

The age of Your brain



Hello, Max 🙌

Your biological brain age is **3 years younger** than your chronological age based on your results.

Neurogames results



Blood Biomarkers



Brain MRI



* Color identification

- 5 years or more below your age
- Less than 5 years below your age to 2 years above your age
- Higher than 2 years above your age

Genetic resilience



Your NeuroAge

51.00
years

Personal recommendations



Zone 2 cardio

Normal pressure values: 120/80 mmHg.

Other people with your blood biomarker profile have been able to lower their neuro age using zone 2 cardio more than with other forms of exercise. We recommend that you spend at least four hours/week in zone 2 cardio. **Zone 2 is light-moderate cardio exercise** where you can still talk to another person while doing it but are slightly out of breath.

This usually corresponds to a heart **rate of 101-118 beats/minute**. Light jogging, slow swimming, or easy cycling all could be good options for this depending on what type of exercise you prefer and your ability.



Check your cholesterol

Testing

Go to your doctor for a blood test

How often

once a year

Your genetic testing indicates that you **have one copy of the APOE4 variant**. This puts you at higher risk for Alzheimer's and also for high cholesterol. If you haven't had your cholesterol checked lately, you should get tested.

Having normal cholesterol levels is important for optimal brain health and preventing neuro disorders later in life.

General recommendations

We have selected personalized recommendations for you to prevent diseases



Exercise Regularly

Regular physical activity increases blood flow to the whole body, including the brain.

This increased circulation helps nourish brain cells by providing more oxygen and nutrients.



Stay Socially Connected

Engaging in social activities stimulates various brain regions involved in emotional regulation and cognitive processing. Social interactions can reduce the risk of depression and stress, which are known to adversely affect brain health.



Get 8 Hrs Of Sleep

Adequate sleep is crucial for brain health as it allows the brain to consolidate memories and remove toxins that accumulate during waking hours.

Research shows that sleep helps maintain synaptic plasticity and cognitive functions, reducing the risk of neurodegenerative diseases.



Maintain A Healthy Diet

A diet rich in antioxidants, omega-3 fatty acids, vitamins, and minerals supports brain health.

Nutrients like flavonoids found in berries, omega-3s in fish, and vitamins E and K in leafy greens are vital for cognitive health.



Stay Mentally Active

Engaging in mentally stimulating activities such as puzzles, reading, and learning new skills keeps the brain engaged and builds cognitive reserves.

This mental exercise promotes neuroplasticity, allowing the brain to adapt and rewire itself, which is crucial for maintaining cognitive health as we age.



Lower Your Stress

Chronic stress can negatively impact brain health, leading to memory loss and a reduction in brain volume, particularly in areas associated with emotion regulation and memory processing.

Techniques such as mindfulness, meditation, and exercise can reduce stress levels and protect the brain.

NeuroGames

Max

your neuro age based on your NeuroGames performance is 66.3 yrs.

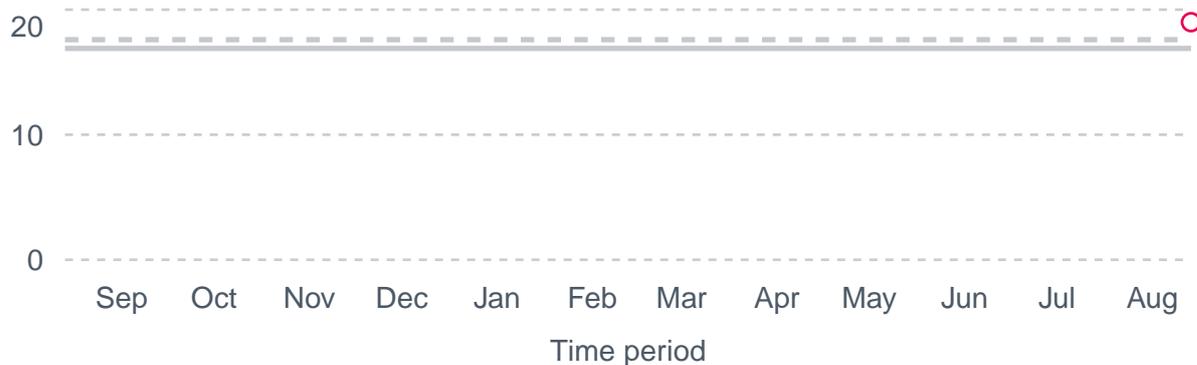


● Your age **66.3**

Word Pairs



● Your score	19.0
● Average score	17.6
● People (customized to their sex) in your age group score	16.9



● Your results — Average results - - - Average results for your age and sex

Reaction Time



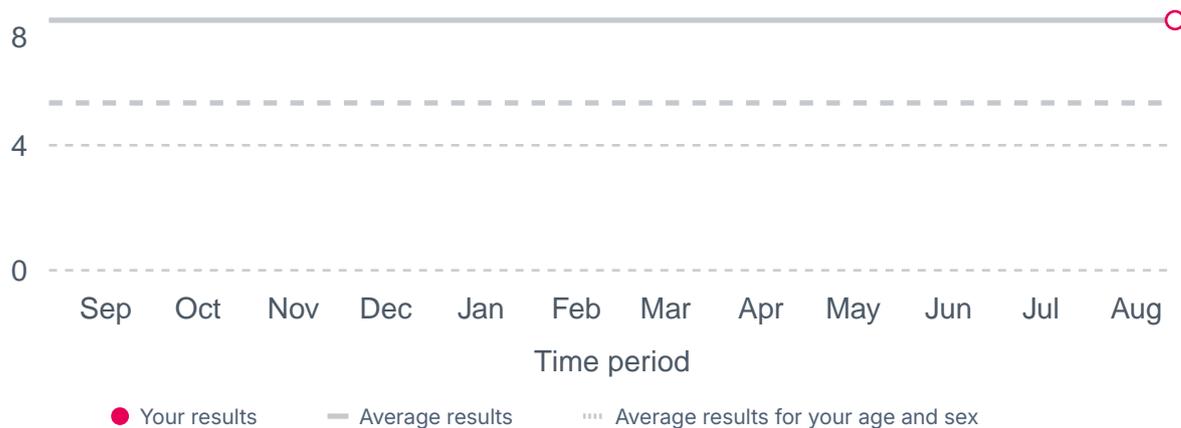
- Your score **263.1 ms**
- Average score **540.4 ms**
- People (customized to their sex) in your age group score **263.1 ms**



Number Span



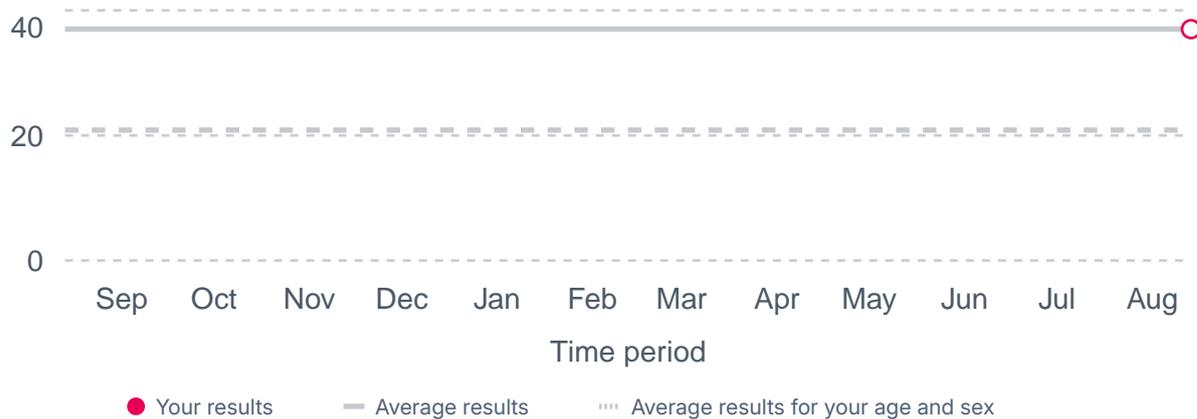
- Your score **8.0**
- Average score **5.4**
- People (customized to their sex) in your age group score **8.0**



Names And Faces



● Your score	37.0
● Average score	20.9
● People (customized to their sex) in your age group score	37.0



Focus



● Your score	18.0
● Average score	18.8
● People (customized to their sex) in your age group score	18.0



Blood Biomarkers

Test completed:
12.02.2025

Max,
your neuro age based on your blood biomarkers is 54.2 yrs.



● Your age **54.2**

Brain MRI

Test completed:
22.03.2025

Max,
Your neuro age based on your brain MRI is 50.2 years



● Your MRI age **50.2**

Genetic Resilience

Test completed:
21.03.2025

Max,

you are less genetically resilient to developing neurodegenerative diseases than the average person.



● Your resilience **20%**

● Average resilience **50%**

Alzheimer's disease is the most common neurodegenerative disease and most of your risk is due to genetic factors for Alzheimer's over other neurodegenerative conditions. While this means that you genetically are more likely to develop neurodegenerative diseases than the average person, many people with your genetic resilience score remain disease free throughout their life.

Lifestyle and taking care of your overall health contributes about 40% to your overall risk and you can work on improving that now. By subscribing to NeuroAge you are contributing to the development of therapeutics that will be available in the future should lifestyle changes alone not be enough to prevent you from developing a neurodegenerative disease.

Alzheimer's Disease

LOW RESILIENCE

We tested for **450 one-letter variations** in your genes that confer risk for Alzheimer's Disease.

Max, your Alzheimer's's genetic resilience is lower than the average person.



