SYMMETRY

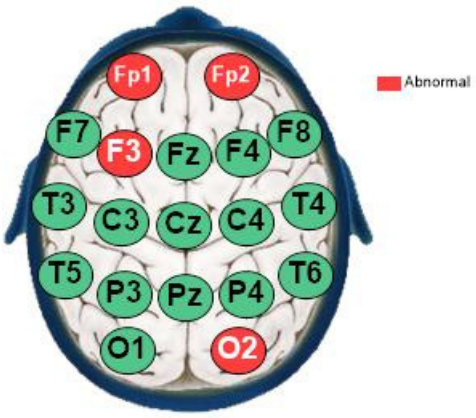
Neuro-Pathway Training®

SYMMETRY Neuro-Pathway Training

QEEG Summary Assessment Report

Client Name: Sample
Client Number:
Map Date:

Client Map



Cognitive Efficiency

CEC	EEG	Symptom
		Attention
		Verbal Processing
		Decision Making
		Visual Processing
		Motivation
		Reading Comprehension
		Problem Solving
		Math Comprehension
		Memory

Probability Leg
Low ate High

Focus

Global Measures

Mood

Global Measures

Relax n

Global Measures

Phys l

CEC	EEG	S ymptom
		Impulsive
		Socially Inappropriate
		Easily I
		Emotional

CEC	EEG	S ymptom
		VictimMentality
		Excessive Self-concern
		Anger
		Self-Deprecation
		Irritability
		Passive Aggressive

CEC	EEG	Symptom
		Worry
		Hyper-vigilant
		Excessive Rationalization

Probability Legend
Low Moderate High

Mental

CEC	EEG	S ymptom
		ExcessiveSpeech

CEC	EEG	S ymptom
		Rumination
		Agitation

CEC	EEG	Symptom
		Obsessive Thinking
		Dislike of Change/Novelty
		Res tl es s

Probability Legend
Low Moderate High

Supplements Analysis

Suggested Supplements
AcetylL-Carnitine
Calcium
Choline
DMAE
Inos i tol
Magnesium
Omega-3s
Pantothenic Acid
Potas s i um
Theanine
Thiamine
V[illegible]
[illegible]amin B12
Vitamin B6
Vitamin [illegible]
[illegible]amin
[illegible]min [illegible]
[illegible]nc

M[illegible]olic Analysis

Pr[illegible]	Score	Metabolic Category	[illegible]ptoms Reported
	14	[illegible] [illegible]	Headaches Insomnia
	11	Kidney	Headaches Joint pain Fatigue
	9	Thyroid (hypo)	Fatigue Cold all the time Morning Headaches
	12	Gastrointestinal	Naus ea Constipation Indigestion
	11	Adrenals	Headaches Heart palpitations Insomnia Fatigue Weakness
	12	Somatic	Headaches Back pain Numbness Spasms Extremity pain Excess sweating
	10	Blood Sugar	Headaches Naus ea Numbness Visual blurring Caffeine Dependent
	5	Gall Bladder	Indigestion Itchy Skin Dry or flaky skin
	6	Liver	Naus ea Fatigue Muscle Aches & pains Generalized Itching

The items listed below appear as a result of an agreement occurring between the individual's endorsement of items on a subjective rating scale and items identified from the brainmap as being related to the same problem and operating outside a typical range of electrophysiological activity. The functional significance of items identified from the brainmap are derived from the research literature in neurology and brainimaging studies identifying correlations between anatomical locations and brain functions. Multiple locations inspected through multiple dimensions of analysis including magnitude, dominant frequency, coherence, phase and asymmetry are statistically weighted and scored to assess their significance with respect to each item endorsed. The items indicated by the maps as being likely to be areas of functional difficulty are based on probability measures and consequently may provide false positives and false negatives. As probability measures, they do not indicate level of item severity but only level of probability that the problem is present. This does not in any manner constitute a diagnosis and should not be used for purposes of medical of psychological diagnoses. They only represent comparisons between the existing map and similar maps of other individuals with confirmed diagnoses or similar processes in these areas. This map is intended for the sole purpose of evaluation and training with respect to EEG Biofeedback. The results of this report indicate a significant probability of problems in the following areas:

