

The **Extended assessment** provides a very in-depth look at the brain and body. You will receive a detailed written report which includes the Stress Test, surface, cortical, and network maps, plus information about psychological wellbeing, and/or cognitive processing. We will do either the CNS Vitals Test or an ERP (Event Related Potentials) test.

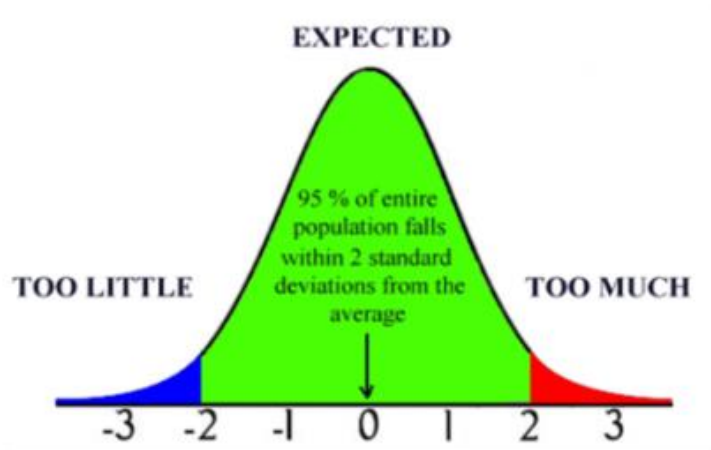
Images of Extended Assessment Report

This is an extensive report which summarizes the multiple assessment data collected from you and makes recommendations for potential treatment at Stable Roots Therapy, as well as practices that you can do at home.

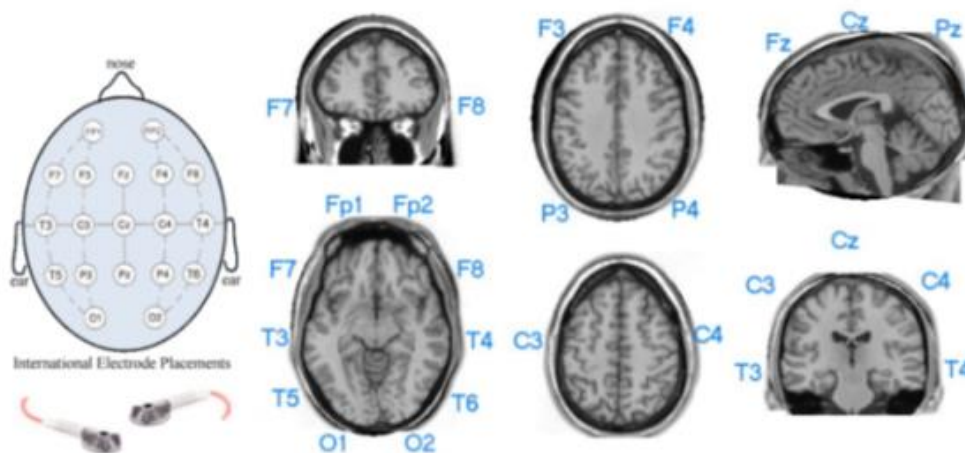
We offer innovative neuroscience-informed, connection-focused counselling and therapy services for children, youth, and adults. Our unique services include options such as farm-based & nature-based therapy, play therapy, in-office psychotherapy, equine facilitated wellness, and neurotherapy. The ultimate goal is to enhance client wellbeing.

Table of Contents

1. CLIENT BACKGROUND INFORMATION.....	2
2. PRESENTING SYMPTOMS AND MAJOR CONCERNS.....	2
3. QUANTIFICATION OF THE EEG AND BIOFEEDBACK/PHYSIOLOGICAL MEASURES, AND COGNITIVE/PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSESSMENTS.....	2
4. RECORDING AND ANALYSIS OF THE EEG.....	4
5. ASSESSMENT FINDINGS.....	4
A. Personal Wellness Ratings	
B. Physiological Stress Test	
C. Heart Rate Variability and Sympathetic/Parasympathetic Levels	
D. LENS Top 10	
E. CNS Vital Signs	
F. NeuroPsych Questionnaire (NPQ) SF-45	
G. GAD and PHQ	
H. Amen Clinic Brief Brain System Questionnaire	
I. EEG Findings (surface and cortical)	
a. Raw EEG (EO and EC)	
b. Surface Maps, Coherence, Phase Lag, Power Ratios, Peak Alpha, Comodulation (EO and EC)	
c. Cortical Maps (EO and EC)	
J. TBI Discriminant Analysis	
K. EEG Network Findings (EO or EC)	
L. ICA Findings	
6. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS	12