● Your resilience **20%**

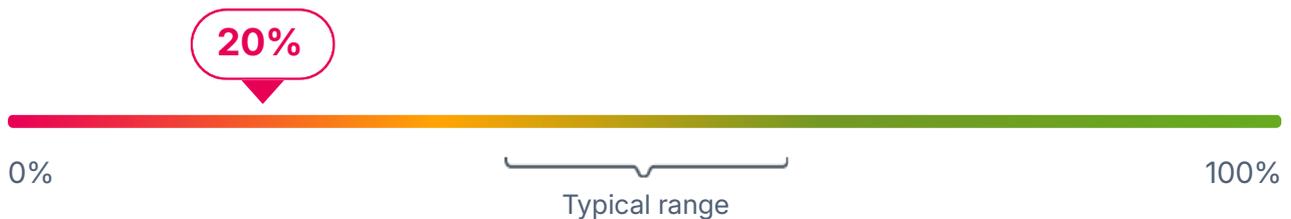


● Average resilience **50%**

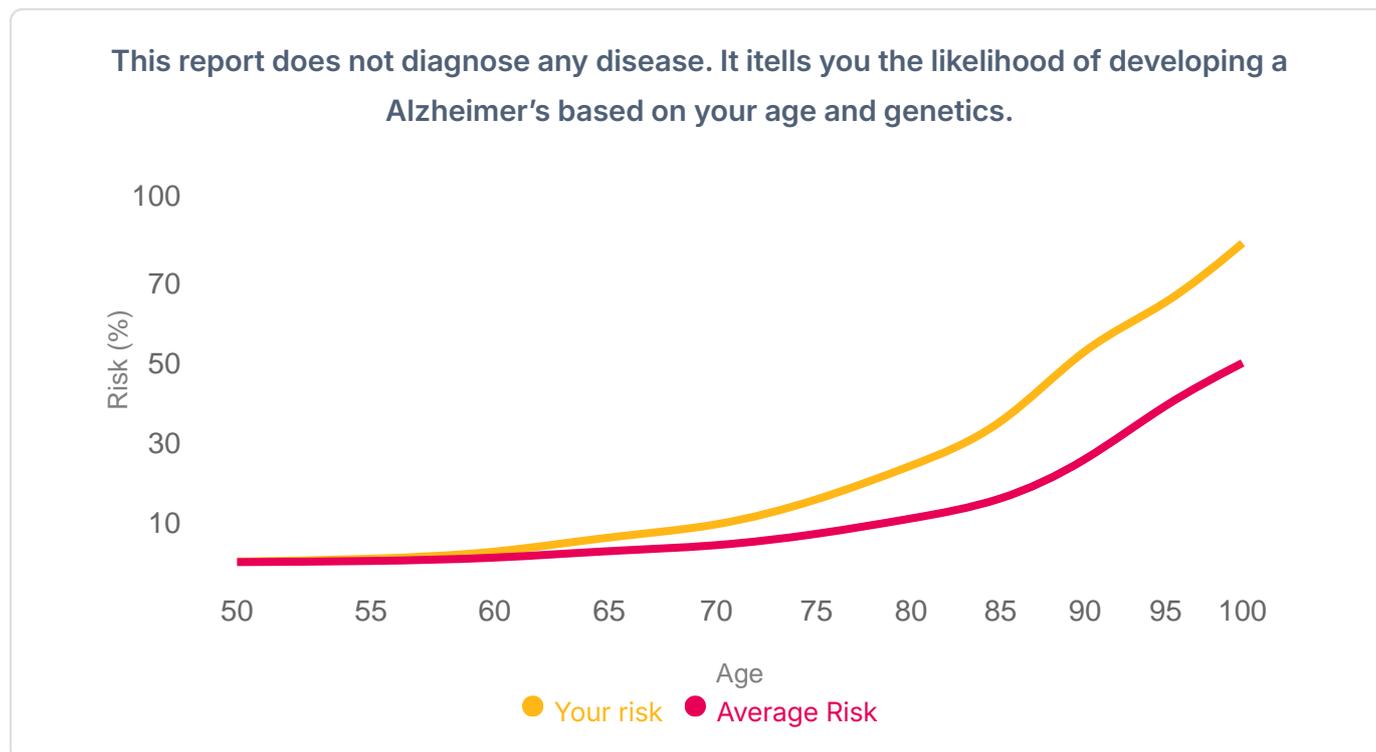
General detail. *What does my score mean?*

Genetic testing can provide valuable insights into your health and potential genetic predispositions. Whole genome sequencing provides a more accurate genetic resilience assessment than many tests that only test for one or two variants. Here we test for all 41 variants known to be associated with Alzheimer's disease. Having low genetic resilience and/or a family history of Alzheimer's does not mean that you will definitely develop this disorder. Many people with your score never go on to develop Alzheimer's disease. Healthy lifestyle can counteract 40% of your genetic predisposition. If you do end up having memory issues in the future, the variants that you have from your genetic testing will help to identify which therapeutics will work best for you if you need them.

Your Alzheimer's Disease genetic resilience score



 See your estimated likelihood broken down by age



General details. Explanation

Below are the variants that we tested for that are contributing to your score.

ID	Ref	Alt	Count of Alt	Gene	Beta	Alt SNP Effect	Weight source	Culprit Variant Identified	Chr	Position
TASK-8782	G	C	2	RIN3/SLC2A4	-0.3145	 protective	Kunkle et al. 2019	Exon 2 splicing modulator	19	81773209
TASK-8782	G	C	2	RIN3/SLC2A4	-0.3145	 risk	Kunkle et al. 2019	Exon 2 splicing modulator	19	81773209
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Parkinson's Disease

AVERAGE RESILIENCE

We tested for **450 one-letter variations** in your genes that confer risk for Parkinson's Disease.

Max, your Parkinson's's genetic resilience is the same as the average person.



● Your resilience **50%**

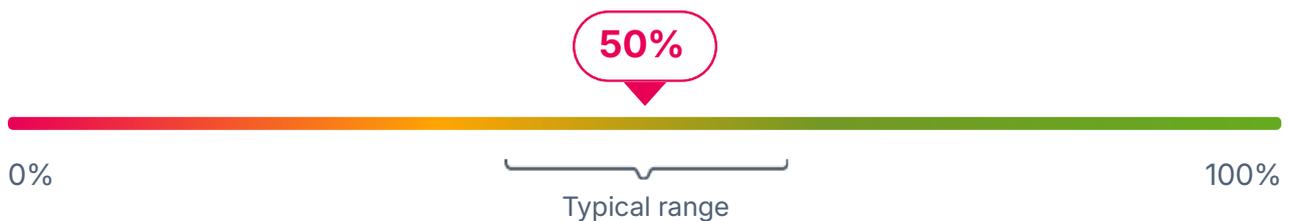


● Average resilience **99%**

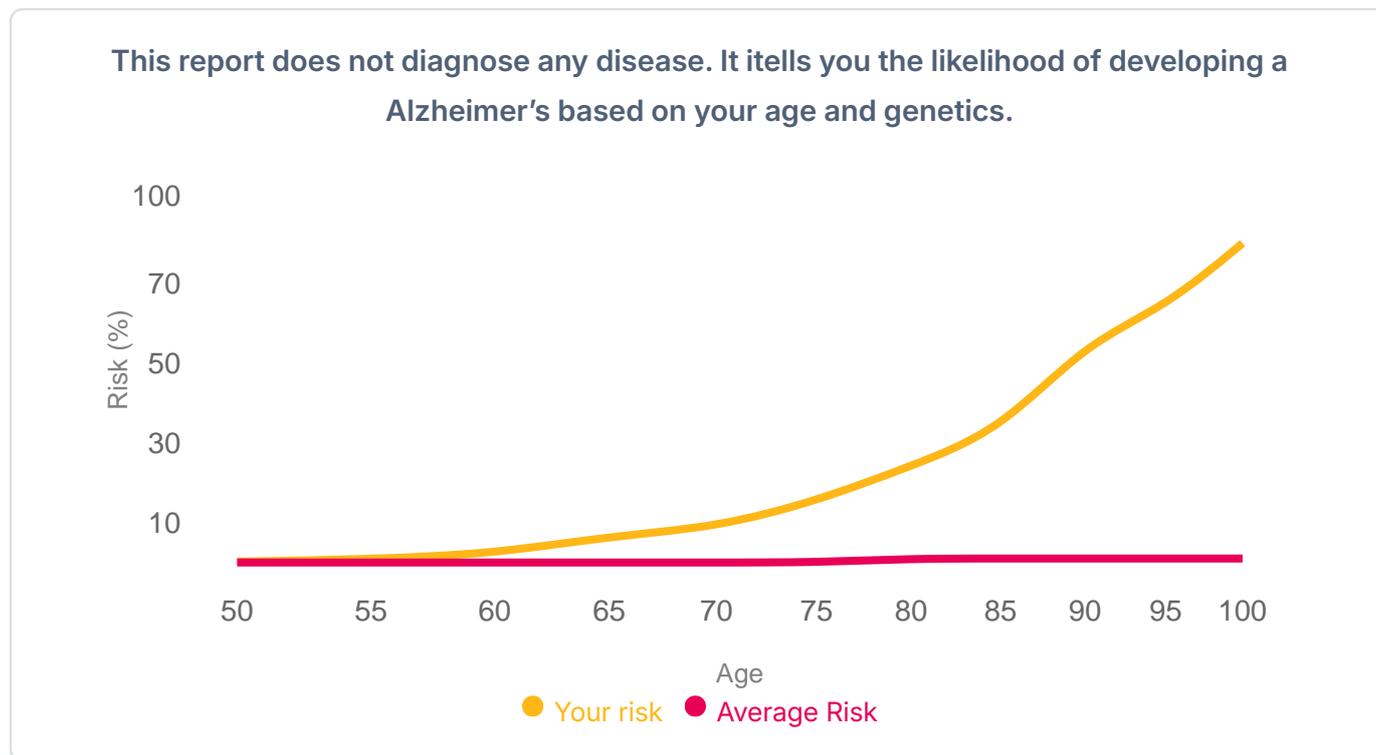
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Your Parkinson's Disease genetic resilience score



 See your estimated likelihood broken down by age



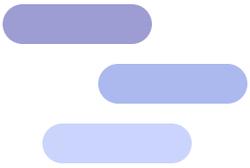
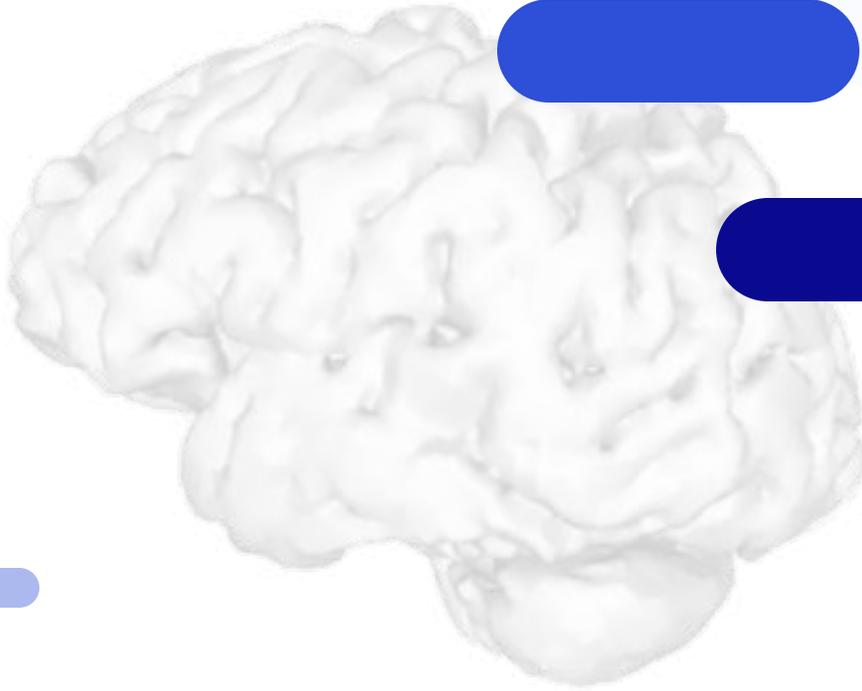
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Chronologic

Am



Your Personal

BrainKey Report

gdala

Brain Age

Biological Age

Your
Logo



BRAINKEY

BrainKey Report

Patient: Demo Patient 1 (46, M)
Patient ID: 6698
Age at Scan: 45
Scan ID: 189140
Date of scan: May 26 2023
Branch name: Sample Clinic
www.brainkey.ai

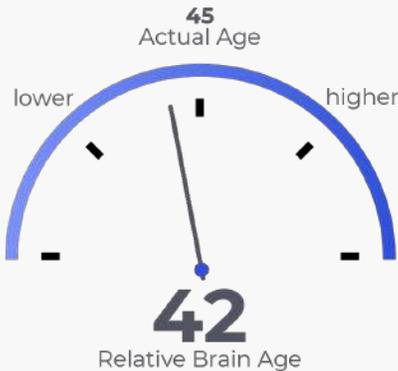


Summary

Demo Patient 1, your BrainKey Report includes your brain statistics extracted from your MRI scan data as well as recommendations to maintain brain health. Your brain statistics include the summary score, "**BrainAge**", as well as **brain volume and statistics for 25 regions**. You'll also find information on how your results compare to the average population and what brain function is related to each region.

