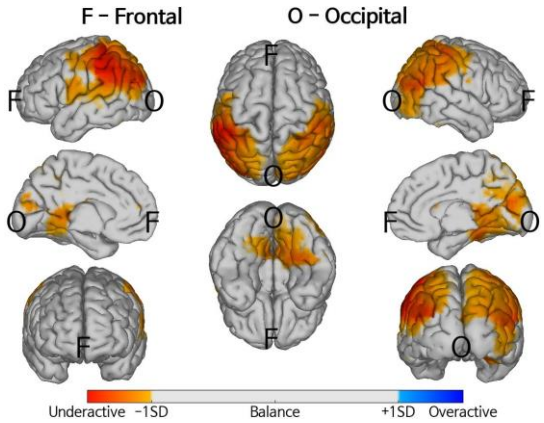
AI Analysis Report on Brain Functionality

Client name	Sex	Date of Birth(age)	EEG acquisition date
ABC	Female	XXXX.XX.XX (XXY)	2024.01.01 (UTC)

1 Brain Activity Analysis - Brain source image



Understanding 3D brainwave analysis

Advances in computer analysis of EEG(brainwave) signals allow precise mapping of functional performance on the cerebral cortex. 3D brainwave analysis highlights the functional, rather than the structural, status of key brain areas, offering special insights into cortical dysfunction or compensatory activity.
This brain map highlights areas where the balance between slow (theta, 4-8Hz) waves and fast (beta, 15-20Hz) waves differs from that expected based on age and sex-matched normal healthy population. Red indicates lower-than-expected levels of function while blue indicates higher- than-expected levels.

2 Brain Activity Analysis - Mapping Brain Area to Functions

Brain Lobe	Functions	Left	Right
Frontal	Voluntary movement, High-level cognitive function	11.6%ile Underactive	13.5%ile Underactive
Temporal	Auditory processing, memory encoding	7.6%ile Underactive	6.6%ile Underactive
Parietal	Sensory processing & integration, Learning	7.4%ile Underactive	10.4%ile Underactive
Occipital	Visual perception	6.2%ile Underactive	3.8%ile Underactive

*Scores are standardized. The bottom 16%ile of normal values are equivalent to 1 standard deviations below the average.

Analyzing Brain Function by Hemisphere

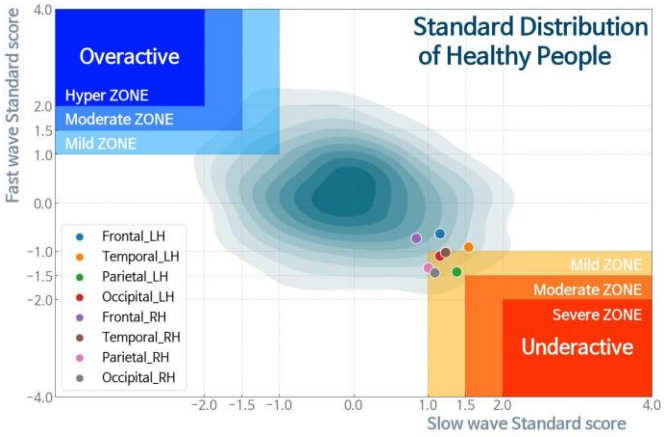
Each lobal function score is calculated by theta to beta ratio and standardized comparing to same age/sex normative reference DB. Taking 50 as the average, scores below 50 indicate relatively lower functioning, while scores above 50 indicate relatively higher functioning.
Suppressed score could be caused by drowsiness, dopamine deficiency, concussion, neurodegeneration (e.g., Alzheimer's or Parkinson's disease), infarction or ischemic injury.

3 Findings on brain aging EEG analysis

Standardized Brain Function Score 8.4

The score of 8.4 on this EEG analysis indicates lower brainwave patterns when compared to average healthy people in of the same sex in your age range.

Each score for each brain area is plotted in the graph. The shaded contour lines represent peers, matched to your age and sex. The farther each colored dot is from the center of the contours, the more your brain function differs from that of your peers. Dots in the upper left indicate a higher-than-normal function for an area of your brain. Dots in the lower right indicate lower- than-normal function.



AI Analysis Report on Brain Functionality

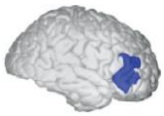
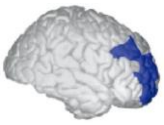
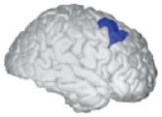
Client name	Sex	Date of Birth(age)	EEG acquisition date
ABC Singh	FEMALE	2024.01.01	2024.06.20 (UTC)

Advanced 3D brainwave analysis on frontal lobe

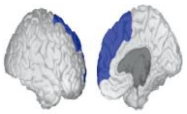
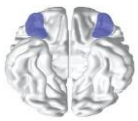
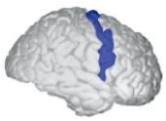
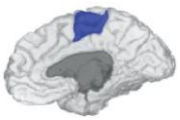
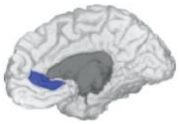
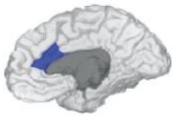
The frontal lobe is a region responsible for high-level executive functions such as attention, working memory, cognition, deduction, planning, and problem-solving.