The international 10-20 system for electrode placement is used and electrode impedance of less than five kilo ohms is used. Activity at the functional regions of the brain, including Brodmann areas (BAs) are incorporated into the findings with the use of Low-Resolution Brain Electromagnetic Tomography (LORETA) software.



BIOFEEDBACK MEASURES

Since the brain and body are intricately connected, it is important to also collect physiological data. The Thought Technology system is used with the BioGraph Infiniti encoder. Sensors are placed on the thumb (to measure heart rate/pulse), shoulder (to measure muscle tension), around the waist (respiration), pointer and ring finger (skin conductance - sweat), and pinky finger (skin temperature).

Image from Surface Reports

Montage: Laplacian
Eyes Open

Summary of the Z-score analyses

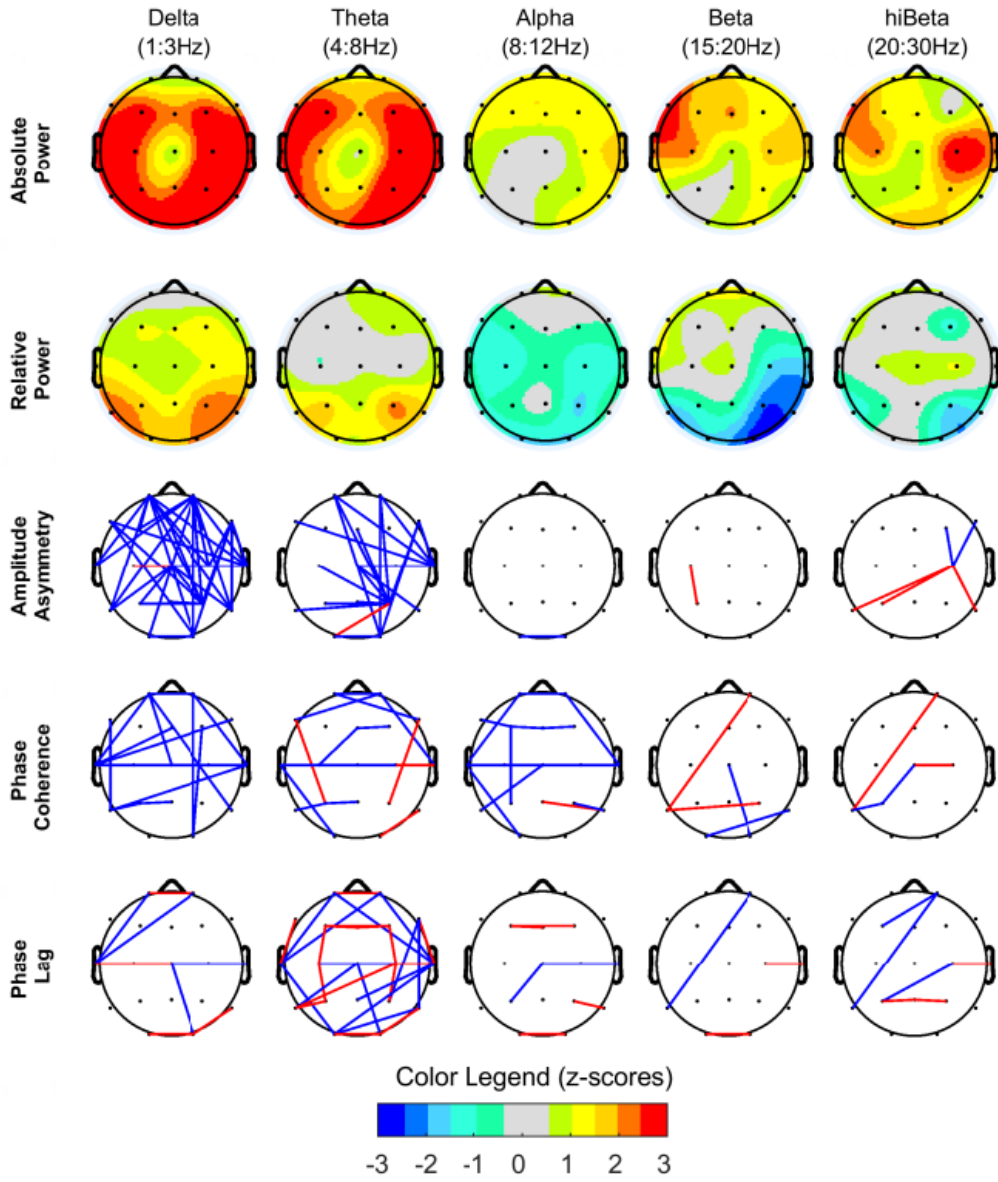


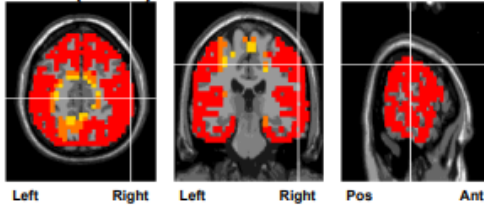
Image from Cortical Reports

sLORETA Summary



EEG ID: 710355 Test Date: 2024-08-15 Age: 40.1 Gender: Male Montage: Linked Ears Eyes Closed	Extreme Z-scores				Percentage Deviant Voxels (1-45Hz)			
	Delta: Z=4.9	2 Hz	BA: 3	hiBeta: Z=4.7	34 Hz	BA: 40	<-1: 1%	>1: 53%
