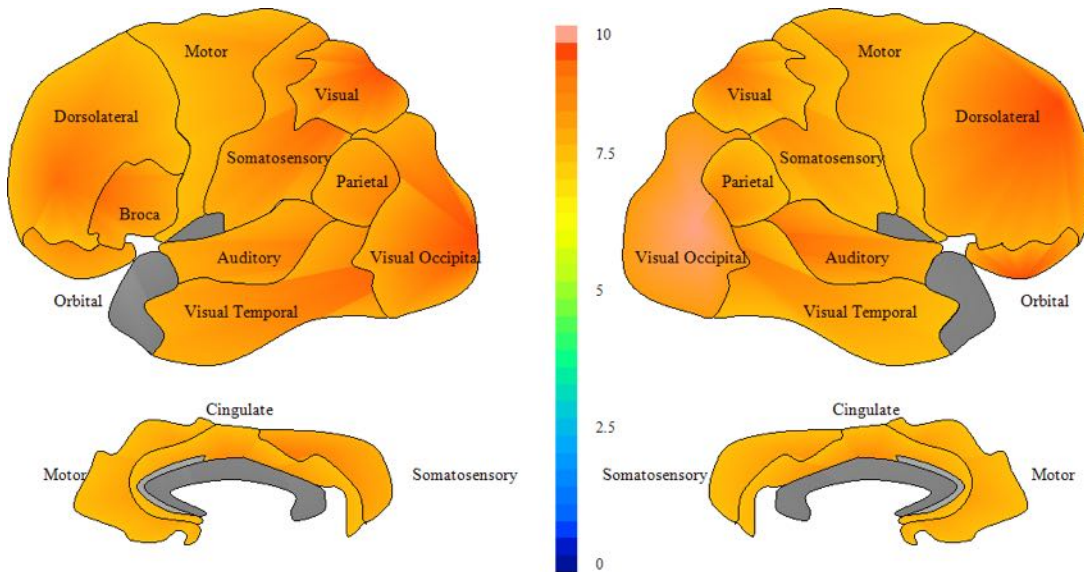
BA 8	Eye communication, working memory
BA 9	Paternal hub, motivation, morality fairness, attachment
BA 9R	Self-soothe
BA 10L	Language, planning, analysis
BA 10R	Create friends and alliances
BA 11	Sexual and social rules
BA 24	Monitor consequences categorically (global cues)
BA 38L	Cultural/Universal self, models of others' selves
BA 38R	Autobiographical self
Broca	Organization of complex information and procedures
BA 44R	Shared authority, emotional sensitivity
BA 45R	Timed behaviour, prosody
BA 46	Emotional evaluation, approach/avoidance, perspective
BA 47	Social norms, guilt
BA 47L	Time-sensitive behaviour (speech, music)

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Sensory Sampling Rate & Dominant Frequency

Reliable perception is necessary for the most helpful and resourceful behaviours.

Sensory sampling rate is the rate at which the sensory inputs sample information from the environment. This rate increases through development, normally reaching 10 by adulthood. People who sample the environment at low or high speeds may struggle to connect with others in the normative range.



Site	7-14 Hz
01: DorsoL	9.125
02: DorsoR	9.25
03: Broca	9.25
04: Orbital L	9.25
05: Orbital R	9.25
06: Cing L	9.125
07: Cing R	9.125
08: Motor L	9.125
09: Motor R	9.125
10: Somato L	9.5
11: Somato R	9
12: Audit L	9.25
13: Audit R	9.25
14: VisTemp	9.25
15: VisTemp	9.125
16: VisPar L	9.5
17: VisPar R	9.125
18: VisOcc L	9.5
19: VisOcc R	9.625
*	

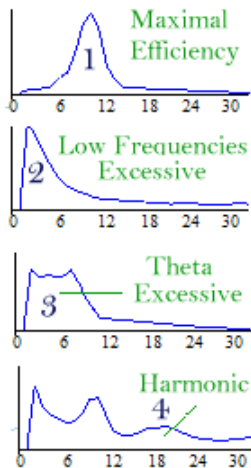
Sensory Sampling rate is fast/slow/within normal range.

Sensory Sampling rate is in/consistent.

Consistency means that the brain can work efficiently and does not need to expend energy reconciling different sensory inputs.

Sensory Integration

Spectral Entropy analysis is used to assess sensory integration.



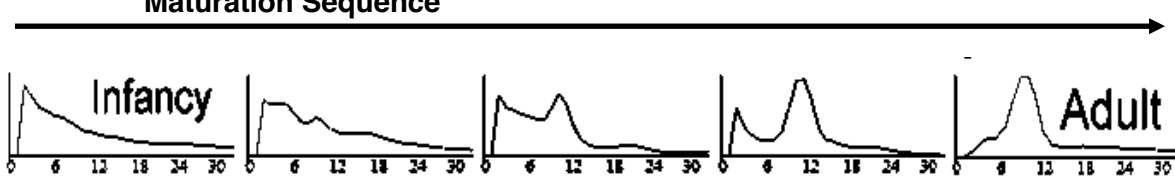
Optimal sensory processing approximates a bell-shaped curve, indicating independent and efficient perception, at c.10 Hz.

Low frequencies indicate excessive expectations, preconceptions, and inefficient sensory processing - low attachment to sensory information. Vulnerable to [cognitive biases](#).

Theta activity indicates immature thought patterns.

Harmonics indicate excessive recruitment by perspectives beyond one's own.

Maturation Sequence



10 SE

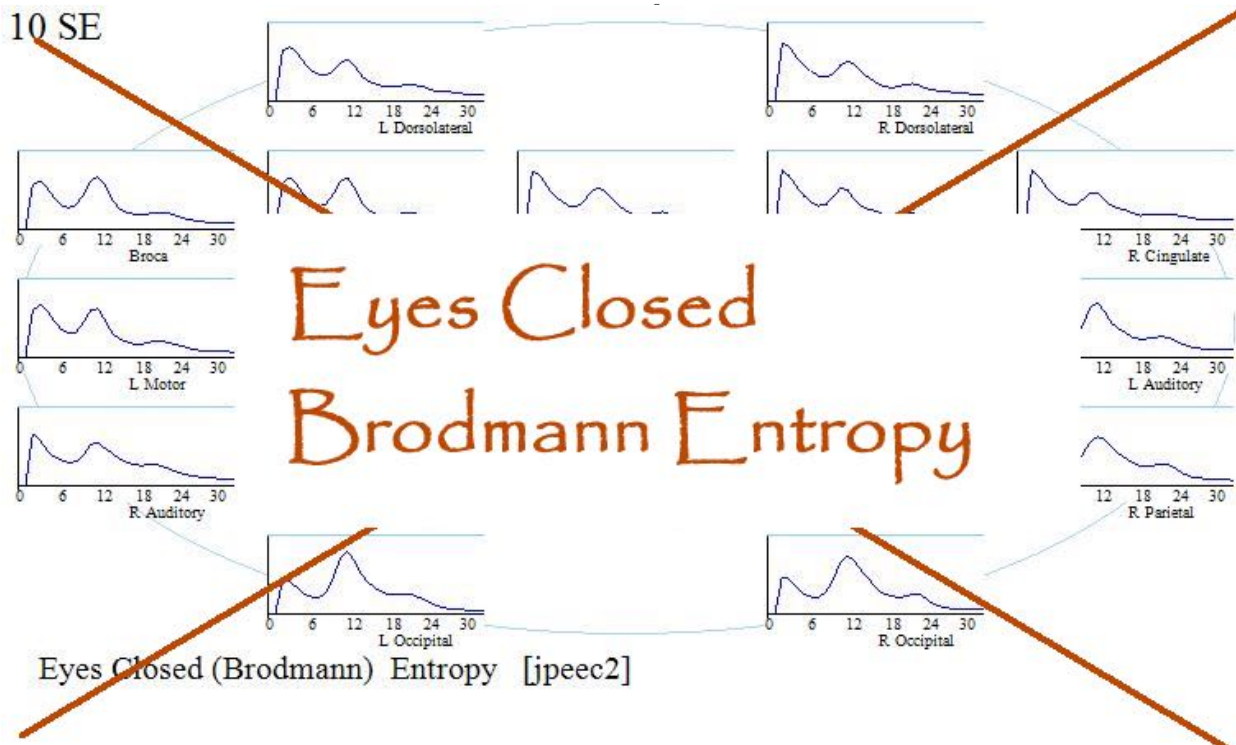


FIGURE 2: Overall sensory integration is good/flexible, adequate, underdeveloped/rigid.