Summary Score: BrainAge

Our bodies change as we age, and therefore also our brains. Your BrainAge Summary Score is a measure of the biological age of your brain, i.e. how young or old your brain is relative to other people your age and gender. BrainKey calculates your score (at the time your scan was done) from your MRI based on a statistical analysis of your brain regions.



Age: 45
BrainAge: 42
BrainAge - Age: 3

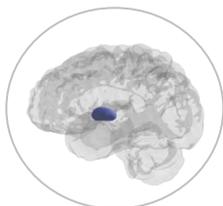
Demo Patient 1, your computed BrainAge of 42 year(s) is currently lower than your age of 45 year(s) by 3 year(s).

A BrainAge within ± 7 years of age is normal. A BrainAge that is close to or less than Age is optimal.

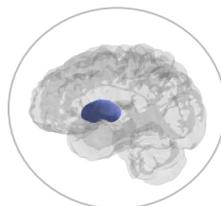
An advanced BrainAge compared to your age is associated with a higher risk to develop neurodegenerative disease. Your BrainAge indicates that your Neurodegenerative Risk is relatively typical.

Your Optimal Brain Regions:

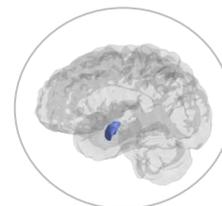
The top three brain regions which contributed to a younger BrainAge:



Globus Pallidus



Putamen

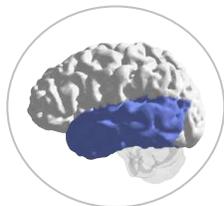


Amygdala

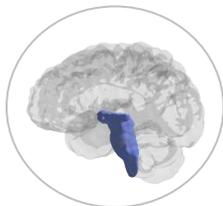
Find more information about these regions in the section **Brain Volume Results by Region**, below.

Your Target Brain Regions:

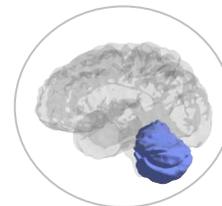
The three brain regions that contributed to an older BrainAge:



Temporal Gray Matter



Brainstem



Cerebellum

Below are your personalized, research-based* recommendations to help you improve your brain health and increase brain longevity.

*See relevant peer-reviewed scientific publications at the end of the report

Personalized Recommendations to Improve Your Brain Health & Longevity

Research suggests that certain types of exercise and physical activity affect different brain regions positively. Nutrition, diet, lifestyle, and stress can also have a major impact on brain health and longevity.

The following recommendations can help you optimize your BrainAge (currently, 42) as well as improve your target areas where you were statistically lower: Temporal Gray Matter, Brainstem, Cerebellum, compared to the other regions in your brain.

Physical Exercise

- Aerobic exercise training is one of the most effective ways to reverse volume loss in areas of the brain, such as the hippocampus. Studies suggest that regular physical activity can increase regional brain volume as much as 1-2% in 6 months.
 - Resistance/weight training for 10-20 minutes 2-3x per week
- Yoga: practice for 10-15 minutes per day or 20 minutes 3x per week
Please consult with your physician before beginning any exercise routine.

Nutrition

- Eat a nutritious, anti-inflammatory diet (e.g. Mediterranean Diet): vegetables, fruit, whole grains, nuts and legumes, omega-3 fats, and foods with polyunsaturated fatty acids (olive oil)
- Avoid highly processed foods: processed sugars, foods with trans fats, foods high in sodium
- Take daily antioxidant supplement: 250-500mg of Vitamin C; 10-15mg Vitamin E, 10-20mg Selenium, 15mg Leptin or Beta-carotene (carotenoids)
- Significantly reduce alcohol intake

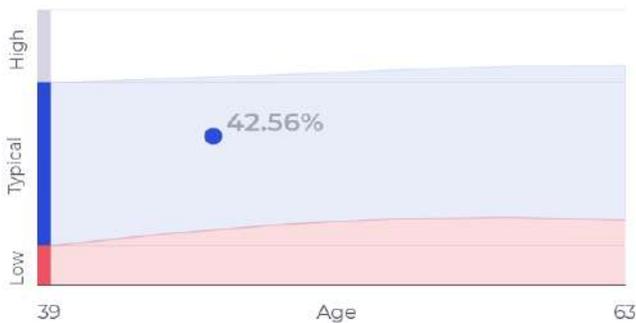
Lifestyle

- Meditation: 5-10 minutes per day or 15 minutes 3x per week
- Significantly modify lifestyle in ways that greatly reduce stress: work, family, finances, etc.
- Stimulate your brain:
 - Practice memory strategy games (chess, sudoku, etc.), cognitive training, and activities to learn new skills
 - Learn new information and engage in activities that are stimulating to the 5 senses

Your Brain Volume Results by Region

White Matter:

in the typical range for men your age



Left



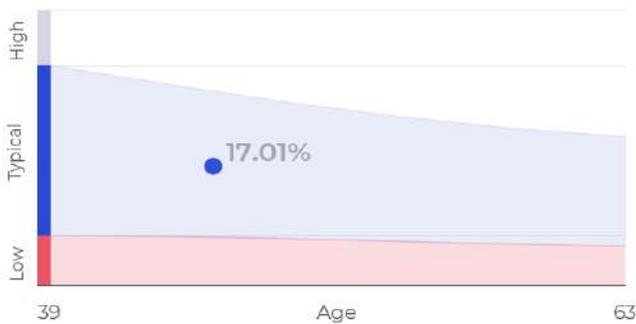
Right



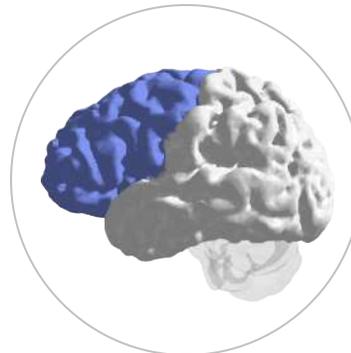
About 60% of the human brain is made up of white matter. White matter is the connecting wires of the brain. White matter is made up of axons of neurons, the connecting wires of the brain. White matter gets its name from myelin, the fatty coating that insulates the wires to speed up the transmission of electrical signals, much like the rubber coating on electronic cables.

Frontal Gray Matter:

in the typical range for men your age



Left

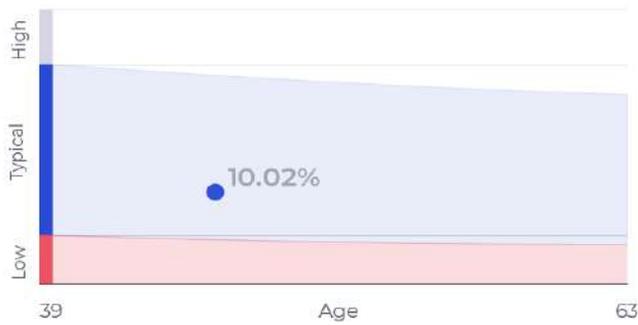


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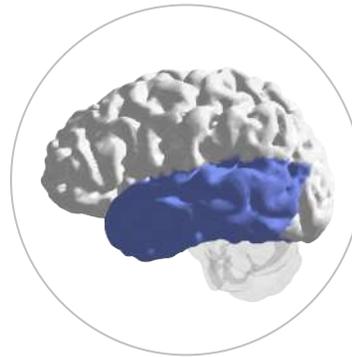


Your frontal lobe is essentially the human 'control panel'. It plays a vital role in memory, attention, motivation, decision-making and how we conduct our daily tasks. The frontal lobe controls important cognitive skills in humans, such as emotional expression, problem solving, memory, and language.

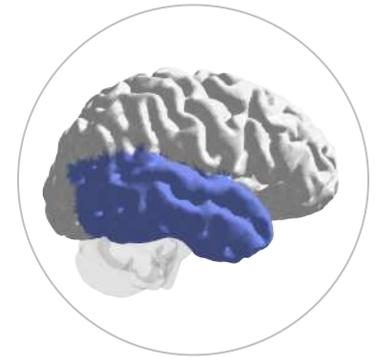
Temporal Gray Matter:
in the typical range for men your age



Left

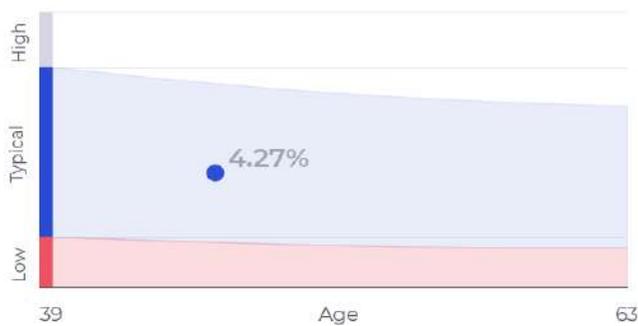


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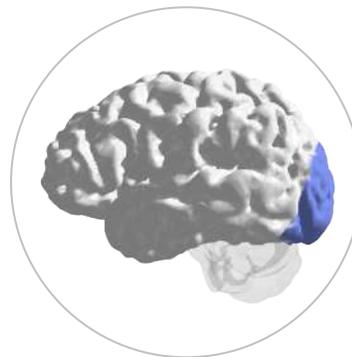


Your temporal lobe is involved in vision, memory, sensory input, language, emotion, and comprehension, and holds the primary auditory cortex. The primary auditory cortex receives sensory information from the ears and secondary areas process the information into meaningful units such as speech and words.

Occipital Gray Matter:
in the typical range for men your age



Left

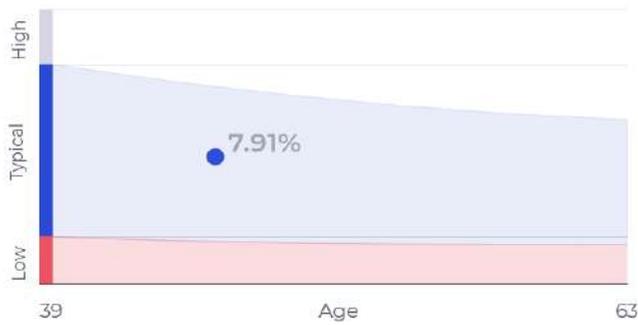


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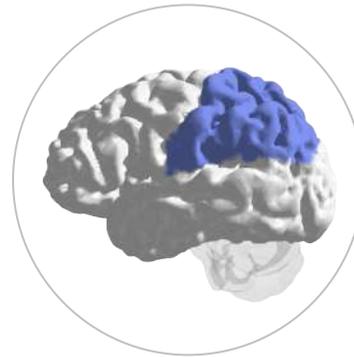


Your occipital lobe is located at the back of the brain and is responsible for visual perception, allowing you to see and process stimuli from the external world, and to assign meaning to and remember visual perception. It is the center of our visual perception system.