	Theta: Z=3.8	4 Hz	BA: 40	Gamma: Z=4.4	35 Hz	BA: 40	<-2: 0%	>2: 19%
	Alpha: Z=2.1	12 Hz	BA: 10	Alpha1: Z=2	8 Hz	BA: 10	<-3: 0%	>3: 5%
	loBeta: Z=2.3	15 Hz	BA: 21	Alpha2: Z=2.1	12 Hz	BA: 10		
	Beta: Z=2.6	16 Hz	BA: 21					

Delta (1-3Hz) Z-score: 4.9, Frequency: 2 Hz



Brain Area:

Parietal Lobe
Postcentral Gyrus
Brodmann area 3

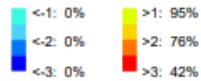
Function:

Proprioception
Texture Information
Object Size and Shape
Body Sensation

Possible Symptoms of Defect:

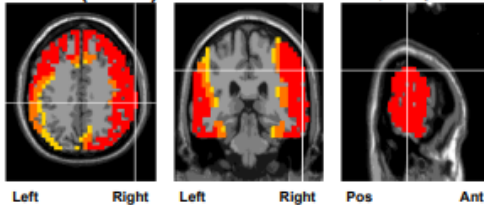
Agraphesthesia
Asternognosia
Hemihyesthesia
Loss of Vibration
Proprioception
Fine Touch
Hemineglect
Reduction In Nociception
Thermoception
Crude Touch
Dysfunction in size/shape/texture discrimination
Chronic Pain (R)

Percentage Deviant Voxels Delta (1-3Hz)



Online information:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brodmann_area_3
www.fmriconsulting.com/brodmannBA3.html

Theta (4-7Hz) Z-score: 3.8, Frequency: 4 Hz



Brain Area:

Parietal Lobe
Inferior Parietal Lobule
Brodmann area 40

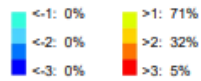
Function:

Somatosensory

Possible Symptoms of Defect:

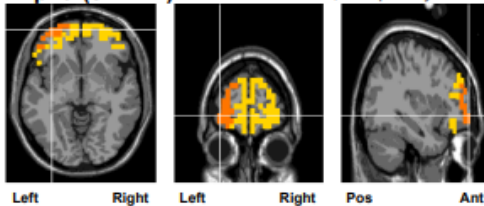
Fibromyalgia
Migraines
Slow Reading
Difficulty with Social Cues (R)
Dyscalcula
Dyslexia (L)
Agnosia (R)
Denial (R)
Letter Perception Problems (L)
Insensitive to Others' Emotional Expressions (R)
Receptive Language Problems (L)
Facial Recognition Problems
Spatial Orientation Problems (R)
Poor Social Skills (R)

Percentage Deviant Voxels Theta (4-7Hz)



Online information:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brodmann_area_40
www.fmriconsulting.com/brodmannBA40.html

Alpha (8-12Hz) Z-score: 2.1, Frequency: 12 Hz



Brain Area:

Frontal Lobe
Middle Frontal Gyrus
Brodmann area 10

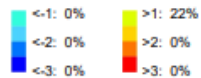
Function:

Strategic Processes
Memory Recall
Some Executive Functions
Executive Emotion And Planning

Possible Symptoms of Defect:

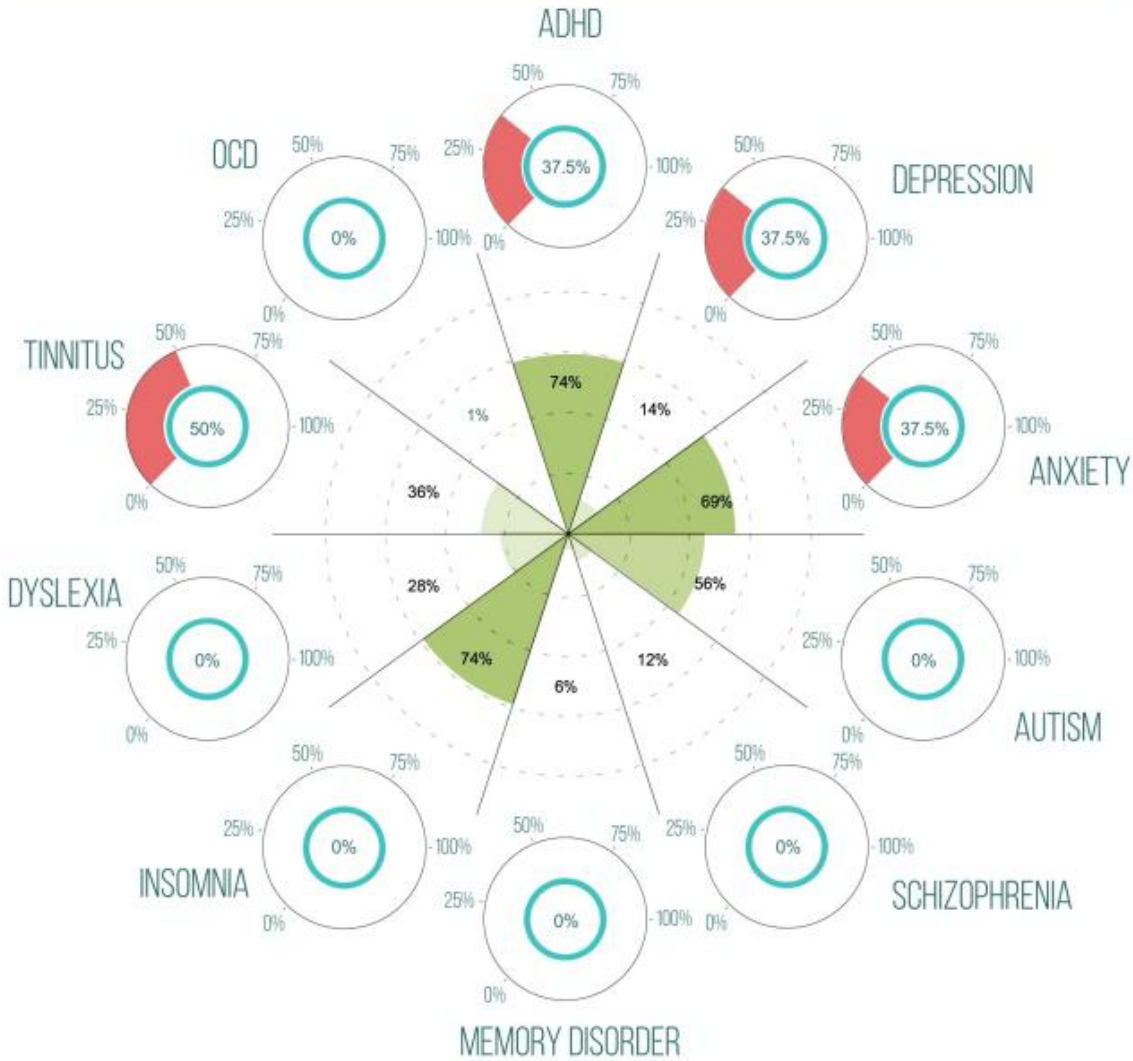
Executive Function Problems
Compulsive Thoughts or Behaviors
Impulsive
Oppositional
Concentration Problems
Amnesia
Aphasia
Anger Control Problems
Low Motivation
Mood Swings
Delusional
Failure to Initiate Actions
Obsessive Thoughts about Self
Multitasking Problems