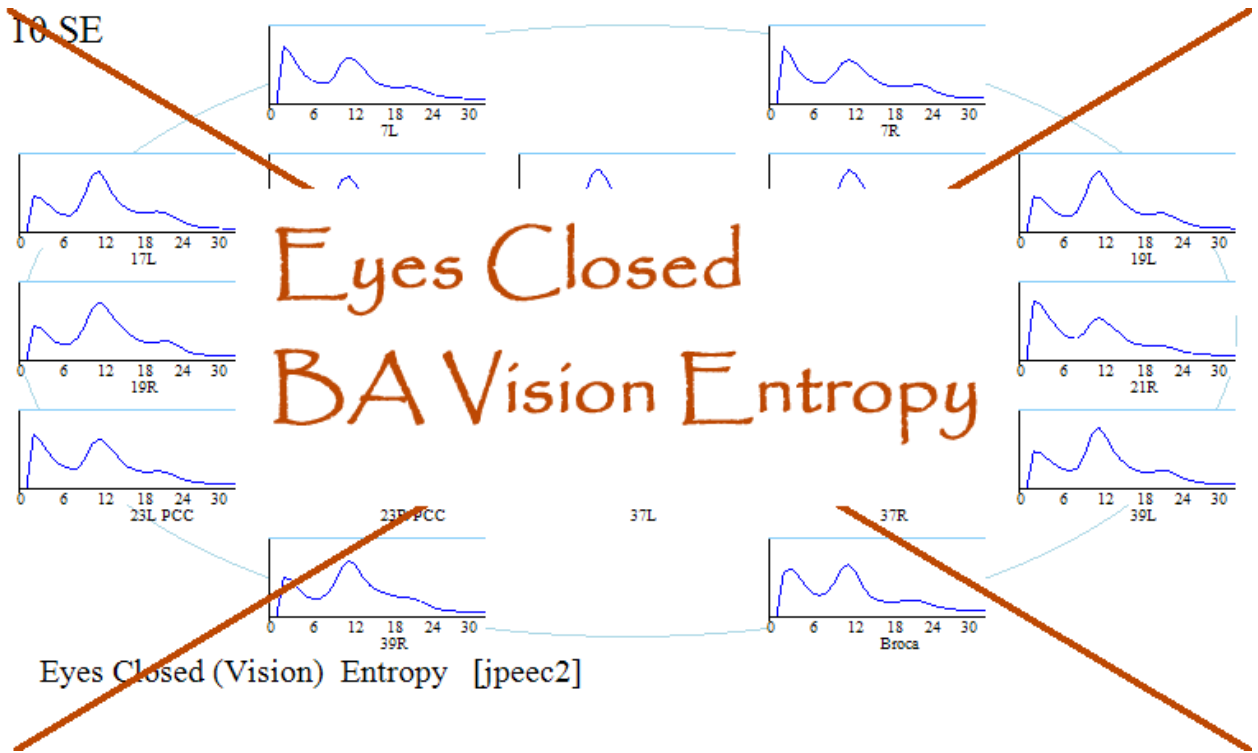


FIGURE 3: Visual perception and memory integration is good/flexible, adequate, underdeveloped/rigid.

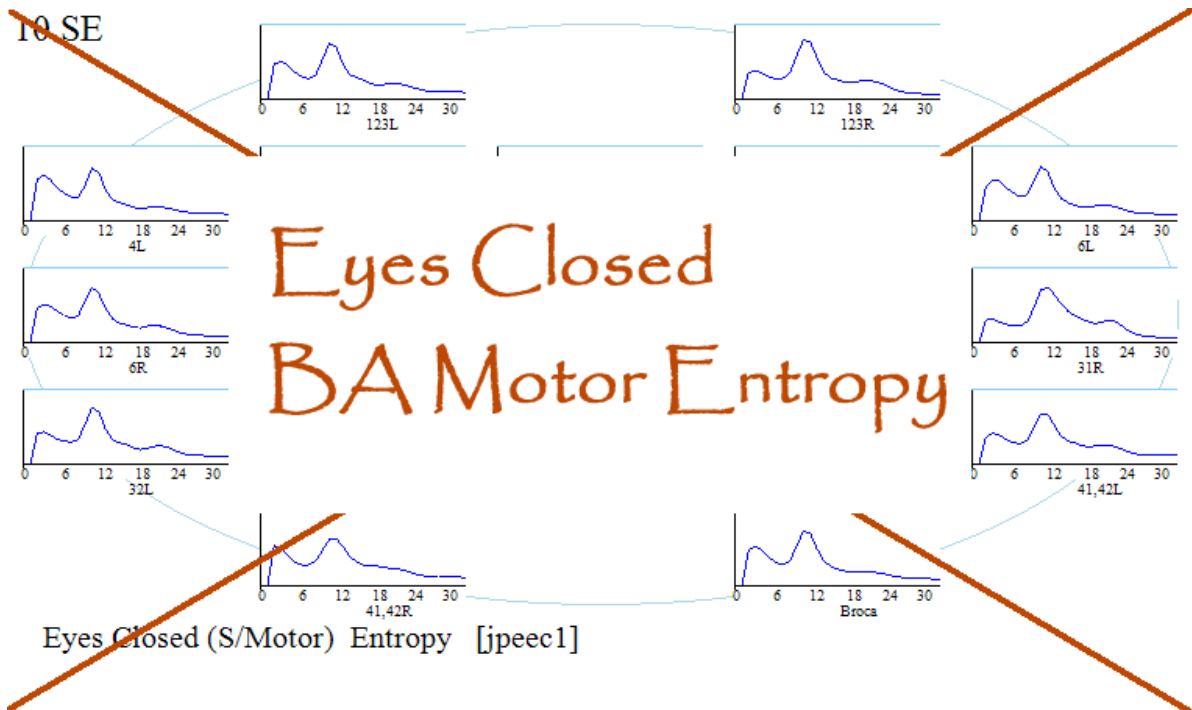


FIGURE 4: Motor, body, and emotive ability is good/flexible, adequate, underdeveloped/rigid.

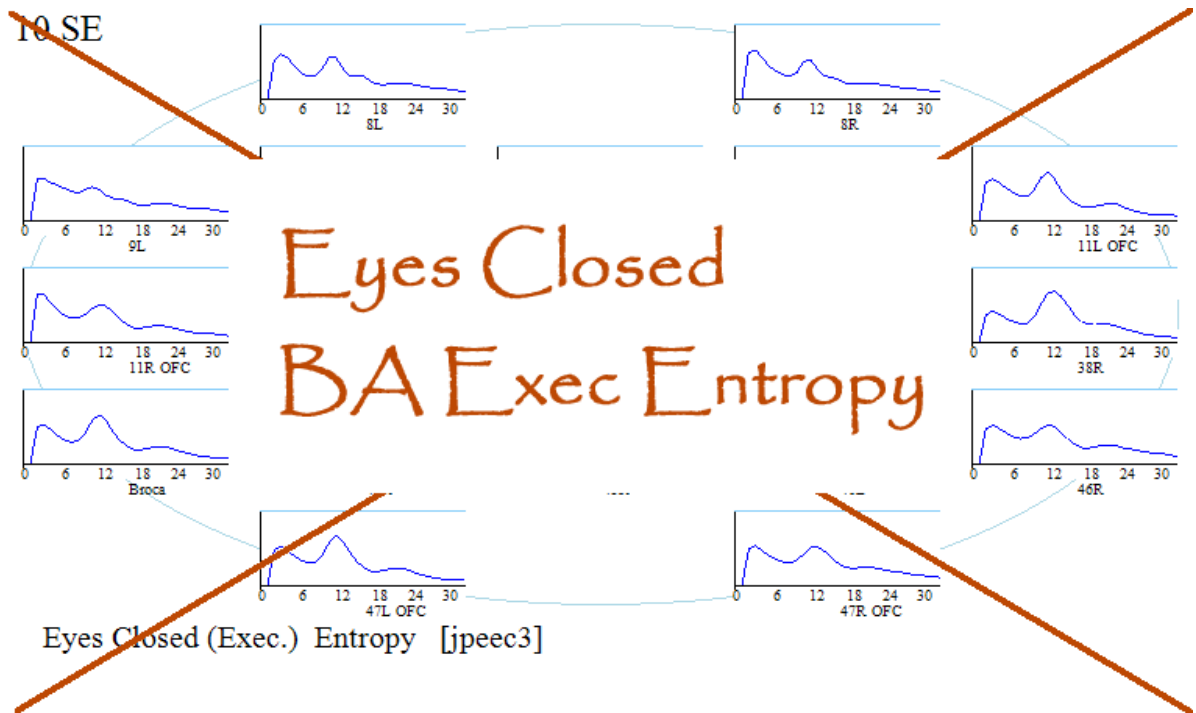


FIGURE 5: Social and executive perception is good/flexible, adequate, underdeveloped/rigid.

Relative Activity

These data are normalised by age range. Key is:

Green = within normal range, +/- 2 Std Deviations of mean.

Pink = higher than 97% of population.

Blue = lower than 97% of population.