It also controls and manages the amount of information received from other regions of the brain. The primary motor cortex (F10) located in the frontal lobe is responsible for managing voluntary movement.
Observed symptoms from functional decline are fragmentation and lack of logic in a person's movement and action, decrease in focus, and difficulty controlling impulses.
This advanced analysis displays each segment of the frontal lobe and evaluates the healthiness and functionality according to the subject's age-sex matched norm data in relative values. The measurement suggests a relative declination in the functional performance as the numbers get lower.

Lt
11. G%ile
Rt
13.5%ile

Frontal lobe ROI	Related functions and symptoms	Lt	Rt
F1 Frontal Pole 	**Key functions** - Plan and organize for action. Predict outcomes based on current events. - Monitor and evaluate the outcomes. - Maintain or transition attention. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Difficulties in planning and making decisions. - Tendency to repeat similar mistakes.	6.1%ile	10.8%ile
F2 Pars Opercularis F3 Pars Orbitalis F4 Pars Triangularis 	**Key functions** - F3 (Pars Orbitalis): Construct sentences for communication. - F4 (Pars Triangularis): Generate intentional dialogue. - F2 (Par Opercularis): Transmit motor signals to the motor area o vocalize composed sentences. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Functional decline in the left side (Broca's area) leads to difficulties in the expression of words. - Functional decline in the right side leads to difficulties in the expression of intentions.	G.7%ile 7.6%ile 8.5%ile	10.4%ile 10.7%ile 8.6%ile
F5 Rostral Middle Frontal  FG Caudal Middle Frontal 	**Key functions** - Responsible for working memory, concentration, execution, and emotional control. - Left hemisphere is responsible for: planning, evaluating, focusing, problem-solving, controlling emotional impulse, storing episodic memory. - Right hemisphere is responsible for: contextual, creative, and metaphorical thoughts, spatial memory. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Poor concentration and executive function. - Poor working memory. - Left side: Poor regulation and control of emotions/impulses, poor episodic memory. - Right side: Struggling to understand context and lowered metaphorical thoughts. Poor spatial memory.	11.2%ile 6.4%ile	6.7%ile 11.5%ile

*All results are processed by the iSyncBrain®, which is the registered SaMD in south Korea [Not in US or EU]. It can't be the substitute of medical diagnosis by certified specialist.

Frontal lobe ROI	Related functions and symptoms	Lt	Rt
F7 Superior Frontal 	**Key functions** - Responsible for higher cognition related to working memory. - Simulation and planning of sophisticated and complex body control. - The left hemisphere is responsible for working memory. - The right hemisphere analyzes and processes spatial information. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Difficulties in the execution of complex movements. - Left side: Relatively poor working memory. - Right side: Spatial processing difficulties.	15.5%ile	22.6%ile
F8 Medial Orbitofrontal 	**Key functions** - Reinforced in situations related to rewards, contributes to positive decision making. - Responsible for self-control, emotional regulation, and social behaviors. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Desensitized to rewards. - Difficulties in making decisions related to a positive thinking.	17.7%ile	17.0%ile
F6 Lateral Orbitofrontal 	**Key functions** - Activated for situations concerning punishment, controls negative decision making. - Responsible for self-control, emotional, and social behavior regulations. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Desensitized to punishments. - Difficulties in controlling decisions through negative thinking.	11.2%ile	10.8%ile
F10 Precentral 	**Key functions** - Primary motor cortex. Voluntary movement by established sequence. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Declined voluntary motor control of the contralateral side.	G.0%ile	8.0%ile
F11 Paracentral 	**Key functions** - Responsible for lower body movements along with the precentral motor cortex. - Voluntary control of defecation and urination. - Planning of voluntary and spontaneous sequential movements. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Difficult voluntary control of defecation or urination. - Difficult voluntary control of low extremity.	1G.G%ile	14.4%ile
F12 Rostral Anterior Cingulate 	**Key functions** - A region related to emotions such as empathy, attention, monitoring, and emotional control. - Also connected to the autonomic nervous system, regulating blood pressure and heart rate responses to stressors. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Difficulties in controlling/sympathizing with others' emotions. - Difficult in controlling stress response.	14.4%ile	1G.5%ile
F13 Caudal Anterior Cingulate 	**Key functions** - A region related to cognitive function, which includes attention and motor control. - Detects errors from inconsistency and controls automatic reflexes. - Also connected to the autonomic nervous system, regulating blood pressure and heart rate responses to stressors. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Decreased attention and cognitive function. - Difficult in controlling stress response.	15.G%ile	23.5%ile