Percentage Deviant Voxels Alpha (8-12Hz)



Online information:
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brodmann_area_10
www.fmriconsulting.com/brodmannBA10.html

BRAIN WAVES PROFILE:
EEG BIOMARKER MATCH



The red bars reflect the patient's symptom severity.



The relationships between the patient's brain activity deviations and the patient's symptoms are depicted in the green pie chart. The stronger the presence of certain biomarkers for a particular disorder, the larger the segment. The color intensity depicts the scientific support for the association between these markers and the disorder.

THE DEFAULT MODE NETWORK

The Default Mode Network (DMN) is active during rest and is associated with self-reflective processes or mental simulation. Low DMN activity may reflect an inability to switch from a task-oriented state to a rest-oriented state. Abnormal DMN activity has been associated with a number of psychological disorders.

NETWORK ACTIVITY

The DMN consists of frontal brain areas that are known to be involved in higher executive functions such as working memory, planning and cognitive control. The Angular Gyrus is known to be involved in allocation of attention and the Posterior Cingulate Gyrus is associated with self-referential processes.

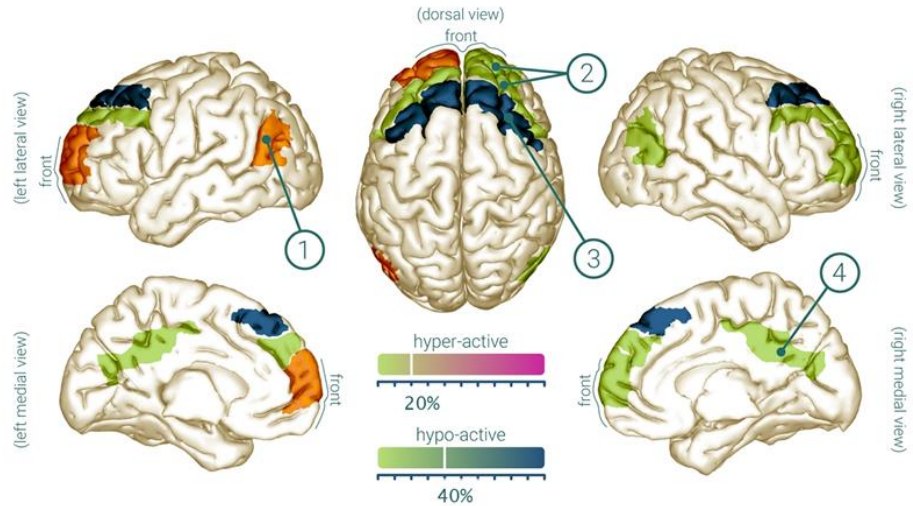
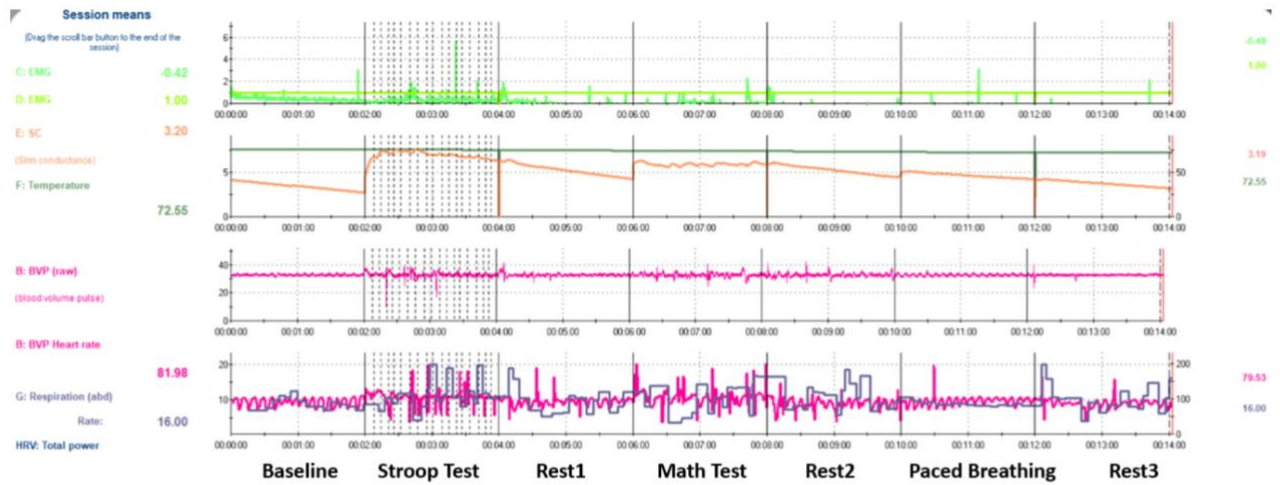


Image from Stress Test Report



	EMG (uV)	SC (uS)	Temp (F)	HR (beat/min)	Respiration (b/min)
Baseline	0.38	3.44	76.28	92.56	8.83
Stroop Test	0.25	6.92	75.77	106.09	11.40
Rest1	-0.04	5.25	75.11	93.44	9.76
Math Test	-0.07	5.92	74.33	107.17	10.36
Rest2	-0.02	5.24	73.74	88.85	10.77
Paced Breathing	-0.24	4.66	73.02	95.20	8.71
Rest3	-0.42	3.75	72.63	88.97	10.28

Cognitive Processing Report

Age: 62	Language: English (United States)	
Total Test Time: 33:25 (min:secs)	CNSVS Duration 33:24 (min:secs)	Version 4.0.107