Bands are delta (2-4 Hz), theta (4-8 Hz), alpha (8-12 Hz), beta (12-35 Hz), and low gamma (35-39 Hz). 1 Hz is always green (not evaluated) due to amplifier band-pass variance.

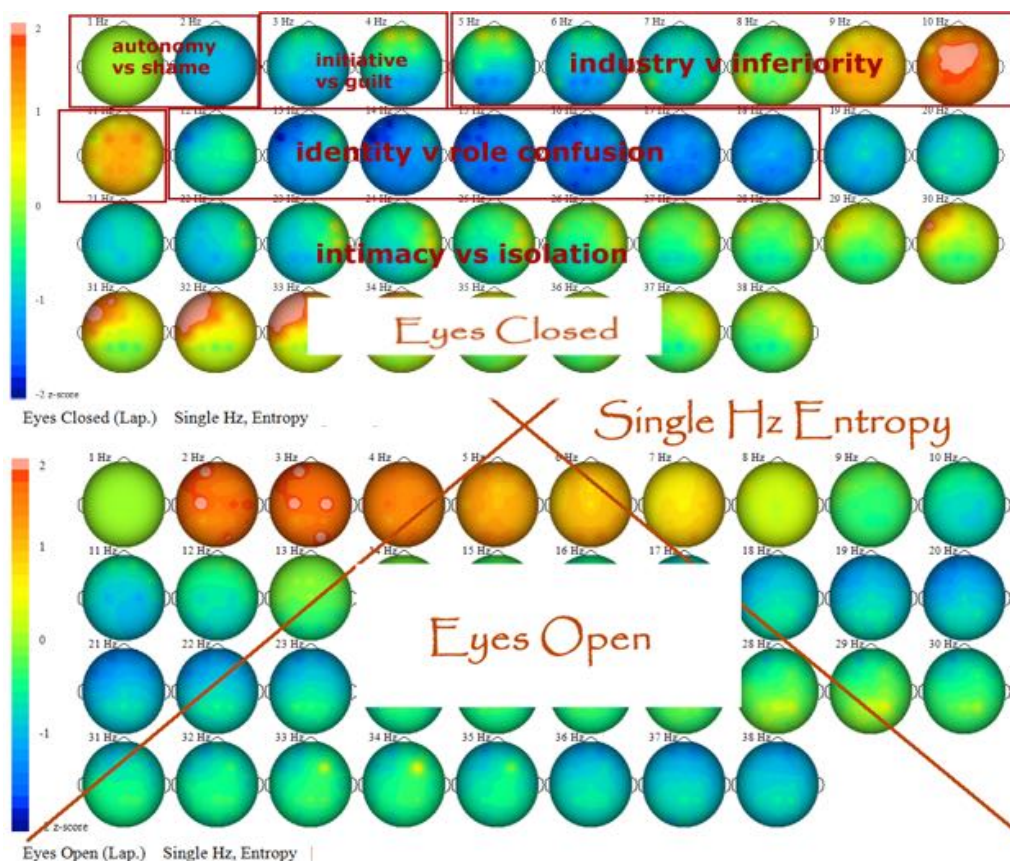


FIGURE 6: Normative comparison of spectral entropy (relative activity) indicates:

Excessive delta, theta, alpha, beta, gamma.

Deficient delta, theta, alpha, beta, gamma

Deficient beta may reflect diminished habit of viewing information from other perspectives besides one's own.

Excessive beta may reflect too much other-perspective taking compared to most individuals, to detriment of oneself.

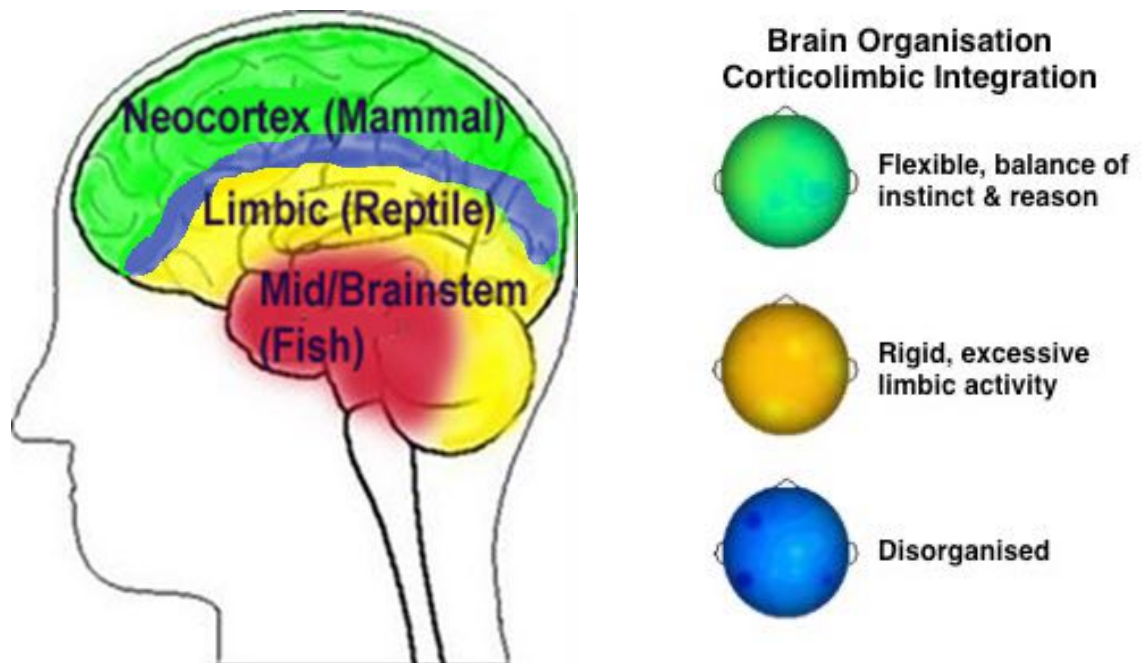
Excessive 2 Hz often reflects excessive toddler thinking, autonomy without consequences.

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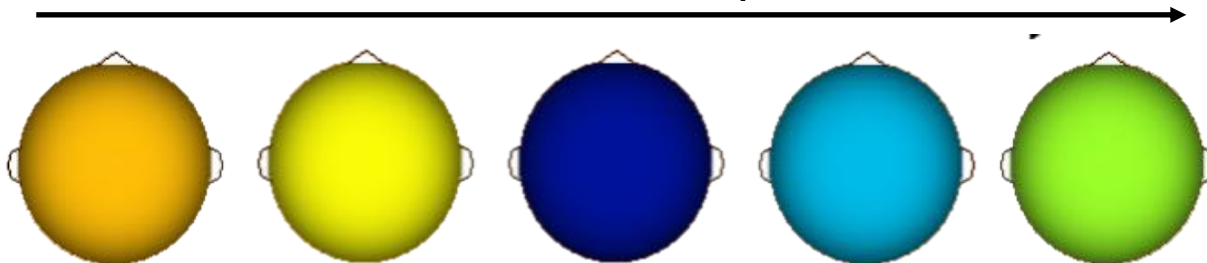
Deficient theta and low alpha indicates a deficiency of the pre-puberty exploration habits.

Corticolimbic Integration

Corticolimbic integration assessment determines the extent to which the limbic system (reptilian brain) is integrated with the cortex (mammalian brain), to what extent you act on a healthy balance of instinct and reason, or swing towards the extremes.



Maturation Sequence



Corticolimbic Integration Interpretation:

Green indicates good corticolimbic integration, efficient function, normative balance of instinct & reason contributing to this function. Social mindedness, attachment-based mammalian thought patterns allowing flow of thought through network hubs without immature responses.

Orange is least mature, yellow immature, rigid, unable to accommodate new information and perspectives.

Blue is developing flexibility, i.e., normative behaviors. Blue areas may indicate a strength due to excessive mental effort involved in this function over the years; but are often inefficient.

Blue can also indicate a strength.