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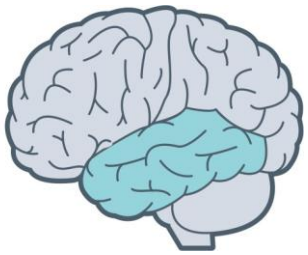
ABC Singh	Female	2024.01.01	2024.06.20 (UTC)

Advanced 3D brainwave analysis on the temporal lobe

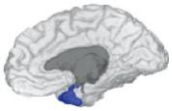
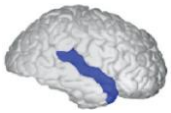
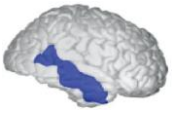
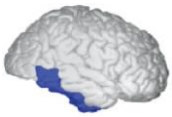
The temporal lobe is mainly responsible for auditory processing, memory encoding.

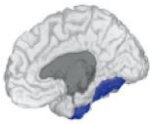
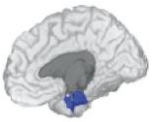
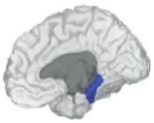
It also contributes to facial recognition, object recognition, and temporal awareness. The limbic system in the temporal lobe controls the expression of emotion and storing memories. Observed symptoms from functional decline include memory loss and a wide range of cognitive impairment diseases.
When the temporal lobe is damaged/declined, a person may show symptoms such as delusion, auditory hallucination. This advanced analysis displays each segment of temporal lobes and evaluates the healthiness and functionality according to the subject's age-sex matched norm data in relative values.

Lt
7.G%ile
Rt
G.6%ile



The measurement suggests a relative declination in the functional performance as the numbers get lower.

Temporal lobe ROI	Related functions and symptoms	Lt	Rt
T1 Temporal Pole 	**Key functions** - A region for perceiving others' feelings or intentions. It also relates to moral behavior. - The left side is responsible to process the meaning of words. - The right side is responsible for response to auditory stimuli. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Poor social relationships. - The Left side: Difficult to process meaning of the words. - The right side: Difficult to respond to auditory stimuli.	14.7%ile	6.6%ile
T2 Superior Temporal 	**Key functions** - Responsible for auditory perception and signal processing, which enables the understanding of speech as language. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - May result in tinnitus. - Deterioration of the left side (Wernicke's area) results in poor understanding of language and difficulties in speaking according to the context. - Deterioration of the right side results in difficulties in understanding the meaning or context or words.	4.3%ile	G.6%ile
T3 Middle Temporal 	**Key functions** - Perceives visual and auditory information and processes language. - The left side is responsible for semantic processing. - The right side is responsible for integrating the tunes and rhythms of a language. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Fails to integrate received visual and auditory information, causing difficulties in verbal comprehension. - Deterioration of the left side: difficulties in processing the meaning of the speech. - Deterioration of the right side: difficulties in the integration of the tunes and rhythms of speech.	5.5%ile	G.5%ile
T4 Inferior Temporal 	**Key functions** - Involved in high-level processing of visual information such as objects, places, faces, colors, letters, and characters. - The left hemisphere is responsible for semantic processing. - The right hemisphere is responsible for instantaneous information storage and retrieval from working memory. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Deterioration of the left hemisphere: Difficulties in semantic processing. Difficulties in comprehension of objects. - Deterioration of the right hemisphere: Difficulties in melody integration. Difficulties locating objects.	G.2%ile	5.8%ile