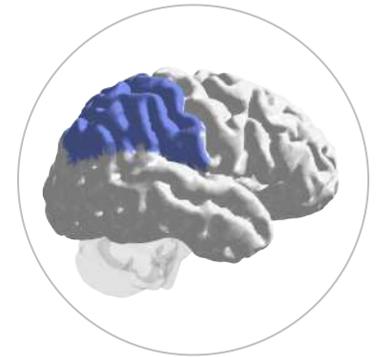
Parietal Gray Matter:
in the typical range for men your age



Left



Right

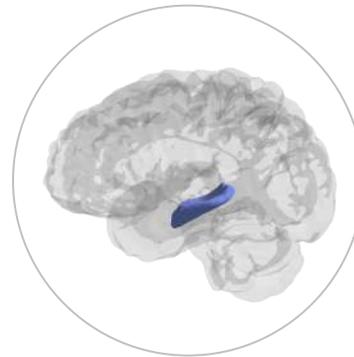


Your parietal lobe integrates sensory information among various modalities, including spatial sense and navigation. The somatosensory cortex is found within the parietal lobe and is essential for processing touch sensations and helps to discriminate between sensations such as temperature and pain. It is also involved in interpreting visual information as well as processing language and maths.

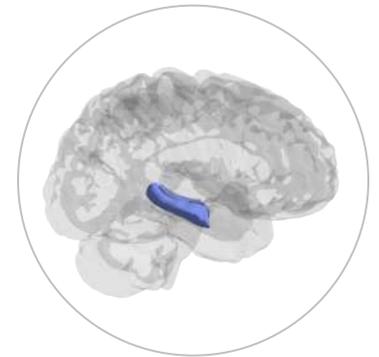
Hippocampus:
in the typical range for men your age



Left



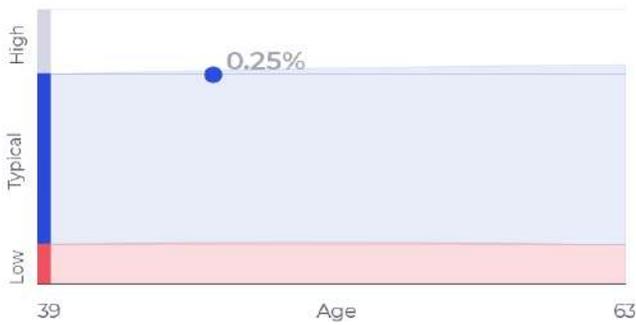
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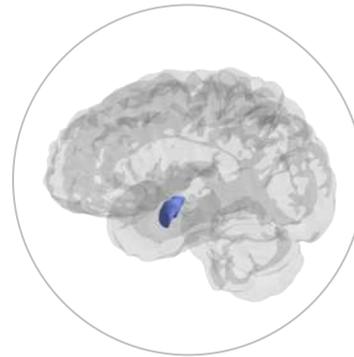
Hippocampal volume measurement is an important biomarker in tracking the progression of your brain health and is associated with susceptibility to age-related neurodegenerative disorders, such as dementia and Alzheimer's disease. The hippocampus is a structure located deep inside the brain and is highly involved with memory and learning. This brain area is one of the first structures to show atrophy in common memory-related neurodegenerative diseases as we age, such as Alzheimer's disease.

Amygdala:

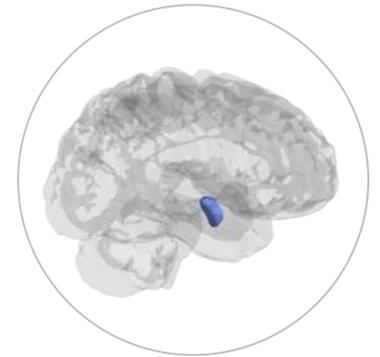
in the typical range for men your age



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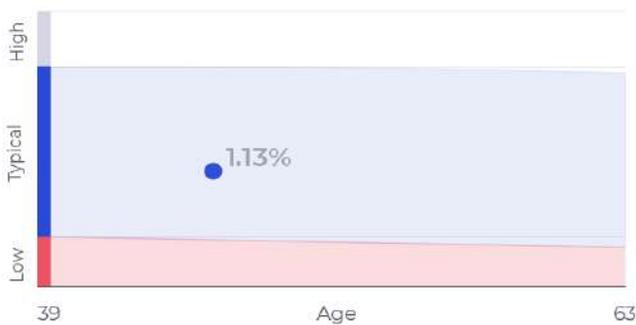
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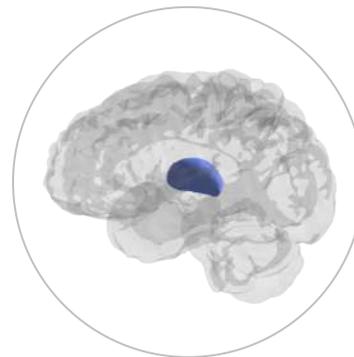
Your amygdala is highly involved in processing our emotions (e.g. fear, anger, excitement) and motivations, particularly those that are related to survival, such as changes in our environment, reacting to threat or stress.

Thalamus:

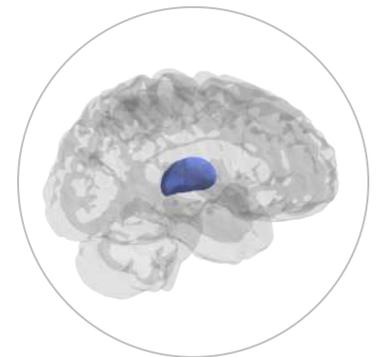
in the typical range for men your age



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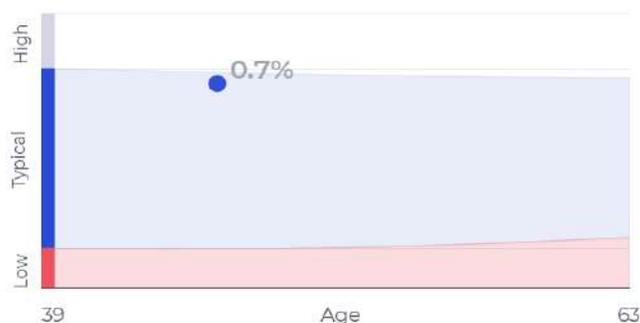


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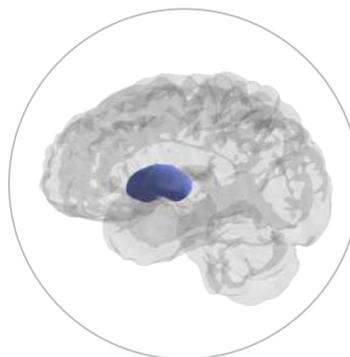


Your thalamus relays motor and sensory signals, and is involved in the regulation of consciousness, alertness and sleep. The main function of the thalamus is to relay sensory impulses from receptors in various parts of the body to the cerebral cortex, including motor signals to the cerebral cortex.

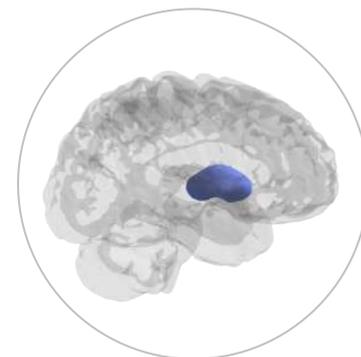
Putamen:
in the typical range for men your age



Left

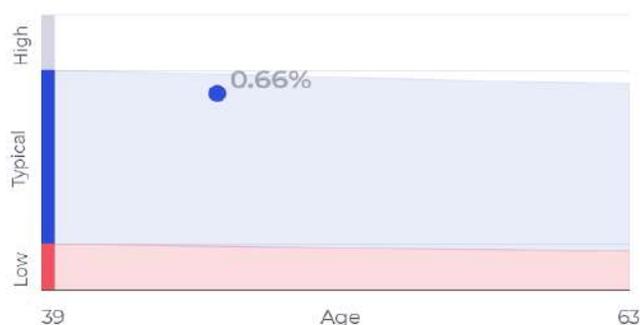


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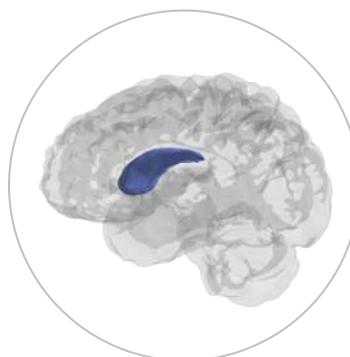


Your putamen is involved in a very complex feedback loop that prepares and aids in movement of the limbs. There are two putamina, one in each brain hemisphere. The primary function of the putamen is to regulate movements at various stages (e.g. preparation and execution). Signals are transmitted through the putamen that help the body with all aspects of physical movement.

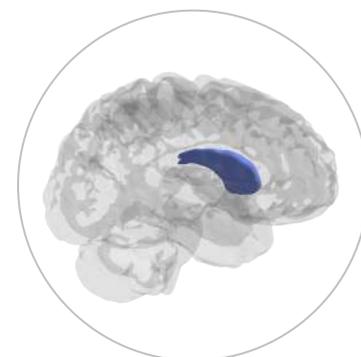
Caudate Nucleus:
in the typical range for men your age



Left

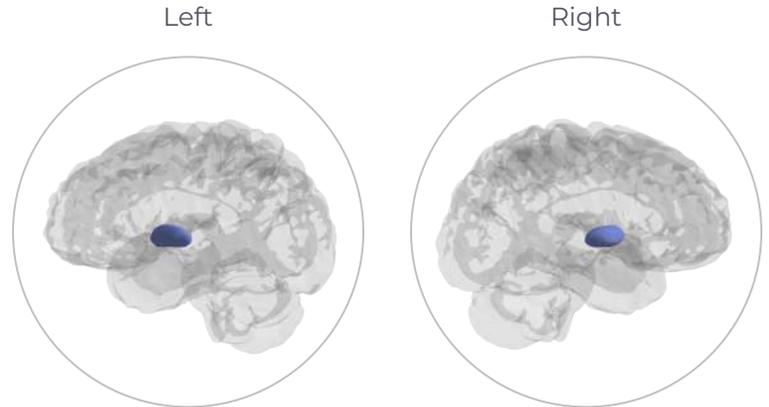
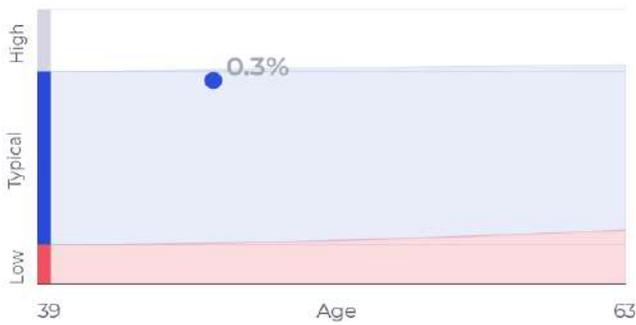