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Corticolimbic Integration: Overall

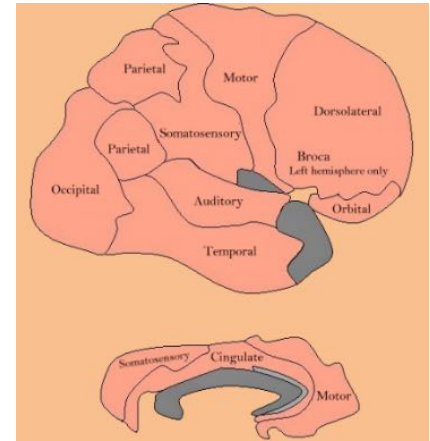
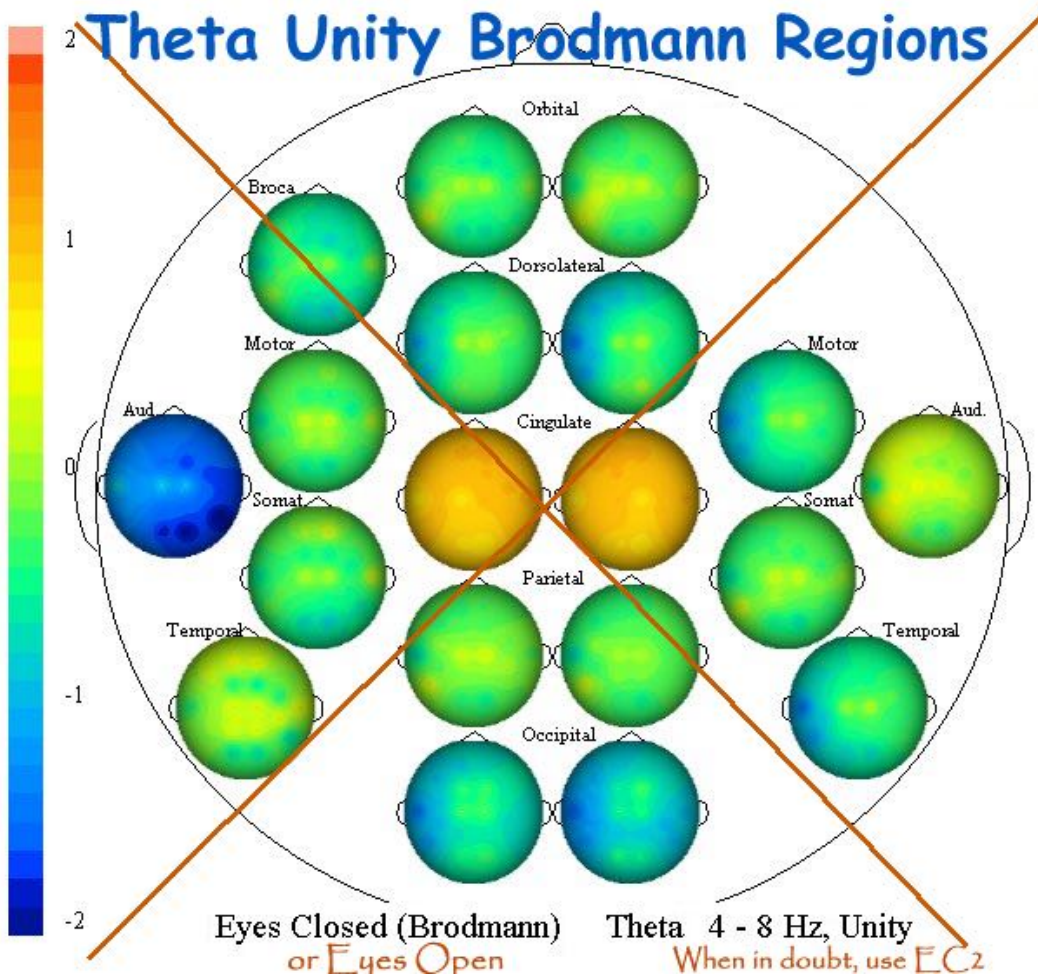


FIGURE 7: Corticolimbic dysrhythmia of orbital, dorsolateral, cingulate, motor, somatosensory, temporal, parietal, occipital, Broca’s area, and bilateral/left/right auditory cortices.

Neuromarker associations:

Cingulate hyperunity indicates immature cause-and-effect thinking (egocentric beliefs), excessive self-attention, reward deficiency, increases risk for psychosis. Certainty of perspective, blocks learning.

Imbalance in Auditory associated with physical and verbal stress (left), emotional, social, and sexual stress (right); correlated with but not specific to abuse.

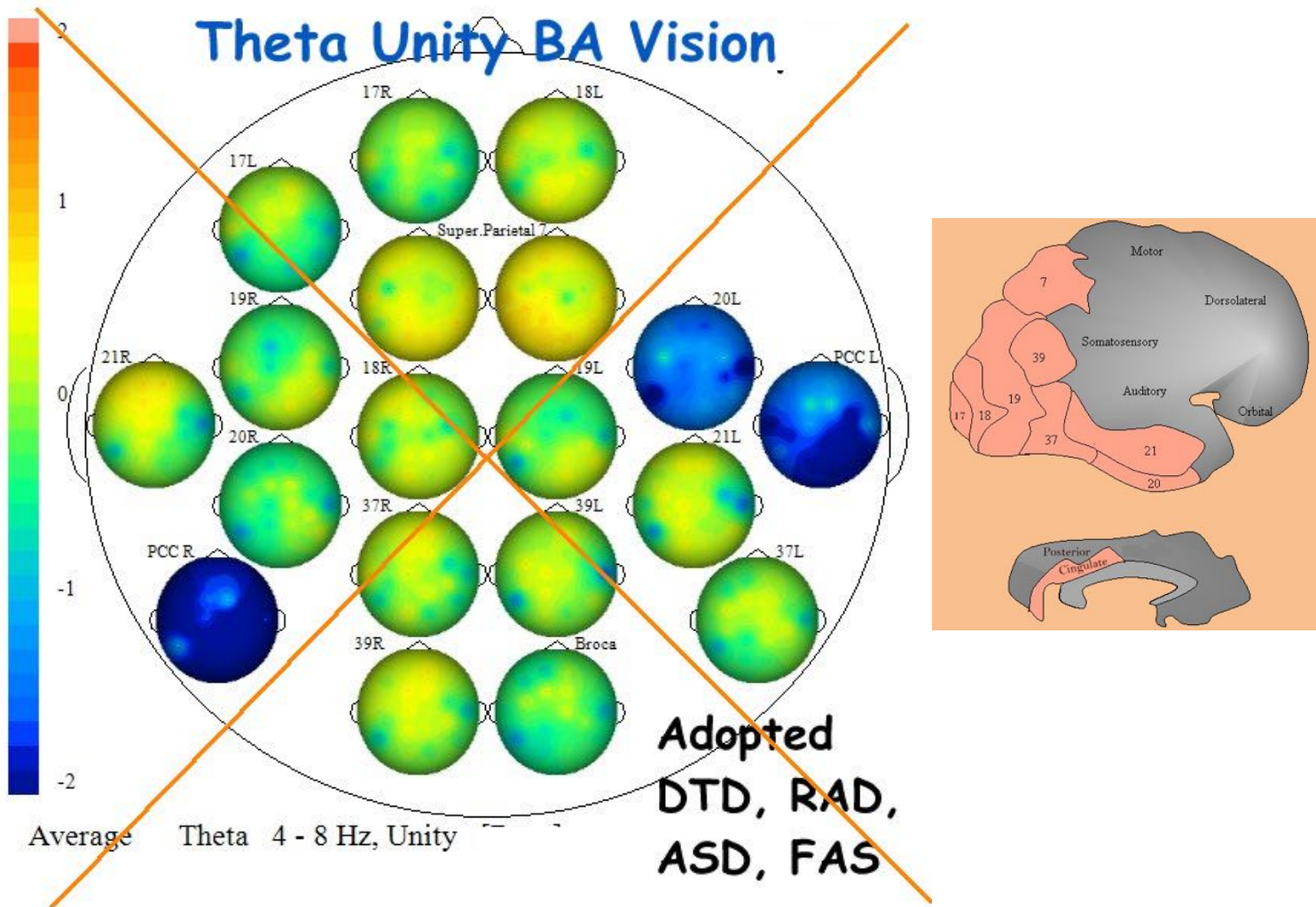


FIGURE 8: Corticolimbic dysrhythmia of bilateral/left/right posterior cingulate, BA 7, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 37, 39, local Broca area.

Neuromarker associations:

Imbalance in:

PCC with PTSD, developmental trauma, addictive tendencies. How we connect to new experiences, nurture and connect to reward.

BA20 with excessive suspicion, distrust.

BA 19 with social anxiety and/or OCD marker: how we interact with new and familiar people and settings.

BA 17 with response to visual patterns, reading.

BA7R with distractibility, attentional instability.