Emotional

Mood - Individuals who show significant asymmetry with alpha higher in the left hemisphere than in the right hemisphere typically display many of the symptoms listed in the dashboard. Although other factors such as elevated alpha magnitude, slowed dominant frequency and increased coherence also contribute to these factors, the overall dominant feature is alpha asymmetry. Most individuals begin to develop progressively more negative moods and/or irritability when they are anxious and fearful for sustained periods of time and as they begin shifting into more inhibited and avoidant behaviors. This fearfulness and irritability translates into passive aggressive behavior, angry outbursts, spontaneous episodes of fearfulness and weeping that revolve around excessive self-concern and rumination regarding a sense of [illegible] to correct situations that generate feelings of being victimized or unjustly used. Self-deprecation in the form of negative self-talk and negative expectations regarding performance in social situations is common. In [illegible] form features of severe clinical depression emerge including social isolation, suicidal ideation, total loss of [illegible] and episodes of self-inflicted pain or self-harm.

Relaxation - Individuals displaying significant asymmetry with beta higher in the right hemisphere than the left hemisphere typically display symptoms of hyperarousal related to anxiety. The primary factors building asymmetry that frequently contribute to this dimension of anxiety include elevated beta magnitude, fast dominant frequency beta and excessive beta hypercoherence. Features most associated with this dimension include excessive worry, hypervigilance, discomfort with transitions or change, excessive rationalization and hypermentation, repressed agitation and diminished emotional self-awareness. Individuals may often feel emotionally numb or disconnected and in extreme forms may experience de-realization, dissociation from their body and panic attacks or panics. These features may often be accompanied by a wide range of physiological symptoms including headaches, insomnia, high blood pressure, and reduced immune function. Overarousal is frequently a consequence of chronic distress and the SNS response, fear induced thoughts and social distress. Individuals tend to reduce their level of social interaction and the expression of personal emotion to protect themselves. Sometimes the psychophysiological exhaustion can lead to episodes of inhibited behavior and social isolation resulting in sadness, irritability and depression.

Focus - Under arousal refers to a neurophysiological state of diminished cognitive and emotional function characterized by a dominance of delta or theta globally or in broad regions of the brain. When these abnormalities in these frequencies occur it may indicate lesions in the gray or white matter due to physical trauma such as TBI or stroke. Recent findings suggest that severe emotional trauma and hypersensitivity to some foods or allergens can enhance diffuse abnormalities in these frequency ranges as well. Frontal slowing in particular can result in impulsive behavior that tends to manifest physically in children and more socially or emotionally in adults. This often results in socially inappropriate behavior and hyperactivity. Other features related to this condition included excessive speech and hyper-emotionality. Individuals with excessive underarousal are frequently disorganized and easily distracted.

Executive Processing

Executive processing involves aspects of cortical functioning critical for learning and developing skills for accurate and successful social interaction. Abilities related to conscious orienting and focusing, discriminating and evaluating, planning, generating novel adaptive behaviors while inhibiting previously unsuccessful behaviors and task execution are native to this dimension of processing. Regulating and filtering unwanted perceptual and emotional information is also a critical aspect of executive functioning.

Verbal Processing

Verbal processing describes a category of skills, listed below, that lead to accurate comprehension and communication and that contribute to building strong social relationships leading to a sense of identity and fulfillment. Verbal processing is important for learning social norms and mores that define the meaning of circumstances and lead to effective problem solving behaviors. Deficits in verbal processing lead to the acquisition of faulty information that undermines effective categorization, decision making and problem solving. This limits the individual's ability to access social resources because of continual errors and social inaccuracy. The consequence is discouragement from unfulfilled expectations and frustration due to unnecessary conflict. This especially applies to aspects of academic performance that include paying attention, carrying out multi-step directions,