Right



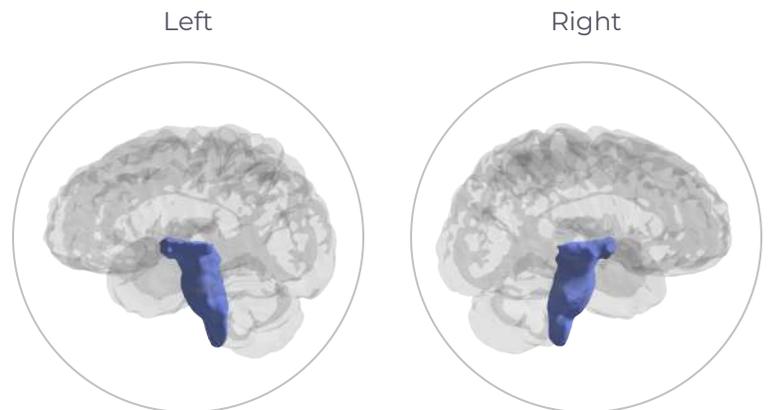
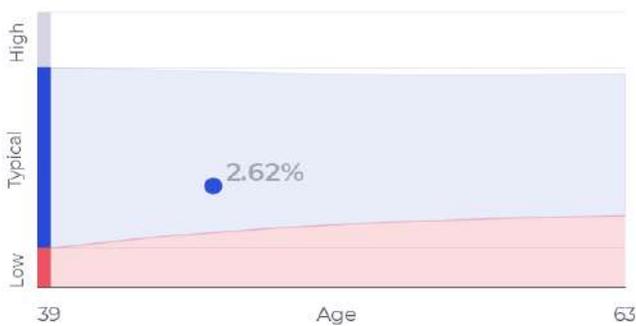
Your caudate nucleus plays an important role in learning, specifically storing and processing of memories. The caudate nucleus plays a vital role in how the brain learns, specifically the storing and processing of memories. It works as a feedback processor, which means it uses information from past experiences to influence future actions and decisions.

Globus Pallidus:
in the typical range for men your age



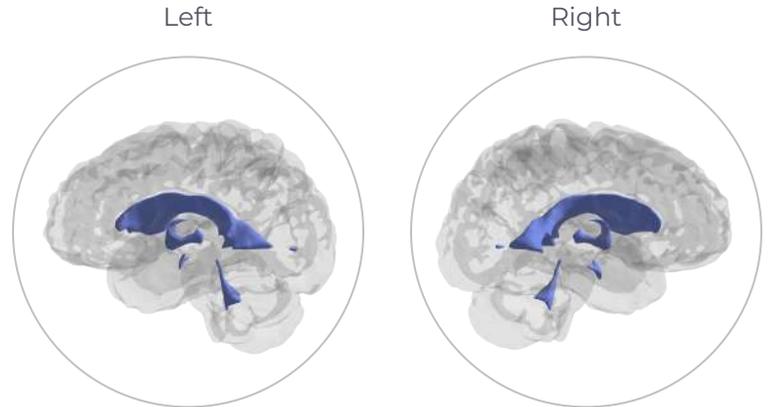
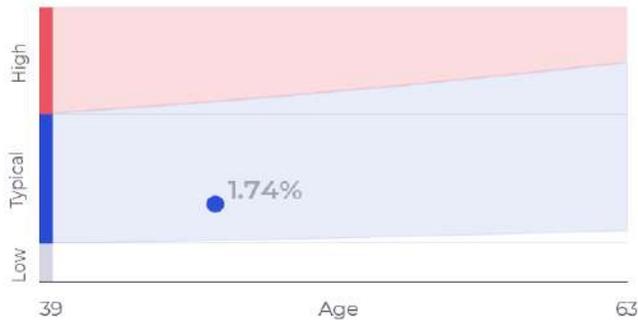
Your globus pallidus is involved in the regulation of voluntary movement. It is part of the basal ganglia, which regulate movements that occur on a subconscious level, for example petting a dog. The globus pallidus helps to respond to sensory feedback and to regulate such movements and make it as smooth as possible.

Brainstem:
in the typical range for men your age



Your brainstem regulates autonomic and fundamental functions such as heart rate and breathing. The brain controls the flow of messages between the brain and the rest of the body. Its main function is to regulate the autonomic, most fundamental functions of the brain: regulating heart rate, controlling reflexes, breathing, and consciousness, and whether one is awake or asleep.

Ventricles:
in the typical range for men your age



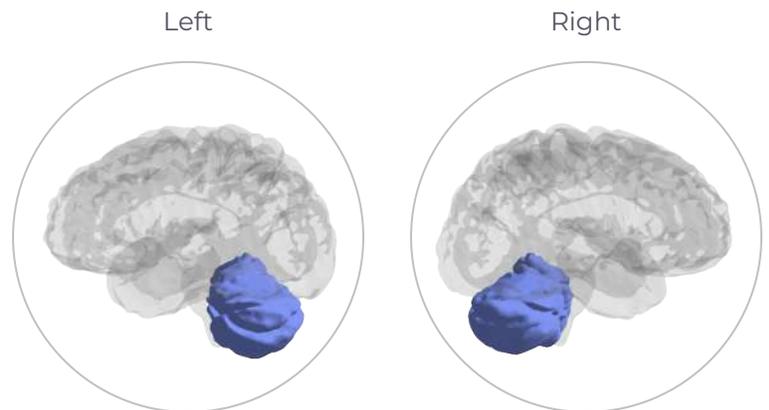
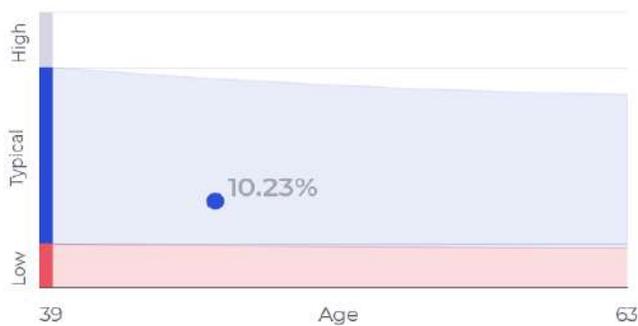
The ventricles are a dynamic network of pathways through which a special fluid called cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) circulates. This fluid serves important functions:

Protection: It acts as a cushion, safeguarding the brain from shocks or impacts.

Stability: CSF helps maintain a stable environment within the brain, ensuring optimal conditions for its proper function.

Waste Removal: It plays a role in getting rid of waste products from the brain, keeping it clean and healthy.

Cerebellum:
in the typical range for men your age



Your cerebellum means literally 'little brain'. It has two hemispheres that control the opposite side of the body and are covered by gray matter and surface folds. The cerebellum functions closely with the cerebral cortex and the brain stem. Automatic regulation of movement and posture and learning of new motor patterns are coordinated by the cerebellum.

Additional Exercise and Lifestyle Recommendations to Improve Brain Health

Physical exercise

An increasing number of neuroscientific studies suggest that the brain is highly responsive to consistent physical activity, specifically aerobic exercise and high-resistance training. Regular exercise strengthens connections between nerve cells, improves blood vessel volume in the brain, increases cognitive functioning, and can reverse age-related loss in volume over time, particularly in areas of interest such as the hippocampus.

The function and structure of the brain may be modified by not only aerobic exercise, but other types of activities. For example, neuromotor exercises activate many areas of the brain, and can improve overall brain connectivity, volume, and functionality. Neuromotor exercises include activities that require balance and proprioception (e.g. yoga, pilates), agility (e.g. tai chi), coordination (e.g. shooting basketballs or dance) and visual coordination (e.g. catching a ball, balance exercises).

- Incorporate moderate-intense aerobic/ cardiorespiratory exercise at least 3x per week for 6 months; this has been shown to significantly improve brain health and has a positive effect in key brain areas, including the hippocampus, amygdala, occipital cortex, and many other regions.
- Research suggests High-Intensity Interval Training (HIIT), e.g. sprinting upstairs followed by a period of rest; running in place for 60 secs followed by a 15 second pause, performed at least 3x per week is associated with brain volume increases.
- Yoga: 10-20 minutes 3-5x per week may reduce stress and increase volume in many regions of the brain over time.
- Diversify your fitness routine: alternate aerobic exercise (running/walking) and anaerobic exercise (weight training, stretching) on different days at least 3x per week.

Nutrition

Research indicates that adherence to a diet rich in antioxidants and anti-inflammatory foods is associated with larger hippocampal volume.

- Consider a Mediterranean diet: Vegetables, fruit, whole grains, nuts and legumes, omega-3 fats (e.g. fatty fishes such as salmon, anchovies, codfish, etc.), and polyunsaturated fatty acids (e.g. olive oil, sunflower oil, walnuts). Making these foods a staple of your diet can be beneficial to increase brain volume in many regions across the brain and improve overall brain connectivity and functioning.
- Dietary supplements with antioxidants: vitamin C and E, selenium, and carotenoids, such as beta-carotene, lycopene, lutein, and zeaxanthin, combined with routine exercise may increase brain volume in key areas..
- Avoid four key food groups: highly processed foods (e.g. red and processed meats); processed sugar (e.g. sodas, fruit juices, sweeteners), foods with trans fats (e.g. fried foods, fast food, snacks including chips, crackers, and cookies), and foods high in sodium. Indulging in these foods regularly can be detrimental to brain volume over time, including brain regions associated with memory-related functions.
- Considerably reduce alcohol intake. Consume less than 2 drinks per day for men and one or less drinks per day for women. Drinking high to moderate amounts of alcohol is correlated with significant decreases in hippocampal volume and other associated brain regions in healthy adults.

Lifestyle

Studies indicate stress levels may significantly affect brain volume. Prolonged periods of stress are associated with lower brain volume in many areas of the brain, including the hippocampus, in healthy adults.

- Routine meditation: 5-10 minutes daily or 20 minutes 3x per week is correlated with larger brain volume in areas of the brain like the amygdala, cerebellum, and hippocampus, as well as many other areas.
- Learn new activities and skills: engage in social activities with friends, take on new projects, develop new skills, commute to work differently. Research suggests new activities have a significant positive impact on the hippocampus and associated regions of the brain.

Genetic data

Summary:

Recommendation:

Your Genotype

Effect Allele*

SNP ID

Scientific Rigor

Studies

*The effect allele is the DNA "letter" associated with the phenotype - larger or smaller hippocampus.