Corticolimbic Integration – Middle: Auditory, Intention Perception & Motor Function

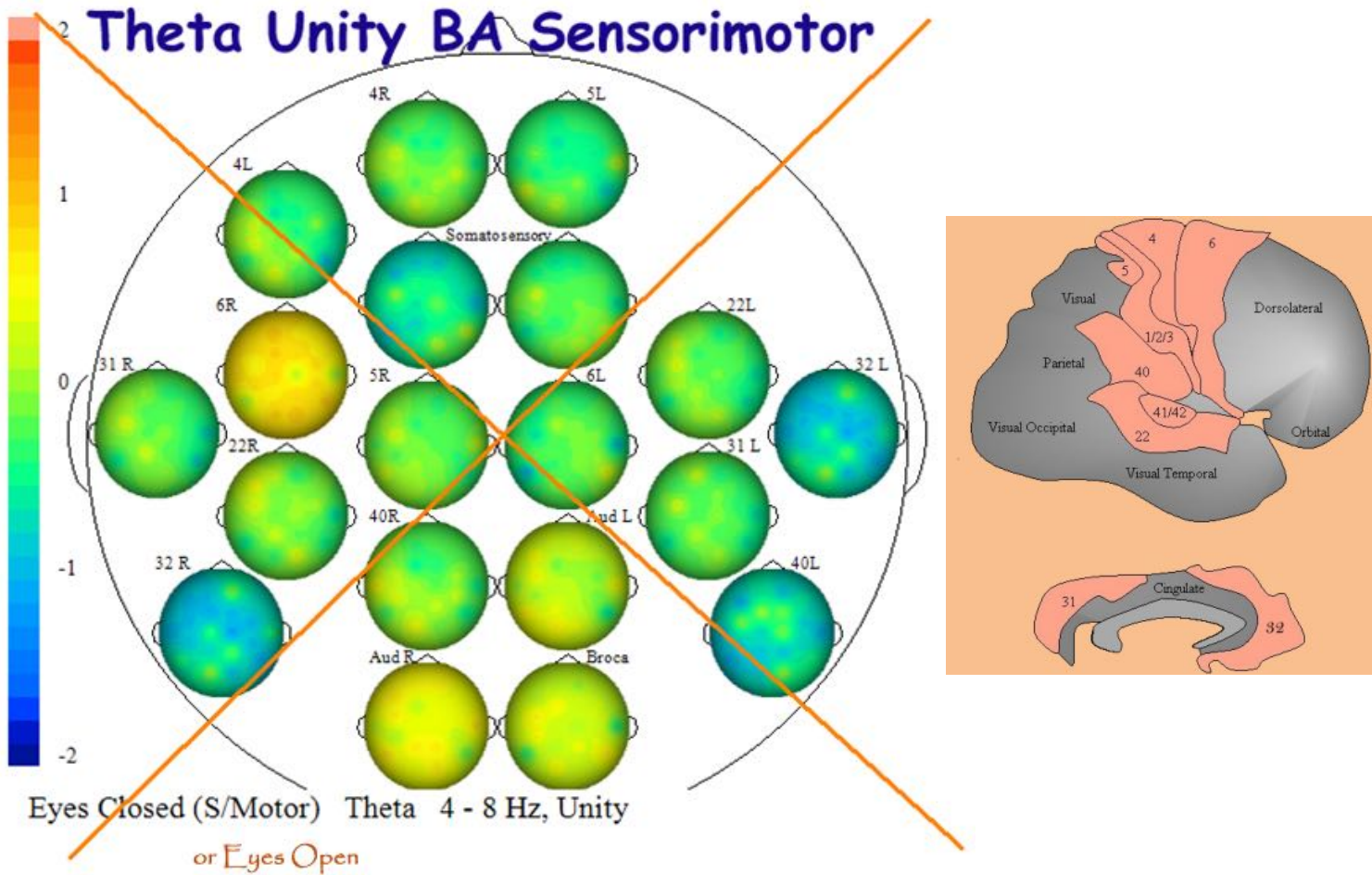


FIGURE 9: Corticolimbic dysrhythmia of BA 4, 5, 6, 22, 31, 32, 40, Broca, auditory, somatosensory cortices.

Neuromarker associations:

Imbalance in:

BA5 with personal boundaries, recruitability, impulsive behaviors, passive aggressive (left), impulsive aggression (right).

BA6 with is associated with social boundary intrusiveness, (often inappropriate/premature) sexual responsivity, unhealthy narcissism; Left: familiar family & friends; Right: new people.

Left auditory cortex with physical and verbal stress and/or abuse;

Right auditory cortex with socio-emotional and sexual stress and/or abuse;

BA4R and BA6R hyperactivity, agitated or athletic

BA31 borderline tendencies, risky behaviors, response to maternal elders

BA32 unrewarding/abusive person, setting, or situation, bullied, difficulty understanding intentions, distress network.

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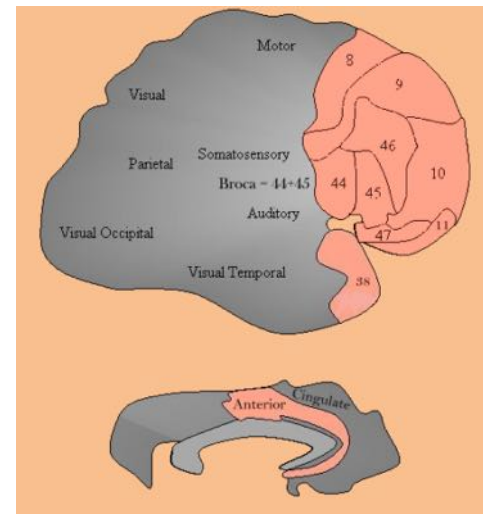
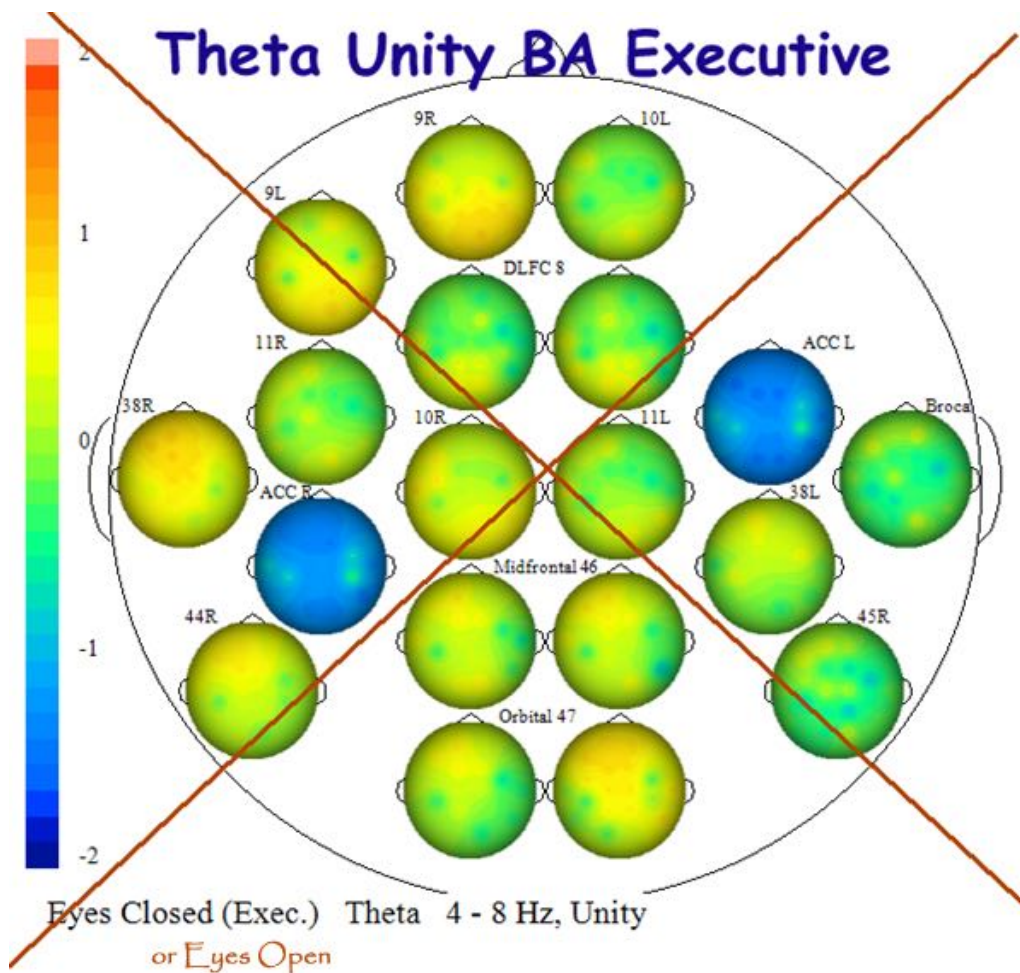


FIGURE 10: Corticolimbic dysrhythmia of anterior cingulates, BA 8, 9, 10, 11, 38, Broca, 44R, 45R, 46, 47.

Neuromarker associations:

Imbalance in:

BA9 Physical and social security and sense of justice; physical and social safety; absent mother during toddler/preschool years, absent/distant father (yellow); tendency to lie to self, others (left, right).

Limbic BA 38 and BA9 attachment problems.

BA38 impulsive, overreacts (yellow) or underreacts (blue) to social rewards and/or threats. BA38L – fear, anxiety, motives of others; BA38R – rage, personal narrative

ACC (BA24) monitor imagined consequences of actions, “what if’s” (yellow) fails to monitor consequences of lying

BA44R (yellow) inappropriate or insufficient initiative, loner tendencies; (blue) response to authority, taking authority into own hands

BA46 Approach and avoidance issues (left, right).