Temporal lobe ROI	Related functions and symptoms	Lt	Rt
T5 **Transverse Temporal** 	**Key functions** - Primary auditory cortex. the auditory stimulus entered through the ear is transmitted to the lateral temporal lobe for analysis of loudness. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Unable to hear clearly, resulting in communication difficulties. - Possible hearing loss for severe cases.	3.6%ile	G.5%ile
TG **Banks of Superior Temporal Sulcus** 	**Key functions** - Responsible for general lingual function. - A region highly involved with theory of mind, gestures, face, and voice. Recognizes other people's feelings or intentions. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Unable to recognize faces or voices. - Lingual dysfunction. - Autism in severe cases.	4.2%ile	5.5%ile
T7 **Fusiform** 	**Key functions** - Responsible for facial recognition. - Involved in the analysis of others' emotions based on their facial gestures. - The left side identifies individual faces. - The right side identifies individual emotions behind the faces. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Deterioration of the left side: poor recognition of faces. - Deterioration of the right side: poor comprehension of facial expression of emotions.	7.3%ile	3.5%ile
T8 **Entorhinal** 	**Key functions** - It is essential to combine spatial information (where) in the hippocampus and temporal information (when) in the entorhinal cortex for episodic memory. - The entorhinal cortex is crucial for memory consolidation and retrieval and acts as a hub for various cognitive networks. - The left side is responsible for verbal memory. - The right side is responsible for visual memory. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Poor episodic memory. - Deterioration of the left side: Difficult to recall words and sentences. - Deterioration of the right side: Difficult to recall visual information such as location, shape, and pattern.	1G.2%ile	11.8%ile
T6 **Parahippocampal** 	**Key functions** - It is essential to register and recall spatial information (where) in the hippocampus for episodic memory. - The left side is responsible for non-spatial information such as objects and people. - The right side is responsible for spatial information such as the venue, location, relationship between locations and direction. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Poor memory recall. - Deterioration of the left side: Difficult to recall non-spatial information such as objects and people. - Deterioration of the right side: Difficult to recall spatial information such as the venue, location, relationship between locations, and direction.	G.6%ile	3.0%ile

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Temporal lobe ROI	Related functions and symptoms	Lt	Rt
T10 Insula 	**Key functions** - Involved in the control of internal sensations, hand-eye coordination, swallowing, and gastrointestinal motility. - A region that participates in various homeostatic functions related to survival, such as taste, interoception, and autonomic control. - Involved in recognition and understanding of internal and external situations, which enables self-awareness and social interaction. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Poor control of emotions. - Possible autonomic dysfunction. - A very slight touch may feel like a great pain. - Painful sensation when touching something cold or hot.	**G.2%ile**	**6.3%ile**

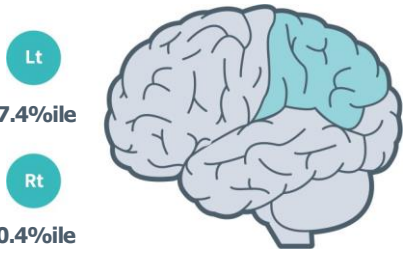
AI Analysis Report on Brain Functionality

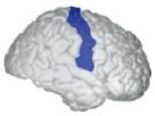
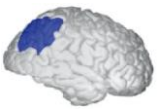
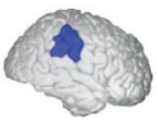
Client name	Sex	Date of Birth(age)	EEG acquisition date
ABC Singh	Female	2024.01.01	2024.06.20 (UTC)

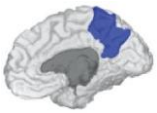
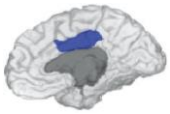
Advanced 3D brainwave analysis on the parietal lobe

The parietal lobe is mainly responsible for integrating general information received in the brain.

The parietal lobe is also able to perform a self-assessment about the current body condition. Decline in the function can leads to apraxia, aphasia, agnosia, or amusia. The person may also display a lack of emotion and be unable to sympathize with others.
This advanced analysis displays each segment of parietal lobes and evaluates the healthiness and functionality according to the subject's age-sex matched norm data in relative values.
The measurement suggests a relative declination in the functional performance as the numbers get lower.



Parietal lobe ROI	Related functions and symptoms	Lt	Rt
P1 Postcentral 	**Key functions** - Processes somatosensory signals coming from all areas of the body. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Numb to pain. - Poor recognition of three-dimensional shapes. - Numb limbs.	2.4%ile	3.8%ile
P2 Superior Parietal 	**Key functions** - Plays an important role in the integration of sensory input and motor movements, through recognition and maintenance of the body's current movement. - The left side is responsible for writing letters within the given space. - The right side is responsible for spatiotemporal processing. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Difficulties in sensory perception and translating it to movements. - The left side: Difficult to write letters in a line. - The right side: Poor awareness of spatial information and directional movement.	2.5%ile	2.6%ile
P3 Inferior Parietal 	**Key functions** - Receives sensory information and processes actions, through the use of various cognitive functions including attention, language, and behavior processing. - The left side is responsible for language-related functions such as generating and reading sentences or numeric comprehension. - The right side is responsible for spatiotemporal processing through visual information. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - The left side: Difficult to process numbers and read text. - The right side: Difficult to perform assembling tasks such as drawing or assembling toy blocks (constructional apraxia).	1.1%ile	2.0%ile
P4 Supramarginal 	**Key functions** - Interprets touch sensation, perceives body position in space. - The left side is responsible for word selection and language processing. - The right side is responsible for empathizing with others' emotions. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Poor spatial perception. - The left side: Difficulty selecting appropriate words. - The right side: Difficulty understanding others' emotions.	0.6%ile	2.4%ile