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Temporal Lobe

Am

Your Personal

KeyLayer Report

gdala

Hippocamp

Frontal Lobe

Your
Logo



BRAINKEY

BrainKey KeyLayer Report

Patient: Demo Patient 1 (46, M)
Patient ID: 6698
Age at Scan: 45
Scan ID: 189140
Date of scan: May 26 2023
Branch name: Sample Clinic
www.brainkey.ai



Brain Region Volume

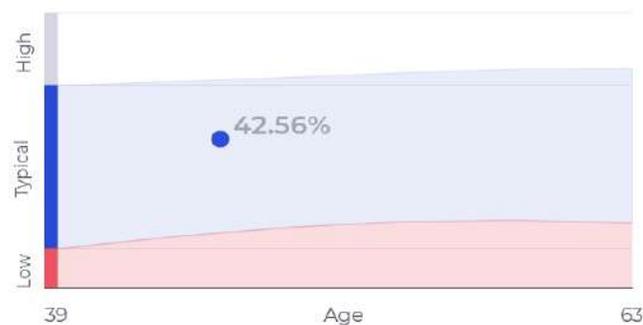
Brain Region:	Volume (cm ³)	% of ICV (5-95% Normative percentile)	Normative Percentile	Meaning
Hippocampus	7.71	0.61 (0.47,0.69)	57	Typical
Left Hippocampus	3.57	0.28 (0.23,0.34)	41	Typical
Right Hippocampus	4.14	0.33 (0.24,0.36)	72	Typical
Hippocampal Occupancy	Score: 0.89	0.89 (0.76,0.96)	54	Typical
Ventricles	21.89	1.74 (0.94,3.97)	42	Typical
Third Ventricle	1.09	0.09 (0.03,0.19)	52	Typical
Fourth Ventricle	1.35	0.11 (0.07,0.21)	35	Typical
Lateral Ventricle	18.5	1.47 (0.73,3.52)	42	Typical
Left Lateral Ventricle	9.59	0.76 (0.37,1.85)	43	Typical
Right Lateral Ventricle	8.91	0.71 (0.34,1.7)	43	Typical
Inferior lateral ventricle	0.95	0.08 (0.02,0.18)	49	Typical
Left Inferior lateral ventricle	0.44	0.04 (0.01,0.09)	47	Typical
Right Inferior lateral ventricle	0.51	0.04 (0.01,0.09)	53	Typical
Frontal Gray Matter	214.55	17.01 (14.78,19.42)	48	Typical
Parietal Gray Matter	99.81	7.91 (6.69,8.94)	59	Typical
Occipital Gray Matter	53.83	4.27 (3.6,5.13)	48	Typical

Temporal Gray Matter	126.37	10.02 (9.24,11.91)	19	Typical
Caudate	8.32	0.66 (0.44,0.69)	88	Typical
Putamen	8.8	0.7 (0.31,0.73)	90	Typical
Amygdala	3.14	0.25 (0.17,0.25)	93	Typical
Thalamus	14.23	1.13 (1.02,1.3)	29	Typical
White Matter	536.98	42.56 (36.78,46.13)	70	Typical
Brainstem	33.08	2.62 (2.42,3.11)	25	Typical
Globus Pallidus	3.75	0.3 (0.17,0.31)	88	Typical
Cerebellum	129.11	10.23 (9.38,12.54)	27	Typical

Your Brain Volume Results by Region

White Matter:

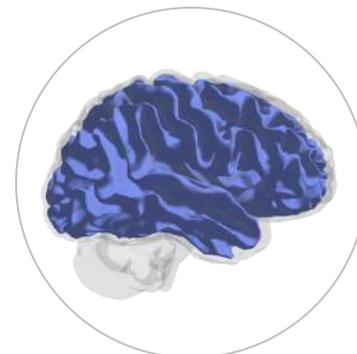
in the typical range for men your age



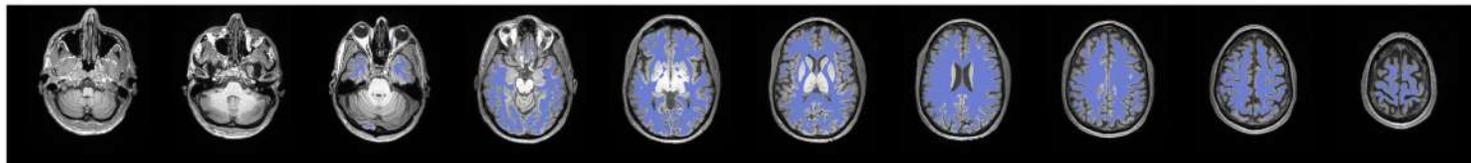
Left



Right

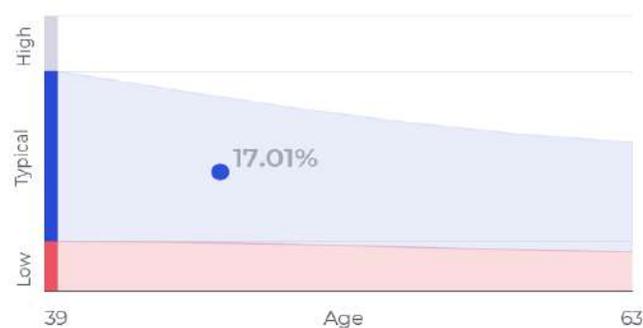


Axial Slices

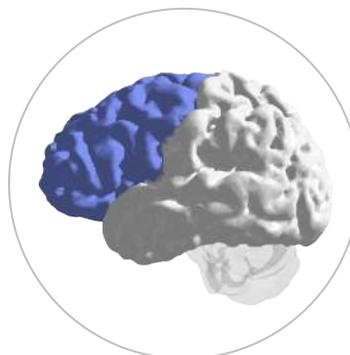


Frontal Gray Matter:

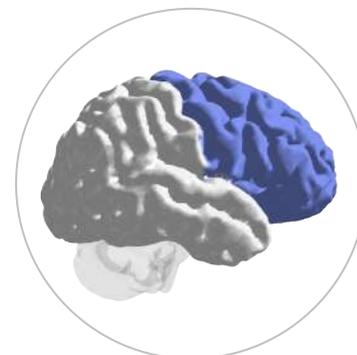
in the typical range for men your age



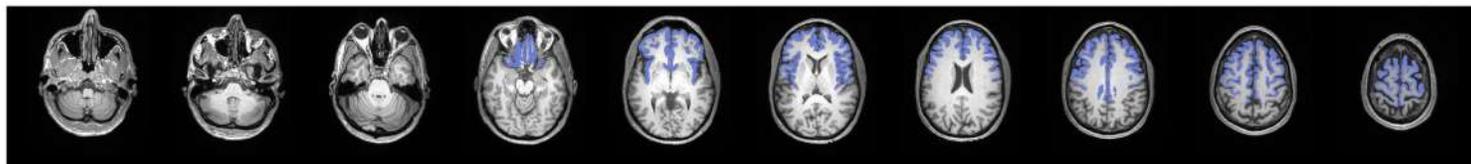
Left



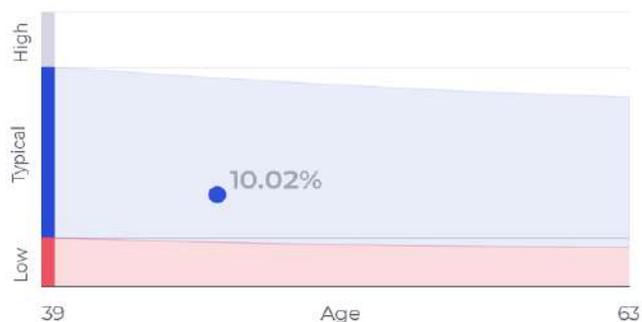
Right



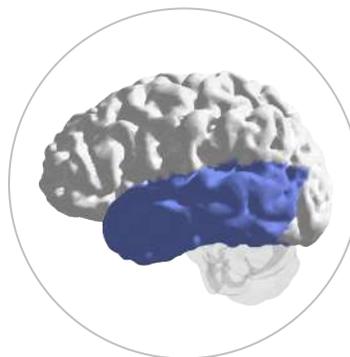
Axial Slices



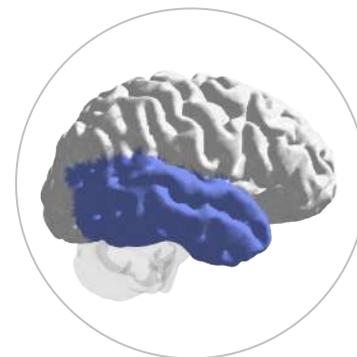
Temporal Gray Matter: in the typical range for men your age



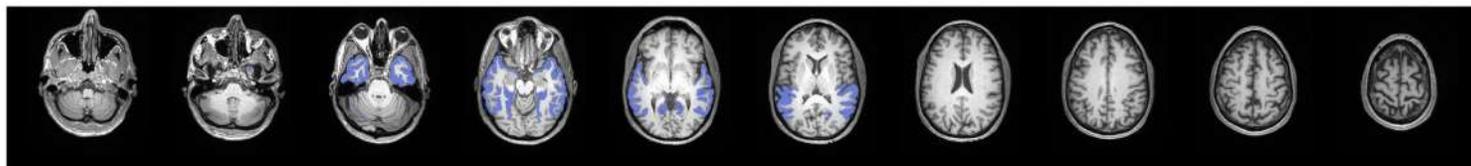
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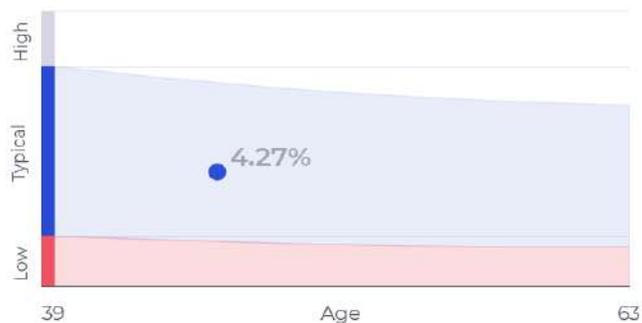
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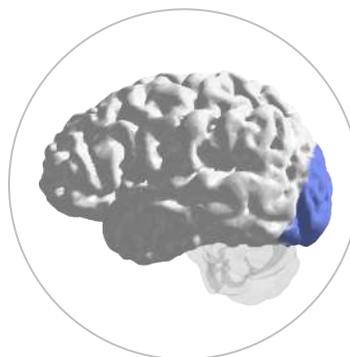
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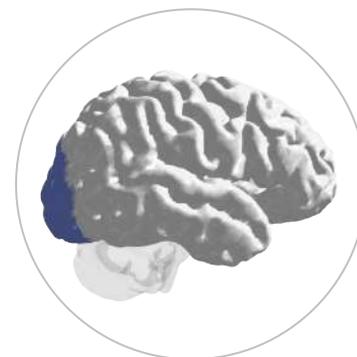
Occipital Gray Matter: in the typical range for men your age



