

SP

SAMPLE PATIENT

Patient

GENDER

Male

AGE

35

DOB

XX/XX/XXXX

NEUROLOGIST-INTERPRETED WAVI EEG/ERP ASSESSMENT AFTER HEAD INJURY

Post-Injury Brain Function Report

TEST DATE

2026

REQUESTED ON

2026

ASSIGNED TO

Your Neurologist

REPORT DATE

2026

Your Neurologist

Board-certified neurologist

SIGNATURE ON FILE

BOARD CERTIFICATIONS

Redacted for the public sample

LICENSE NO.

 On file, redacted for
the public sample

4 of 7

markers outside the age-adjusted range: Physical Reaction Time, Trail Making Test A, Trail Making Test B, Audio P300 Voltage. Raw EEG: normal study. Physical reaction time carries a device low-yield flag.

AT A GLANCE

 Physical Reaction Time 420 ms MODERATE	 Trail Making Test A 67 sec MILD	 Trail Making Test B 177 sec SEVERE	 Audio P300 Delay 272 ms WNL	 Audio P300 Voltage 4.8 uV MODERATE	 Theta/Beta Ratio 1.1 WNL	 Frontal Alpha Balance 1.0 WNL
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 Scale: ■ Within normal limits ■ Mild ■ Moderate ■ Severe

NEUROLOGIST STATEMENT

ERP Findings and Relationship to Injury

Neurologist statement withheld in this sample

NEUROLOGIST STATEMENT

Analysis and Conclusion, Raw EEG (WAVi clinician report, appendix)

EEG analysis withheld in this sample

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PLAIN LANGUAGE Your results, in plain language

This page restates the signed clinical report in everyday language. It is not a diagnosis; your treating physician makes the final determination with your history, symptoms and other studies. If anything here differs from the clinical sections, the clinical sections govern.

What was this test?

You wore the WAVi headset, which records your brain's electrical activity (an EEG), while the system timed how quickly your brain and body respond to sounds and simple tasks. Every result is compared with healthy people of your age and sex and reviewed by a board-certified neurologist. Green is within the expected range; yellow, orange and red are outside it.

Your results, one at a time

Attention	Orange	Attention is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks.
Memory	Yellow	Memory is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks.
Executive Function	Red	Executive Function is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks.
Emotion	Green	Emotion is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks.
Motor Function	Orange	Motor Function is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks.
Perception	Green	Perception is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks.
Speech	Green	Speech is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks.
Visual Function	Green	Visual Function is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks. It is a measure of how quickly you respond to sounds and simple tasks.

Plain-language explanations withheld in this sample

NEUROLOGIST STATEMENT

What the neurologist concluded

The neurologist concluded that the patient's results are within the expected range for their age and sex. The neurologist concluded that the patient's results are within the expected range for their age and sex. The neurologist concluded that the patient's results are within the expected range for their age and sex.

Plain-language conclusion withheld in this sample

SECTION I Observations and Findings

A. Objective data: routine EEG/ERP results

⚡ Physical Reaction Time



Target range (age adjusted): 253 to 364 ms

Physical reaction time is distinct from brain reaction time. It may decline with factors such as age, fatigue or concussion.

Device flagged this metric as low yield (fewer than 15 usable responses, spread of 131 ms); interpret with caution.

🧩 Trail Making Test A



Target range (age adjusted): 38 to 64 sec

One of the most widely used tests for cognitive impairment. It measures cognitive flexibility, alternating attention, sequencing, visual search and motor speed.

🧩 Trail Making Test B



Target range (age adjusted): 43 to 84 sec

The harder form of the test: numbers alternate with letters. It weighs executive function, mental flexibility and task switching.

🕒 Audio P300 Delay



Target range (age adjusted): 249 to 323 ms

The P300, or cognitive potential, is the positive wave produced when the brain recognizes a rare stimulus among frequent ones (oddball paradigm). Latency reflects processing speed.

⚡ Audio P300 Voltage



Target range (age adjusted): 8 to 21 uV

Voltage is derived from central-parietal locations CZ, C3, C4, PZ, P3 and P4 with sufficient yield. Low or absent voltage is often associated with concussion.

≈ CZ Eyes Closed Theta/Beta



Target range (age adjusted): 0.9 to 2.2 ratio

Elevated theta/alpha and theta/beta power ratios are most reliably associated with attention deficit patterns.