EEG Samples

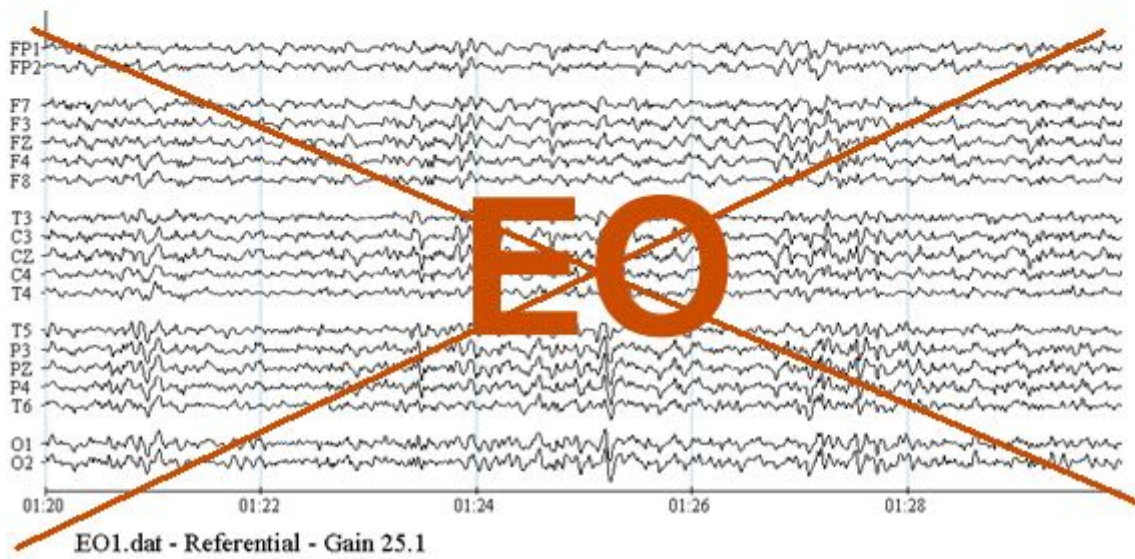
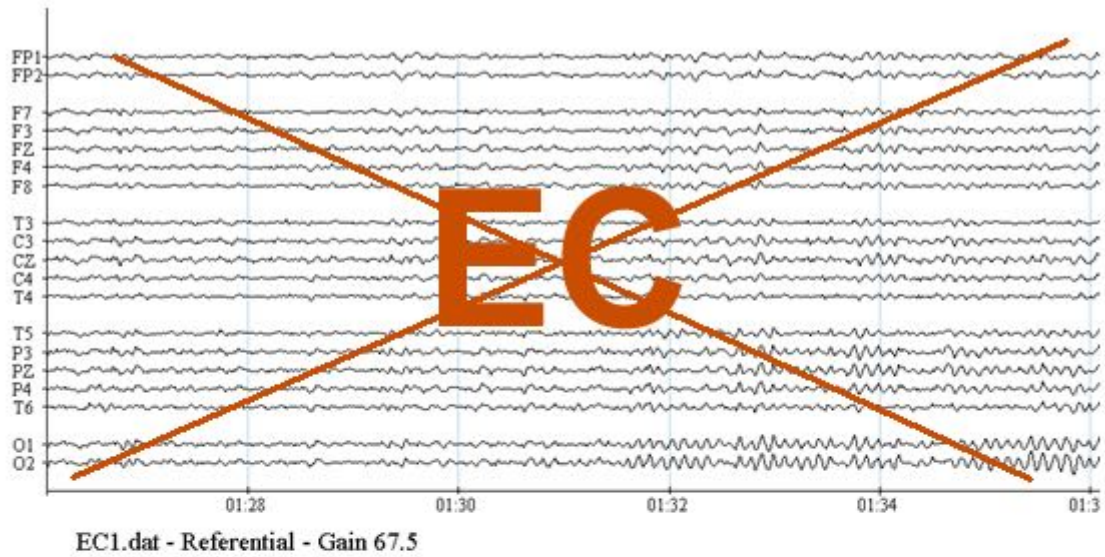


FIGURE 11: Representative segments of EEG data recorded during eyes closed (EC) and eyes open (EO) rest.

Posterior Dominant Rhythm (PDR)

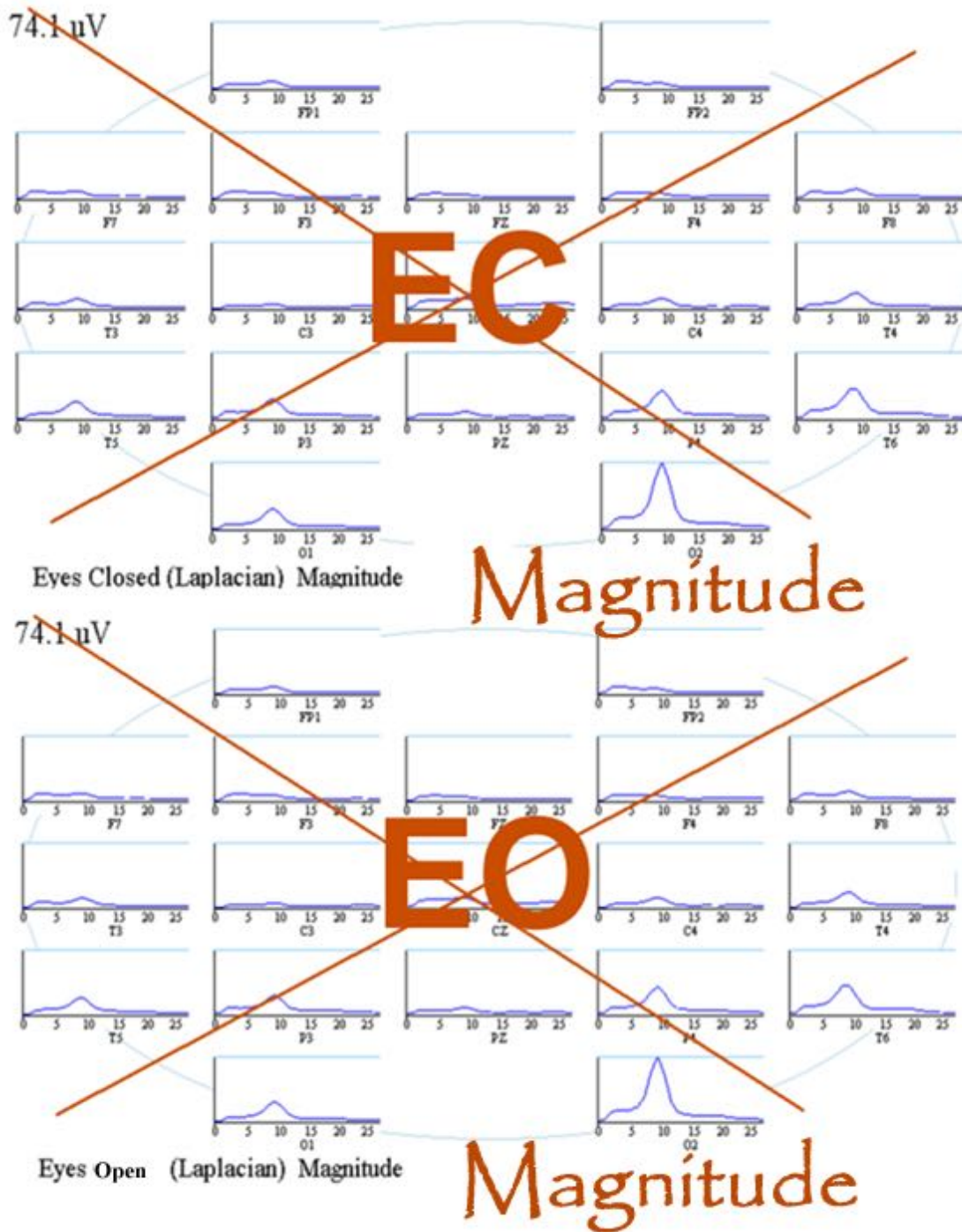


FIGURE 12: Quality assurance of recording and eyes open response

1. Posterior Dominant Rhythm (PDR) as expected, largest at site XXXX
2. Suppression of PDR with eyes open is absent/modest/normal.

Lack of peak in EC is associated with hypervigilance

Lack of suppression in EO is associated with disengaged cognitive style, zoning out

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Appendix A: Cognitive Biases

A cognitive bias is a mistake in reasoning, evaluating, remembering, or other cognitive process, often occurring as a result of holding onto one's preferences and beliefs regardless of contrary information.

Many kinds of cognitive biases exist.