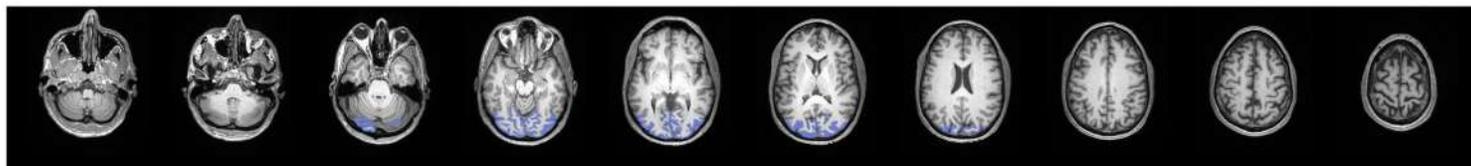
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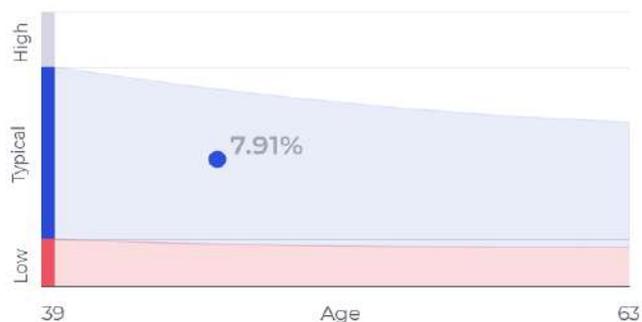
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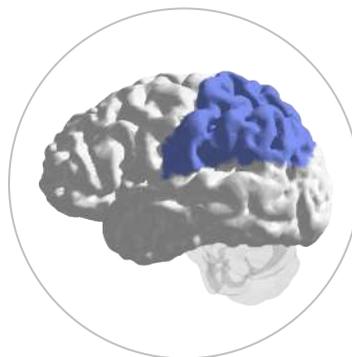
Axial Slices



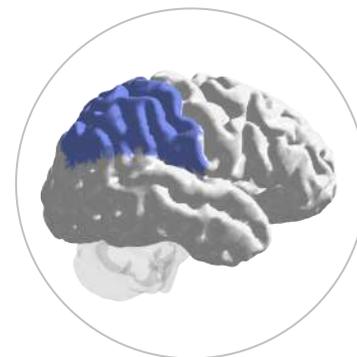
Parietal Gray Matter: in the typical range for men your age



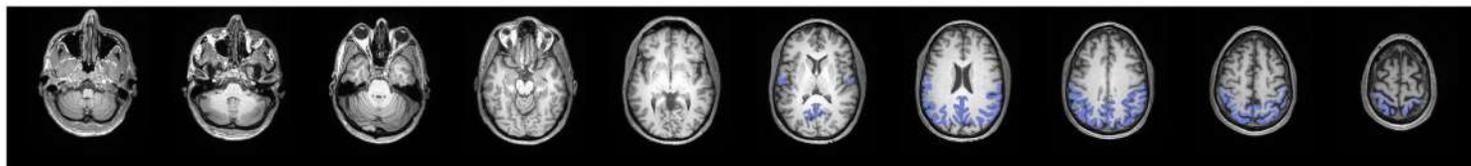
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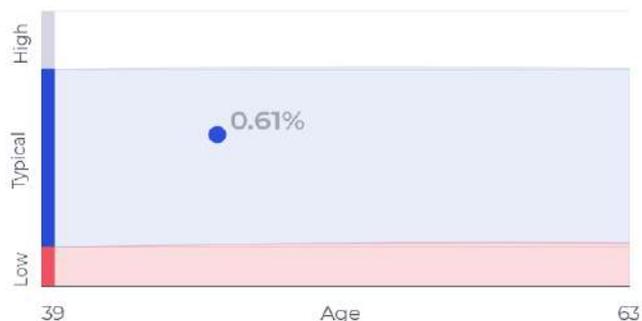
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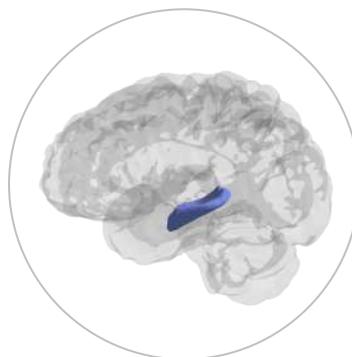
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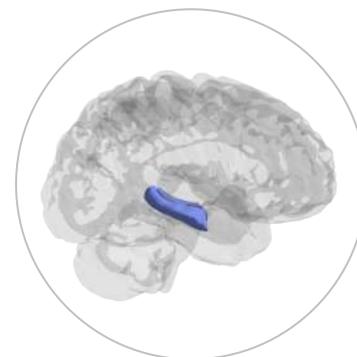
Hippocampus: in the typical range for men your age



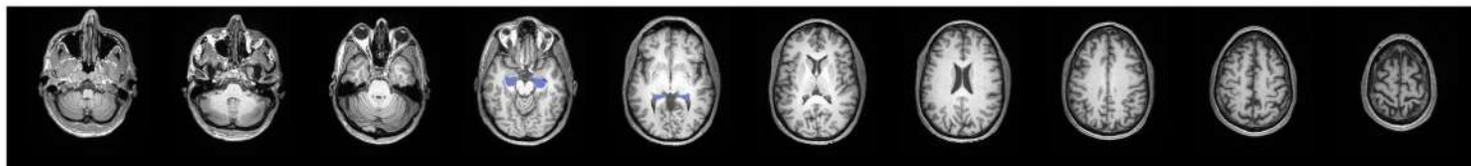
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Axial Slices

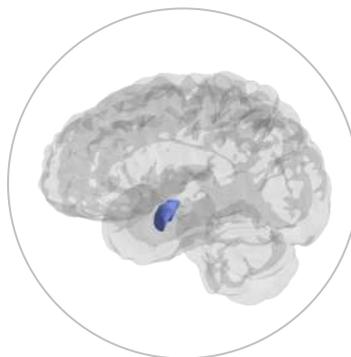


Amygdala:

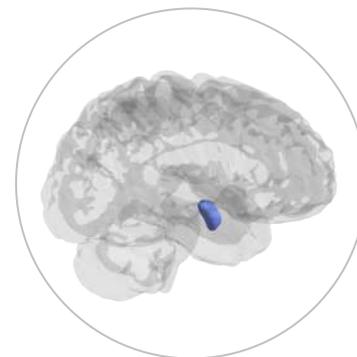
in the typical range for men your age



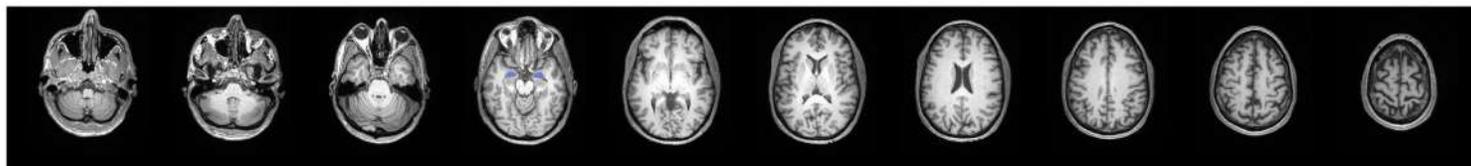
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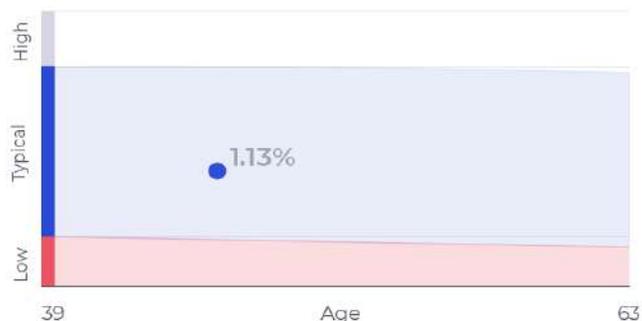


Axial Slices

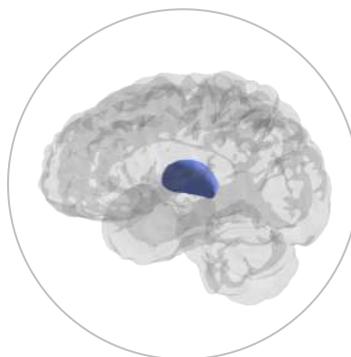


Thalamus:

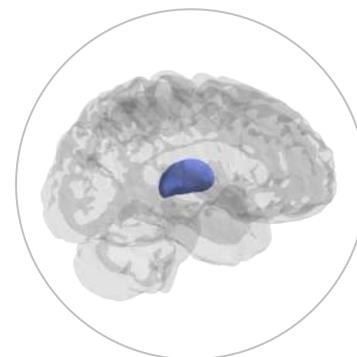
in the typical range for men your age



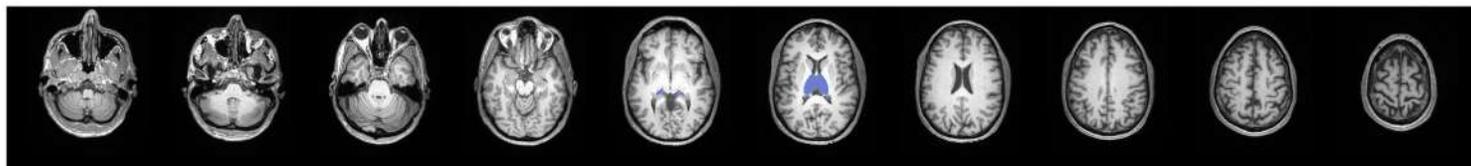
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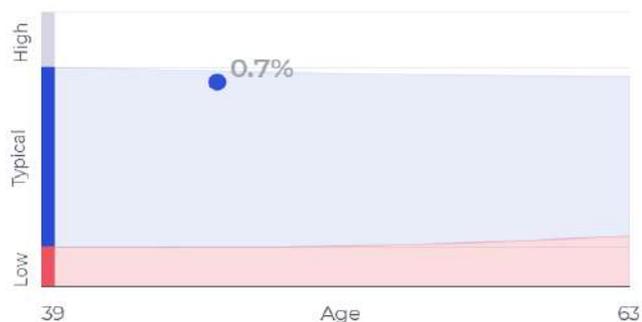
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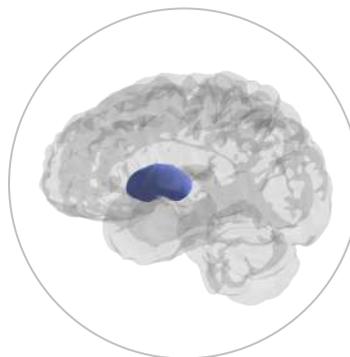
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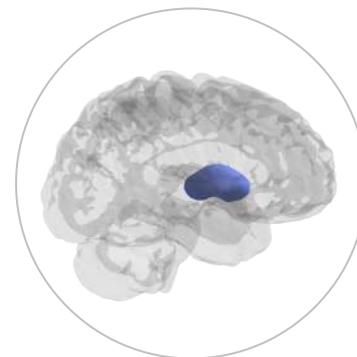
Putamen:
in the typical range for men your age