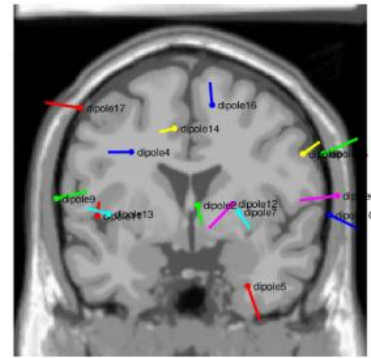
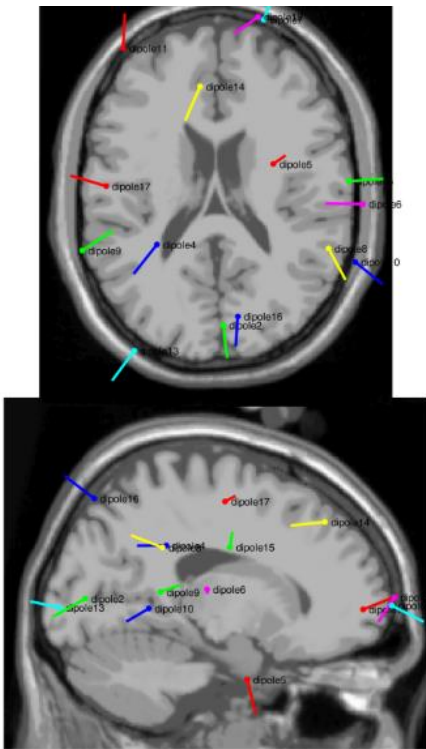
Patient Profile	Percentile Range				> 74	25 - 74	9 - 24	2 - 8	< 2
	Standard Score Range				> 109	90 - 109	80 - 89	70 - 79	< 70
Domain Scores	Patient Score	Standard Score	Percentile	VI**	Above	Average	Low Average	Low	Very Low
Composite Memory	102	113	81	Yes	X				
Verbal Memory	55	115	84	Yes	X				
Visual Memory	47	107	68	Yes		X			
Reaction Time*	707	100	50	Yes		X			
Cognitive Flexibility	31	95	37	Yes		X			
Processing Speed	40	95	37	Yes		X			
Executive Function	32	94	34	Yes		X			
Working Memory	-1	68	1	No					X
Sustained Attention	19	85	16	No			X		

Domain Dashboard: Above average domain scores indicate a standard score (SS) greater than 109 or a Percentile Rank (PR) greater than 74, indicating a high functioning test subject. Average is a SS 90-109 or PR 25-74, indicating normal function. Low Average is a SS 80-89 or PR 9-24 indicating a slight deficit or impairment. Below Average is a SS 70-79 or PR 2-8, indicating a moderate level of deficit or impairment. Very Low is a SS less than 70 or a PR less than 2, indicating a deficit and impairment. Reaction times are in milliseconds. An * denotes that "lower is better", otherwise higher scores are better. Subject Scores are raw scores calculations generated from data values of the individual subtests.

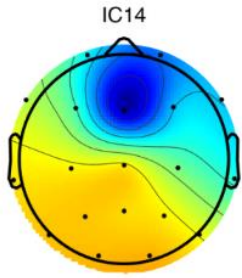
VI** - Validity Indicator: Denotes a guideline for representing the possibility of an invalid test or domain score. "No" means a clinician should evaluate whether or not the test subject understood the test, put forth their best effort, or has a clinical condition requiring further evaluation.

Verbal Memory Test (VBM)	Score	Standard	Percentile	
Correct Hits - Immediate	13	108	70	Verbal Memory test: Subjects have to remember 15 words and recognize them in a field of 15 distractors. The test is repeated at the end of the battery. The VBM test measures how well a subject can recognize, remember, and retrieve words e.g. exploit or attend literal representations or attribute. "Correct Hits" refers to the number of target words recognized. Low scores indicate verbal memory impairment.
Correct Passes - Immediate	14	98	45	