For example, a confirmation bias is the tendency to seek only information that matches what one already believes.

Memory biases influence what and how easily one remembers. For example, people are more likely to recall events they find humorous and better remember information they produce themselves.

People are also more likely to regard as accurate memories associated with significant events or emotions (such as the memory of what one was doing when a catastrophe occurred).

Cognitive biases can be self-reinforcing:

1. We have too much information to process it all, so we have to filter it. It's hard to filter out the 'signal' from the noise'. When we get the filtering wrong we miss useful information and interpret 'noise' as information.
2. We don't like to have a lack of meaning, so we fill in the gaps. We create our own stories from the information we are filtering.
3. We need to act fast to decide what to do with the information, so we jump to conclusions. Our stories turn into decisions.
4. We try to remember the important bits. Our decisions create our mental models of the world. This reinforces what is important and feeds back to step 1.

Attached is a Cognitive Biases Codex that summaries this grouping.

Further information on Cognitive Biases here: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_cognitive_biases

Appendix B: Comparison of Advanced QEEG Brain Mapping with standard brain mapping approaches

We provide unprecedented levels of **information, analysis and interpretation** specific to **your brain**.

This individualised approach using our exclusive software gives unique insights into your particular brain, enabling more accurate and precise targeting of neurofeedback training and better, quicker, outcomes.

All QEEG reports provide lots of data, but many are short on information, and provide very little in terms of analysis and explanation.

Converting data to information requires a sophisticated level of analysis and knowledge of the evidence base to enable interpretation. We analyse innovative as well as traditional QEEG parameters with unsurpassed resolution and accuracy.

Below is a summary of the key features and differences between standard brain mapping (for example those provide by New Mind Maps or NeuroGuide):

Feature	Standard QEEG Brain Mapping	Advanced QEEG Brain Mapping
Data capture:		
Eyes open	●	●
Eyes closed	●	●
Data analysis:		
Absolute Power	●	●
Relative Power	●	●
Amplitude Asymmetry	●	●
Coherence	●	●
Phase Lag	●	●
Peak Frequency		●
Theta Unity		●
Structural Source Imaging (e.g. LORETTA)	●	●
Functional Source Imaging		●
Information:		
Peak frequency		●
Brain organisation		●
Overall sensory integration		●
Visual perception & memory integration		●
Motor, body, emotive ability		●
Social & executive perception		●
Interpretation:		
Cortico-limbic integration		●
Verified Neuromarkers		●

Appendix C: Cognitive Assessment

The Cognitive Assessment on the following pages is based upon Cambridge Brain Sciences (CBS) Health.

Cambridge Brain Sciences is a leading provider of web-based brain health assessment software for healthcare practitioners (CBS Health) and researchers (CBS Research).

Their proprietary assessments of brain function and brain health have been developed over the past 25 years, taken over 8 million times and used in over 300 studies published in leading peer-reviewed academic journals.

As a result, they maintain and possess one of the world's largest normative databases of cognitive function. The tasks are highly engaging, require no expert technical support to administer and are based on the pioneering work of CBS Chief Scientific Officer, renowned neuroscientist, Dr. Adrian Owen (owenlab.org).

CBS Health is an online brain health assessment service that accurately measures core elements of your cognitive function, including memory, attention, reasoning and verbal abilities.

These measures are important to baseline your cognitive performance and measure progress in these areas through your neurofeedback programme. It should be noted that they are measures of progress, not direct inputs into your neurofeedback plan.

These tests do not diagnose disorders. However, results significantly different from the norm in some tests have been noticed in people with certain disorders. These are identified in the attached table with green ticks ✓.

Note: The table below is meant to be an indicative guide. Cambridge Brain Sciences does not guarantee that any of the tasks within each row will be appropriate for your specific needs.

- ✓ Green checkmarks indicate that an academic study was published showing that the cognitive function assessed by the task was significantly different in people with that disorder.
- ✓ Blue checkmarks indicate additional tasks recommended by Cambridge Brain Sciences to assess individuals with the disorders outlined below based on the characteristics and historical use of these tasks.

Disorder	CORE COGNITIVE AREA		MEMORY				REASONING				VERBAL ABILITY		CONCENTRATION	
	OUTCOME MEASURE		Visuospatial Working Memory	Spatial Short-Term Memory	Working Memory	Episodic Memory	Mental Rotation	Visuospatial Processing	Deductive Reasoning	Planning	Verbal Reasoning	Verbal Short-Term Memory	Attention	Response Inhibition
	TASK		Monkey Ladder	Spatial Span	Token Search	Paired Associates	Rotations	Polygons	Odd One Out	Spatial Planning	Grammatical Reasoning	Digit Span	Feature Match	Double Trouble
Autism					✓		✓		✓	✓	✓			✓
Early Alzheimer's	✓		✓			✓		✓				✓		✓
Asperger Syndrome					✓		✓		✓	✓		✓		
Non-Alzheimer's Dementia	✓		✓			✓		✓			✓		✓	
Epilepsy								✓		✓				✓
Parkinson's			✓		✓	✓		✓		✓		✓		✓
Age-Related Decline	✓		✓			✓		✓		✓	✓			✓
ADHD	✓				✓					✓	✓	✓		✓
PTSD					✓			✓		✓	✓			✓
Schizophrenia			✓		✓			✓	✓		✓			✓
Dyslexia								✓		✓	✓			✓
Stroke	✓				✓	✓		✓		✓				✓
Concussion	✓		✓		✓	✓		✓	✓				✓	✓
Huntington's Disease			✓		✓				✓				✓	✓
Frontal Lobe			✓		✓	✓		✓	✓	✓				✓
Temporal Lobe					✓	✓								
Depression					✓			✓	✓	✓				✓

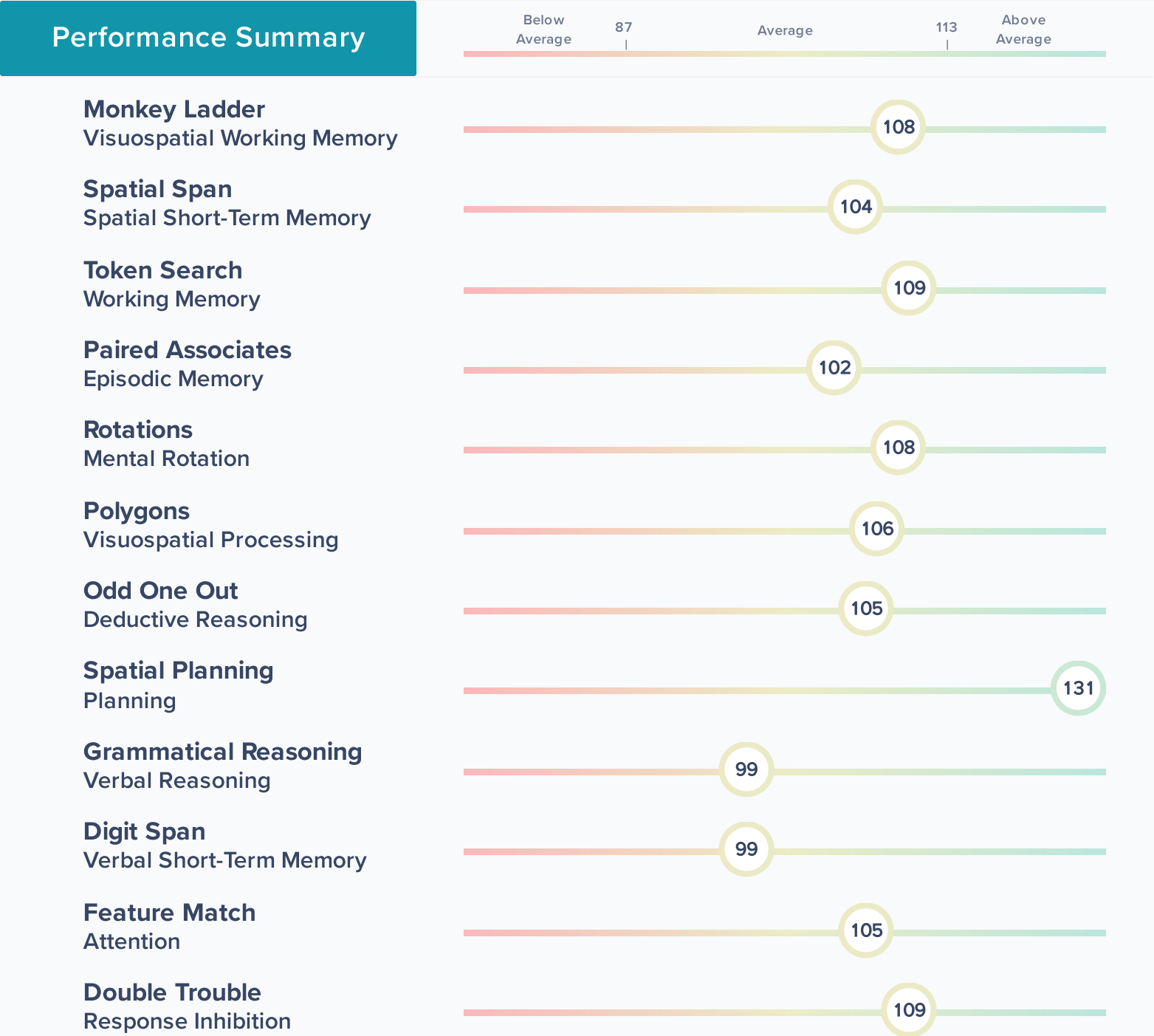
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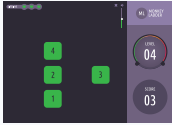
Assessment Details