Parietal lobe ROI	Related functions and symptoms	Lt	Rt
P5 **Precuneus** 	**Key functions** - Related to self-image and self-esteem. - The left hemisphere is responsible for episodic memory. - The right hemisphere is responsible for spatiotemporal processing. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Difficulties in self-insight. - The left side: Difficulty integrating memory and environmental information. - The right side: Difficulties in spatiotemporal processing.	**4.4%ile**	**3.6%ile**
PG **Posterior Cingulate** 	**Key functions** - Metacognition (active when relaxed and immersed in your inner thoughts and feelings). - Also Involved in learning, memory, reward, and task participation. Performance of working memory decreases once the posterior cingulate cortex is activated. - The left side is responsible for semantic processing. - The right side is responsible for episodic processing. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - The left side: Poor memory. - The right side: Poor spatial perception.	**32.8%ile**	**47.2%ile**

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AI Analysis Report on Brain Functionality

Client name	Sex	Date of Birth(age)	EEG acquisition date
ABC Singh	Female	1652.12.17 (71Y)	2024.06.20 (UTC)

Advanced 3D brainwave analysis on the occipital lobe

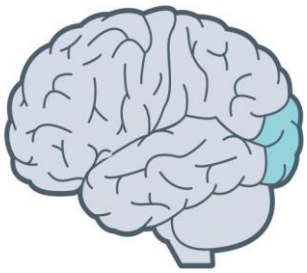
The occipital lobe is mainly responsible for visual perception.

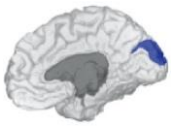
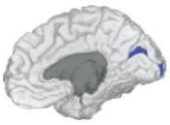
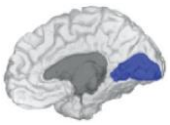
Observed symptoms from functional decline include a person not being able to receive and process information using their eyes although there are no clinical issues with their vision. A seizure related to the occipital lobe may cause a visual hallucination.

This advanced analysis displays each segment of occipital lobes and evaluates the healthiness and functionality according to the subject's age-sex matched norm data in relative values. The measurement suggests a relative declination in the functional performance as the numbers get lower.

Lt
G.2%ile

Rt
3.8%ile



Occipital lobe ROI	Related functions and symptoms	Lt	Rt
01 **Lateral Occipital** 	**Key functions** - Recognition of an object and imagining its shape. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Poor visual perception.	G.2%ile	4.7%ile
02 **Cuneus** 	**Key functions** - Processes light intensity of an object along with other visuospatial analysis. - Responsible for visuospatial working memory. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Poor visual perception. - Possible hallucinations in severe cases.	5.3%ile	3.1%ile
03 **Pericalcarine** 	**Key functions** - Responsible for primary processing of visual information. - Able to recognize whether an object is moving or stationary, as well as its shape, color, and texture. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Poor visual perception. - Poor recognition of the shape and movement of objects.	G.G%ile	3.8%ile
04 **Lingual** 	**Key functions** - Recognize the letters and texts we use. - Responsible for matching visual information with the previously memorized information. It is crucial for the identification and recognition of the word. - Contributes to visualization of a person's dream. **Observed symptoms from functional decline** - Difficulties reading text i.e., dyslexia. - Visual snow syndrome.	G.7%ile	3.4%ile

※The summary report provides analysis results based on the information at the time of measurement. If you change customer's personal information after completion of analysis, please reanalyze through iSyncBrain and check the result.

Autonomic Nervous system Stress Analysis Report(HRV)

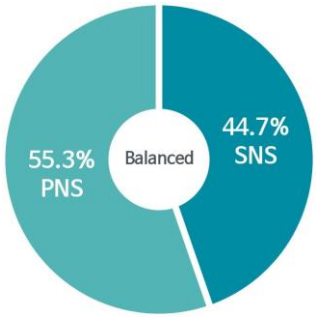
Client name	Sex	Date of birth(age)	HRV acquisition date
ABC Singh	Female	2024.01.01	2024.06.20 (UTC)

1 HRV Comprehensive analysis result

Health Indicator	Low	Normal	High	Value	%ile
Mean Heart Rate				90.11 (beats/min)	98 %ile
Max. Heart Rate				100.0 (beats/min)	98 %ile
Min. Heart Rate				82.42 (beats/min)	98 %ile
Stress Index				341.59	85 %ile
RMSSD				28.84 (ms)	88 %ile
SDNN				29.76 (ms)	75 %ile
Total Power				508.51 (ms^2)	81 %ile
SNS				44.66 (n.u.)	47 %ile
PNS				55.31 (n.u.)	75 %ile