Correct Hits - Delay	13	115	84	
Correct Passes - Delay	15	109	73	
Visual Memory Test (VSM)	Score	Standard	Percentile	
Correct Hits - Immediate	15	122	93	Visual Memory test: Subjects have to remember 15 geometric figures, and recognize them in a field of 15 distractors. The test is repeated at the end of the battery. The VSM test measures how well a subject can recognize, remember, and retrieve geometric figures e.g. exploit or attend symbolic or spatial representations. "Correct Hits" refers to the number of target figures recognized. Low scores indicate visual memory impairment.
Correct Passes - Immediate	10	93	32	
Correct Hits - Delay	15	123	94	
Correct Passes - Delay	7	83	13	
Symbol Digit Coding (SDC)	Score	Standard	Percentile	
Correct Responses	42	96	40	The SDC test measures speed of processing and draw upon several cognitive processes simultaneously, such as visual scanning, visual perception, visual memory, and motor functions. Errors may be due to impulsive responding, misperception, or confusion.
Errors [†]	2	92	30	
Stroop Test (ST)	Score	Standard	Percentile	
Simple Reaction Time*	382	87	19	The ST measures simple and complex reaction time, inhibition / disinhibition, mental flexibility or directed attention. The ST helps assess how well a subject is able to adapt to rapidly changing and increasingly complex set of directions. Prolonged reaction times indicate cognitive slowing / impairment. Errors may be due to impulsive responding, misperception, or confusion.
Complex Reaction Time Correct*	714	92	30	
Stroop Reaction Time Correct*	699	107	68	
Stroop Commission Errors [†]	1	103	58	
Shifting Attention Test (SAT)	Score	Standard	Percentile	
Correct Responses	43	95	37	The SAT measures executive function or how well a subject recognizes set shifting (mental flexibility) and abstraction (rules, categories) and manages multiple tasks simultaneously. Subjects have to adjust their responses to randomly changing rules. The best scores are high correct responses, few errors and a short reaction time. Normal subjects may be slow but accurate, or fast but not so accurate. Attention deficit may be apparent.
Errors [†]	11	94	34	
Correct Reaction Time*	1099	105	63	