⚡ Frontal Alpha Balance



Target range (age adjusted): 0.9 to 1.1 ratio

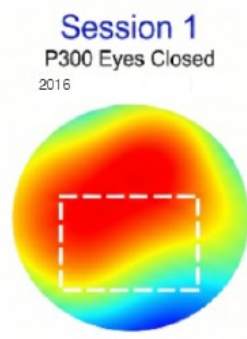
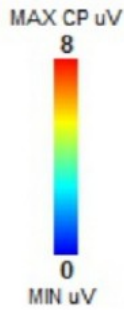
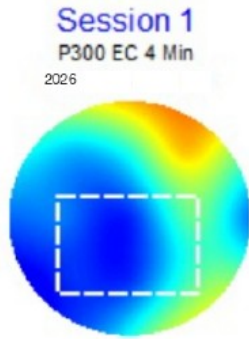
A measure of frontal symmetry. Scores outside the target range may indicate decreased efficiency associated with depression, stress, anxiety or low mood.

SECTION I Observations and Findings, continued

B. Brain voltage images

PATIENT

NORMAL BRAIN, EXAMPLE ONLY



Session 1, P300 eyes closed, central-parietal region outlined. Exhibiting symptoms.

Reference topography from a normal study. Voltage scales differ; read each image against its own scale.

Conclusions

Conclusions withheld in this sample

Treatment recommendations

Treatment recommendations withheld in this sample

SECTION II Methods and Reference

About this report

The Post-Injury Brain Function Report is Brainwave MedTech Group's neurologist-interpreted reading of a WAVi SCAN EEG/ERP session ordered by the treating provider: seven brain-function markers against age-adjusted ranges, a routine EEG read, a signed statement and recommendations for clinical correlation. It is a supplemental tool for licensed providers, used alongside other clinical information; the treating provider remains responsible for diagnosis and treatment.

Device and clearance

ITEM	DETAIL
Device	WAVi SCAN EEG System and Accessories (WAVi Co.)
FDA 510(k)	K213900, clearance letter dated May 6, 2022; Class II, 21 CFR 882.1400 (electroencephalograph); product codes GWQ, GWJ, OLT
Intended use (510(k) summary, verbatim)	WAVi SCAN is intended for the acquisition, display, and storage, of electrical activity of a patient's brain including electroencephalograph (EEG) and event-related potentials (ERP) obtained by placing two or more electrodes on the head to aid in diagnosis.
Protocol	19-channel EEG, 10-20 placement; eyes-closed resting EEG; auditory oddball P300; physical reaction time; Trail Making Tests A and B
Reference ranges	Age-adjusted normative ranges printed with every metric; device data-yield flags (low yield, questionable value) carried into this report

Scientific standards framework (reference)

CRITERION	FACTUAL BASIS IN THIS REPORT
Testable, objective method	Standardized, automated acquisition on a 510(k)-cleared system, repeatable on retest; evoked-potential components are involuntary responses, behavioral measures are timed and device-scored.
Peer review and publication	The auditory P300 has been studied since Sutton et al. (1965); the Trail Making Tests are established neuropsychological instruments.
Known error rate	Every metric carries its age-adjusted reference range and any device data-yield flag; test-retest thresholds are in the source WAVi report.
General acceptance	EEG and evoked potentials are standard clinical neurophysiology tools; interpretation is by a board-certified neurologist.

Admissibility is decided by the court. This table lists the factual basis counsel may cite; it is not a legal opinion.

Glossary

P300: A brainwave about 300 ms after the brain notices something unexpected. Delay (ms) is speed; voltage (uV) is strength.

Trail Making B: Alternates numbers and letters (1-A-2-B). Cognitive flexibility and executive function, in seconds.

Frontal alpha balance: Symmetry of left and right frontal activity. Imbalance is associated with mood and anxiety patterns.

Low yield: Too few clean responses for a fully reliable value; the device marks these.

Trail Making A: Timed task connecting numbered circles in order. Visual search speed and attention, in seconds.

Theta/beta ratio: Slow versus fast brainwaves at CZ. Higher ratios are associated with attention difficulties.

WNL: Within normal limits: inside the expected range for age and sex.

Age adjusted: Compared with people of the same age and sex in the normative database.

Notices

Professional scope: this report provides objective neurophysiological data to support clinical decision-making by qualified medical professionals. It does not establish a physician-patient relationship, provide a definitive diagnosis or create treatment recommendations independent of the treating physician's judgment. All findings should be interpreted within the patient's complete history, examination and other studies.

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