ID:	<input type="text"/>	Tasks Completed:	12
Gender:	<input type="text"/>	Completion Date:	<input type="text"/>
Date of Birth:	<input type="text"/>	Comparative Group:	Males, 25-34

Performance Summary



CBS Health is not a diagnostic tool. CBS Health provides a scientifically-validated and objective measure of cognitive function and should be used in conjunction with other information and clinical judgement to reach the appropriate conclusions regarding an individual's health. CBS Health does not replace the judgement of a practitioner and Cambridge Brain Sciences does not assume responsibility for the outcome of decisions made based on CBS Health data.

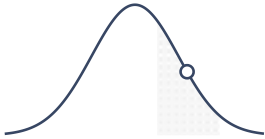


Monkey Ladder

A measure of visuospatial working memory — the ability to remember information about objects in space, and update memory based on changing circumstances.

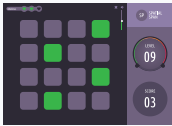
AVERAGE

108 | 70 Percentile



Result is within the AVERAGE range. Common everyday activities associated with visuospatial working memory include:

- Following step-by-step instructions to carry out a task in a few different locations.
- Viewing a route on a map, then following the route from memory.
- Understanding positioning in sports, and carrying out pre-planned plays.
- Viewing a document, then carrying out the written instructions.

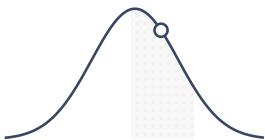


Spatial Span

Measures spatial short-term memory, involved in tasks where nonverbal information needs to be stored and recalled.

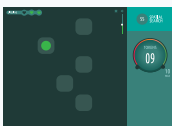
AVERAGE

104 | 60 Percentile



Result is within the AVERAGE range. Common everyday activities associated with spatial short-term memory include:

- Watching somebody perform a task step-by-step, then doing the same task yourself, such as in sports or gym classes.
- Navigating after getting directions from somebody pointing on a map.
- Implementing a strategy you have in memory, like an opening move in chess.
- Remembering positions of cars on the road while you make a difficult driving maneuver.

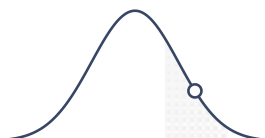


Token Search

Measures working memory — the ability to temporarily hold information in mind and manipulate or update it based on changing circumstances or demands.

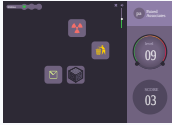
AVERAGE

109 | 73 Percentile



Result is within the AVERAGE range. Common everyday activities associated with working memory include:

- Systematically searching for a lost item in your home.
- Solving a mystery by remembering a set of clues, then rearranging them in your mind to tell a story and form a theory.
- Finding the most efficient way to complete a to-do list of tasks around your home before leaving in the morning.
- Efficiently navigating shifting priorities at work.



Paired Associates

A measure of episodic memory — the ability to remember specific events, paired with the context in which they occurred.

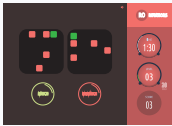
AVERAGE

102 | 56
Percentile



Result is within the AVERAGE range. Common everyday activities associated with episodic memory include:

- Remembering which cupboard you put your groceries in.
- Learning what each button does in a new app or device.
- Remembering who you talked to yesterday, and at what time.
- Following safety procedures by pairing a potentially dangerous situation with warning signs or steps needed to stay safe.

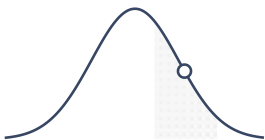


Rotations

Measures the ability to mentally rotate visual representations of objects, required to reason about what objects are, where they are, and where they belong.

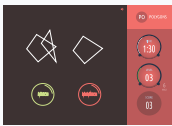
AVERAGE

108 | 69
Percentile



Result is within the AVERAGE range. Common everyday activities associated with mental rotation include:

- Navigating using a map, and knowing which direction you are facing.
- Planning a new layout for a room.
- Finding your way around a city using landmarks.
- Creating or assembling—like when building a deck, or putting together furniture based on a diagram.

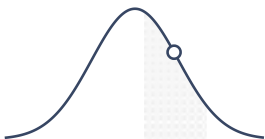


Polygons

A measure of visuospatial processing — the ability to effectively process and interpret visual information.

AVERAGE

106 | 65
Percentile



Result is within the AVERAGE range. Common everyday activities associated with visuospatial processing include:

- Creating art, or drawing diagrams.
- Repairing household items by spotting what is wrong with them and applying the right fix.
- Identifying a mistake in a document at work.
- Doing graphic design work or creating a web site.



Odd One Out

Measures deductive reasoning — the ability to effectively apply rules to information and arrive at logical conclusions.

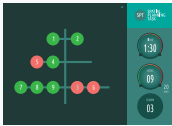
AVERAGE

105 | 63 Percentile



Result is within the AVERAGE range. Common everyday activities associated with deductive reasoning include:

- Evaluating a complex argument and deciding if you agree.
- Applying government rules to your finances to properly do your taxes.
- Noticing the details of a story and making inferences beyond what is directly stated—such as a character’s emotions, or the story’s message.
- Creating effective arguments for a position in a debate or essay.

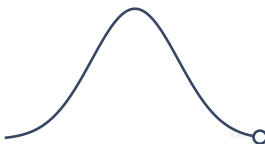


Spatial Planning

A measure of planning — the ability to act with forethought and prepare a sequence of steps to reach a goal.

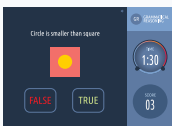
ABOVE AVERAGE

131 | 98 Percentile



Result is within the ABOVE AVERAGE range. Common everyday activities associated with planning include:

- Deciding the order of items to pack in a trunk or moving van.
- Organizing your schedule to effectively balance work, chores, and social life.
- Planning where to put your hands and feet when rock climbing.
- Building or assembling furniture without any instructions.



Grammatical Reasoning

Measures verbal reasoning, which is the ability to quickly understand and make valid conclusions about concepts expressed in words.

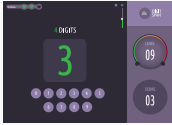
AVERAGE

99 | 49 Percentile



Result is within the AVERAGE range. Common everyday activities associated with verbal reasoning include:

- Understanding complex everyday speech—e.g., “I didn’t know that he wasn’t going to show up.”
- Giving clear verbal or written instructions to people who report to you at work.
- Reading a contract and understanding what you are agreeing to.
- Texting a clear description of an item to your partner so they can pick it up from the grocery store.



Digit Span

Measures verbal short-term memory capacity, which is needed to hold information in mind and verbally rehearse it until it is needed.

AVERAGE

99 | 48
Percentile



Result is within the AVERAGE range. Common everyday activities associated with verbal short-term memory include:

- Understanding long sentences by remembering the beginning of the sentence by the time you get to the end.
- Writing down a phone number or entering credit card information.
- Taking notes during a meeting.
- Remembering all the points you wanted to bring up on a phone call.



Feature Match

A measure of attention — the ability to focus on relevant details or differences.

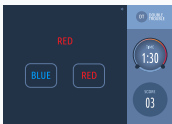
AVERAGE

105 | 62
Percentile



Result is within the AVERAGE range. Common everyday activities associated with attention include:

- Staying focused on a task when it counts, such as when driving.
- Identifying similarities and differences when comparing two things, such as two similar brands of a household product.
- Noticing small interpersonal details, like a partner's haircut, or subtle facial expressions indicating that somebody is upset or bored.

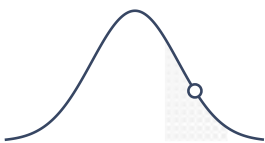


Double Trouble

A measure of response inhibition — the ability to concentrate on relevant information in order to make a correct response despite interference.

AVERAGE

109 | 73
Percentile



Result is within the AVERAGE range. Common everyday activities associated with response inhibition include:

- Keeping your eyes on the road when driving, despite passing distracting signs or people.
- Blocking out background conversations when you're on the phone.
- Inhibiting your emotional gut reaction to a social media post to formulate a more rational response.