*SNS : Sympathetic activity PNS : Parasympathetic activity

Balance in Autonomic nervous system



Parasympathetic nervous system
Depression, lethargy, dizziness, neurasthenia

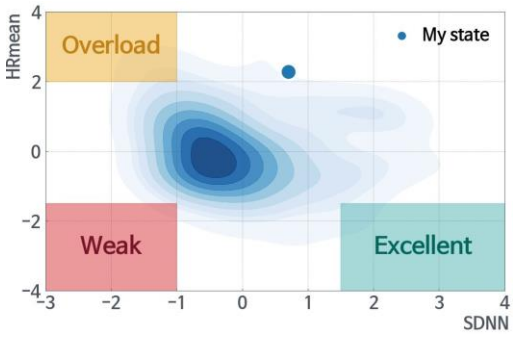
Sympathetic nervous system
Anxiousness, tense, nervousness,agitation, headache

Findings on HRV analysis

Your sympathovagal balance is (45 : 55). Compared to an age/sex-matched normative database, your measurements suggest 'balance' in the autonomic nervous system and healthy condition.

2 HRV measurement 2D analysis

This 2D plot displays the standard distribution for peers in the same age range and sex. Your current heart condition will be superimposed on the normative database for display.

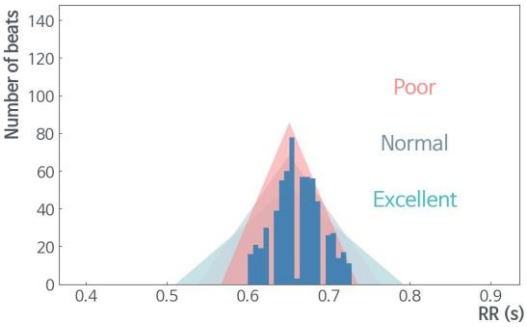


Findings on HRV analysis

This 2D HRV analysis indicates your heart is exhausted. The heart rate is beating fast, and the variability is also high.
However, the resilience of the heart is excellent, and a quick recovery is expected. To enhance your heart condition, recommended regular programs involve hiking, riding a bicycle, and cardio exercises for 150 minutes per week.

3 HRV Histogram

This histogram shows the heart rate variability(HRV). A wide and low historgram implies active heart dynamicity and excellent adaptiveness to the changing environment. If the histogram displays sharp and high triangle, your HRV is relatively unstable, implying poor adaptability to changing environments.

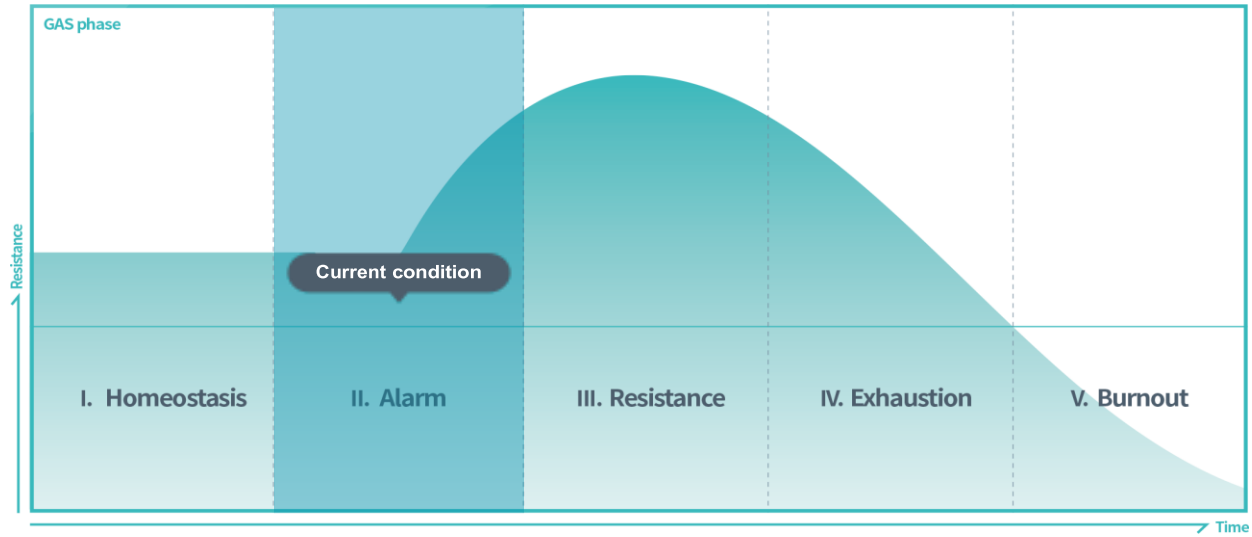


Findings on HRV analysis

This HRV histogram analysis indicates your heart's performance is relatively poor. Compared with your peers, your HRV is less dynamic and inactive.
Your heart shows a lack of adaptiveness to the new and changing environment.