Images from Event Related Potentials (ERP) Report

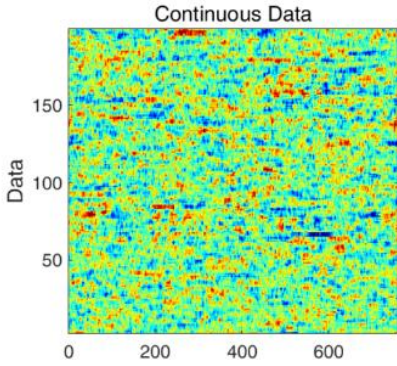
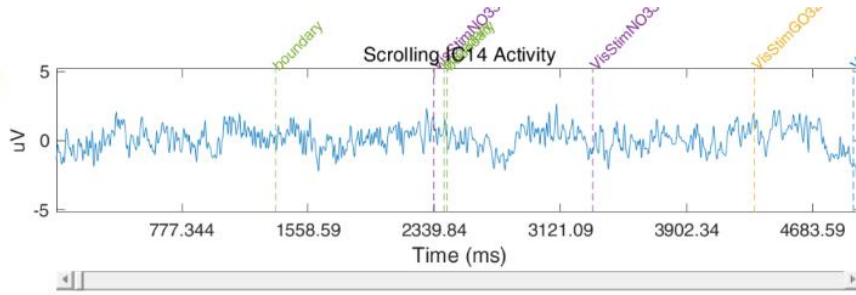


Comp 2 (RV:0.82%, Tal:4, -81.8)
 Comp 4 (RV:1.55%, Tal:30, -39.32)
 Comp 5 (RV:3.32%, Tal:29, -2, -30)
 Comp 6 (RV:1.88%, Tal:74, -22, 10)
 Comp 7 (RV:11.58%, Tal:24, 71, -2)
 Comp 8 (RV:1.75%, Tal:57, -41, 31)
 Comp 9 (RV:0.65%, Tal:67, -43, 15)
 Comp 10 (RV:2.13%, Tal:70, -49, 5)
 Comp 11 (RV:6.58%, Tal:-47, 56, -9)
 Comp 12 (RV:2.85%, Tal:21, 72, 2)
 Comp 13 (RV:9.88%, Tal:-41, -83, 5)
 Comp 14 (RV:5.93%, Tal:-8, -39, 39)
 Comp 15 (RV:8.95%, Tal:67, -8, 29)
 Comp 16 (RV:4.23%, Tal:11, -74, 58)
 Comp 17 (RV:6.82%, Tal:-55, -9, 51)

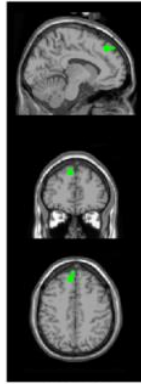


ICLabel	Probability
Brain	96.5%
Muscle	0.1%
Eye	0.1%
Heart	0.0%
Line Noise	2.1%
Channel Noise	0.0%
Other	1.2%

% scalp data var. accounted for: 1.5%



Dipole Position



RMS uV per scalp channel

RV: 5.9%