* The following test result is provided by "iSyncHeart", a medical device approved by South Korea's Ministry of Food and Drug Safety. The EEG and HRV test results reflect the condition of the client/patient at the time. It does not replace a clinical diagnosis from a doctor.

AI Analysis on Five Stages of Stress



The five stages of stress classification are based on the work of Hans Selye, an Austrian endocrinologist who first developed the theories of stress.
The iMediSync stress report analyzes your PPG(Photoplethysmography) rhythm pattern with an AI algorithm, displaying 5 stages of stress from homeostasis to burnout.

GAS phase	Description
I : Homeostasis	You are in stable condition with zero to little stress. A clinically balanced state of mind may cause you to feel a sense of dullness from time to time.
II : Alarm	Your body is still in balance, yet a slight increase in stress level has been detected. Your heart will increase its variability to adapt to the initial stress. The sympathetic nervous system will increase its activity, yet the parasympathetic nervous system will show less activeness in comparison. Overall, your autonomic nervous system is trying to counter stress by activating its defense system.
III : Resistance	The stress level has increased to a noticeable amount. This can be a possible threat to your health. The body is increasing its variability to a maximum to decrease the burden of the stress. The autonomic nervous system activity also follows the heart rate variability increase. The sympathetic nervous system shows a steady increase, and parasympathetic nervous values show declination. You may experience sharpened senses, anxiety, and nervousness due to the factors described above.
IV : Exhaustion	The stress is now significantly accumulated in your body. You may experience tension in your body including sore muscle, sleep disorder, or a lack of focus. The maximized heart rate variability will slowly decline as your body is unable to keep up with the current environment. The autonomic nervous system activity and the parasympathetic nervous system decrease. However, the sympathetic nervous system values start to increase.
V : Burnout	You are now experiencing burnout. Due to chronic stress, your energy and stamina have drowned. Heart rate variability displays a dramatic decrease, and the autonomic nervous system shows low activity. The sympathetic/parasympathetic nervous system may show minimized underactive values. You are in absolute need of relaxation and recovery to avoid the danger of clinical illness.

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AI Emotion analysis

(AI) Depression Analysis

Maruti Agawane's depression score is midly depressed.

How you feel, and what you feel could be reflected in what we see in the weather forecast. Some days your sense of mood is filled with a ray of sunshine and a cool breeze of wind. Some days you feel like gloomy days are continuing with gray clouds in the sky. In that regard, if you feel depressed most of the time as if the sky is filled with gray could and rain, there is a possibility that you are experiencing clinical depression. However, your state of mind could always turn toward the positive side as weathers change. We recommend you pay close attention to your mood weather forecast.

(AI) Anxiety Analysis

Maruti Agawane's anxiety score is anxious.

Whether we are performing an important task or just living daily lives, experiencing anxiety could happen to any one of us. On the other hand, feeling anxious does not necessarily connect to disease or sickness. Enough amount of anxiety could lead to an increase in efficiency and improved task solving. But if you experience that anxiety negatively affects you, keep a watchful eye on your state of mind to find balance.

Three stages of Depression

Stage Classification	Description
I : Normal	You may feel mildly depressed from time to time. But in clinical terms, you should not be concerned.
II : Mildly Depressed	You may feel sense of depression from time to time.We recommend you to regain energy by starting regular exercise and meditation.
III : Depressed	You are experiencing a severe depression in your daily lives. We recommend actively engaging a series of exercise, hobby, mindfulness activities to regain balance in mind and body. Also a clinical diagnoses from a Doctor is critical.

Three stages of Anxiety

Stage Classification	Description
I : Normal	You may experience mild anxiety from time to time. But in clinical terms, you should not be concerend.
II : Mildly Anxious	You may feen sense of anxiety from time to time. We recommand you to regain balance in mind and body through regular exercise and mediation.
III : Anxious	You are experiencing a anxiety for no clear causes in your daily lives. This may affect you to have insomnia and hyperventilation. We recommend a clinical diagnosis from the Doctor for treatment.

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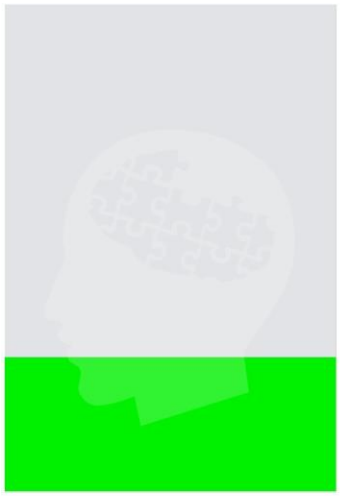
AI EEG Analysis of aMCI Probability Report

Name	Sex	Date of Birth	Test Date
ABC Singh	Female	2024.01.01	2024.06.20 (UTC)

Understanding iSyncBrain-M

iSyncBrain-M is an AI-powered screening solution for aMCI. It combines big data sets with machine learning to provide EEG-based analyses of unparalleled precision. Specially trained machine learning algorithms can process quantitative EEG to identify subtle evidence of aMCI, thus enabling early interventions that have the greatest potential for delaying or preventing the progression of aMCI to Alzheimer's disease.



Probability of aMCI

27.5%

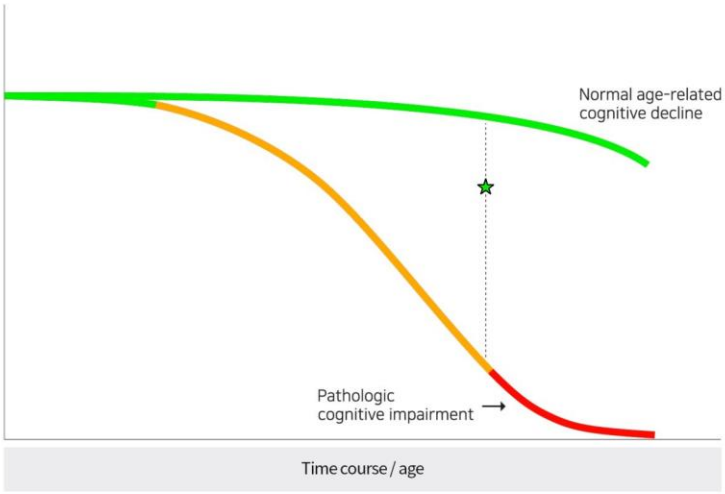


Figure. Different trajectories for normal and AD (Alzheimer's Disease) -related cognitive decline.
- Amnestic MCI (aMCI) is characterized by memory problems without severe cognitive problems, due to brain compensation in the early stages of change.
- Cognitive decline accelerates markedly in the AD stage.

Reference : US National Institute on Aging (2008). Alzheimer's Disease:unravelling the mystery. NIH Publication No. 08-3782.

*The best reasonable age range is from 50 to 85 on aMCI classifier.

This analysis indicates there is a 27.5% probability that Maruti Agawane has MCI.
MCI stage (based on probability range: 0-50%): 'Normal'

Recommendation: Follow these tips to help Maruti Agawane maintain 'Normal' brain status.

Tips for Brain Health:

1. Improve Memory: Develop a habit of memorizing simple things. For example, begin with memorizing phone numbers.
2. Improve Connectivity: Read to stimulate the brain. Regular reading stimulates connectivity of brain regions and enhances learning capacity.
3. Improve Adaptiveness: Challenge new things by getting out of your comfort zone. There is great capacity for discovery and renewal when we approach familiar situations in new ways, going beyond complacency.

AI EEG Analysis of aMCI Probability Report

Name	Sex	Date of Birth	Test Date
ABC Singh	Female	2024.01.01	2024.06.20 (UTC)

Five stages of iSyncBrain-M

Recommendation: Follow these tips to help Maruti Agawane maintain 'Normal' brain status.

stage 1 — ~ 50% — **Normal**

Tips for Brain Health:

1. Improve Memory: Develop a habit of memorizing simple things. For example, begin with memorizing phone numbers.
2. Improve Connectivity: Read to stimulate the brain. Regular reading stimulates connectivity of brain regions and enhances learning capacity.
3. Improve Adaptiveness: Challenge new things by getting out of your comfort zone. There is great capacity for discovery and renewal when we approach familiar situations in new ways, going beyond complacency.

physical exam needed in: **one year**

stage 2 — 50~G0% — **Preclinical MCI**

Recommendation: Further assessments, e.g., SNSB, MRI, amyloid PET, and regular examination by a physician within G months.

physical exam needed in: **G month**

stage 3 — G0~70% — **Non-Alzheimer MCI**

Recommendation: Further assessments, e.g., SNSB, MRI, amyloid PET, and regular examination by a physician within 3 months.

physical exam needed in: **3 month, F/U**

stage 4 — 70~85% — **Prodromal Alzheimer MCI**

Recommendation: A possible SNSB, MRI, Amyloid PET, monitoring through regular examination and Doctor's diagnoses within 3 months is recommended.

physical exam needed in: **3 month, F/U**

stage 5 — 85%~ — **Alzheimer's Disease Dementia**

Recommendation: A possible SNSB, MRI, Amyloid PET, monitoring through regular examination and Doctor's diagnoses within 3 months is recommended.

physical exam needed in: **3 month, F/U**

*iSyncBrain MCI Classifier is an EEG Analysis software (Product License 20-750) that proved its screening accuracy by t1% (Sensitivity t3%, Specificity t0%) in a collaborated
clinical trial with Chungang · Bundang · Kangwon University Hospital.