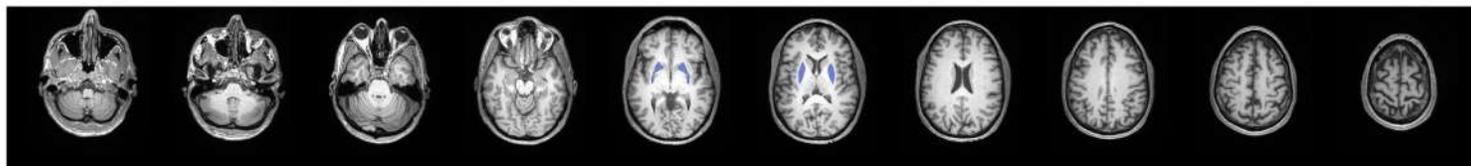
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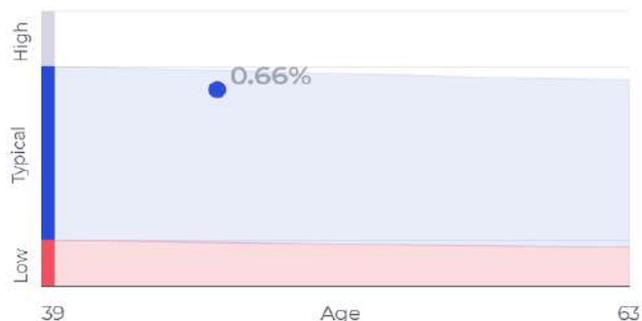
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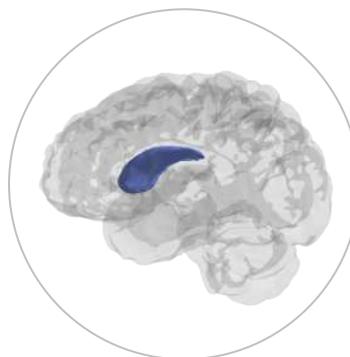
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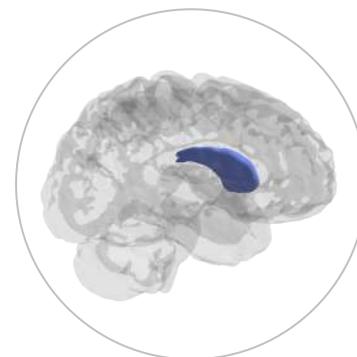
Caudate Nucleus:
in the typical range for men your age



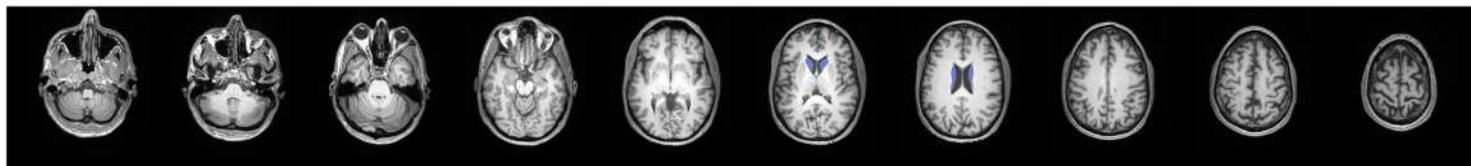
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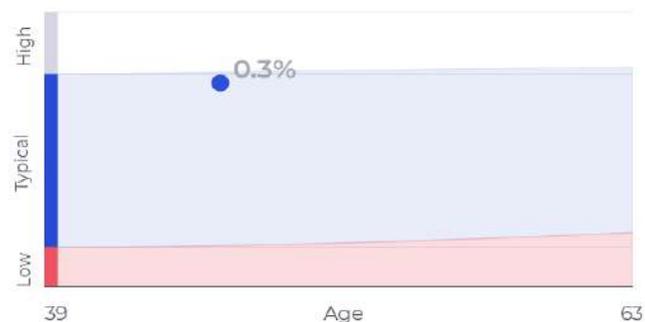
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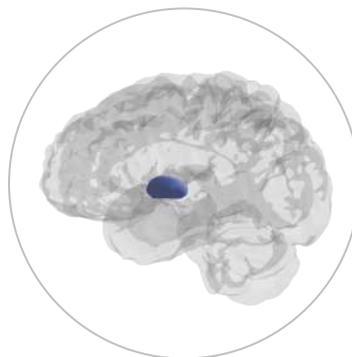
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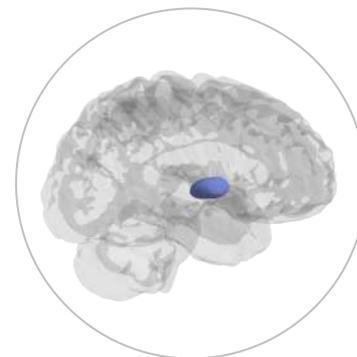
Globus Pallidus: in the typical range for men your age



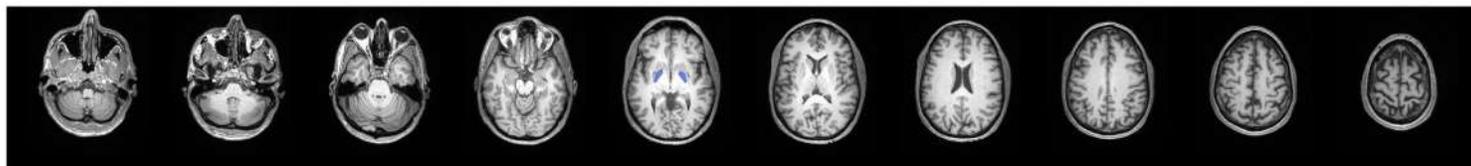
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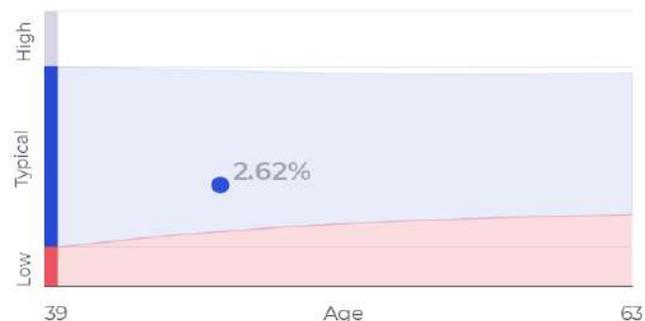
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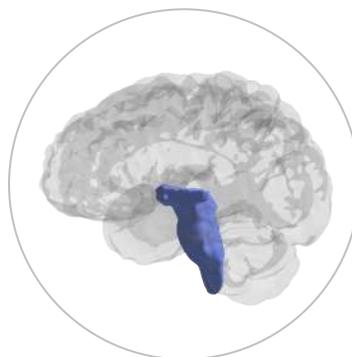
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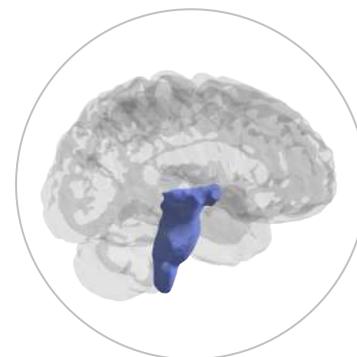
Brainstem: in the typical range for men your age



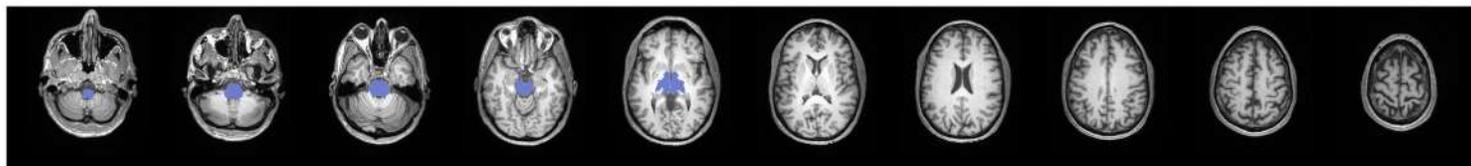
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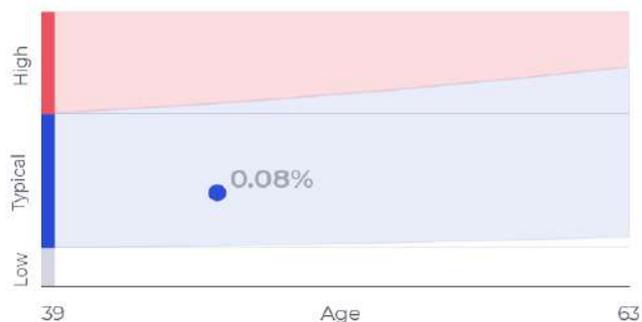
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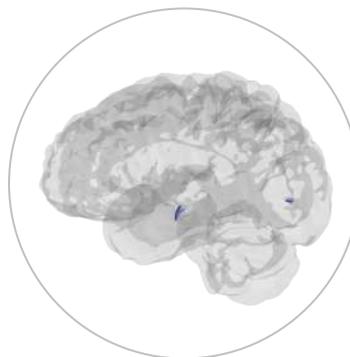
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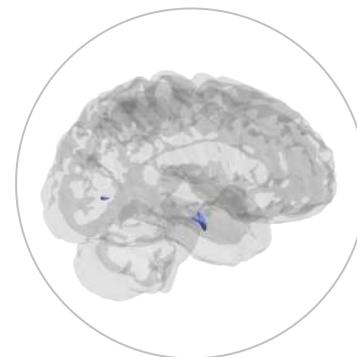
Inferior lateral ventricle:
in the typical range for men your age



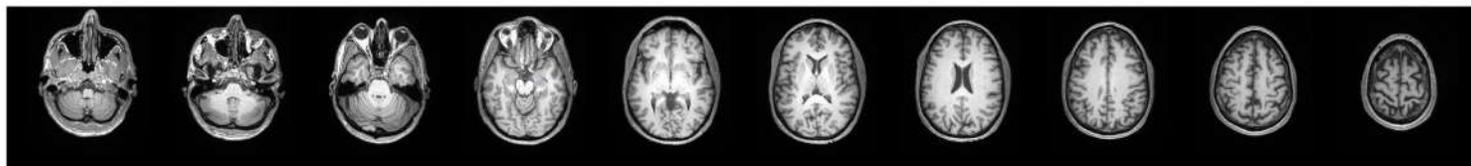
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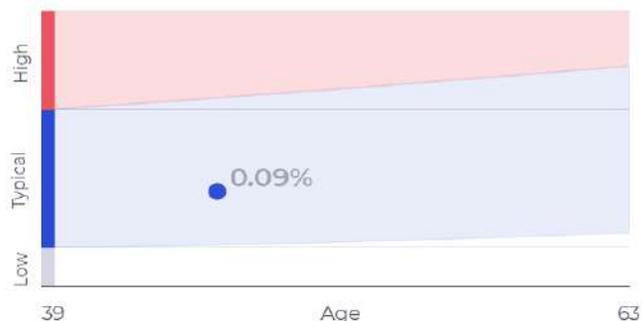
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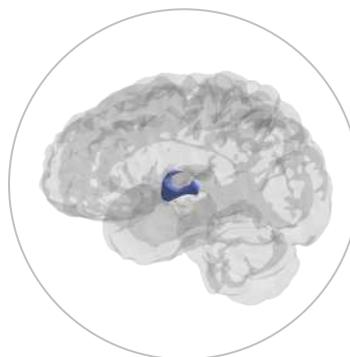
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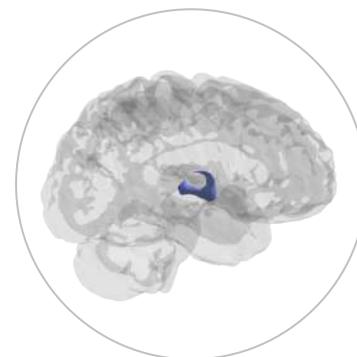
Third Ventricle:
in the typical range for men your age



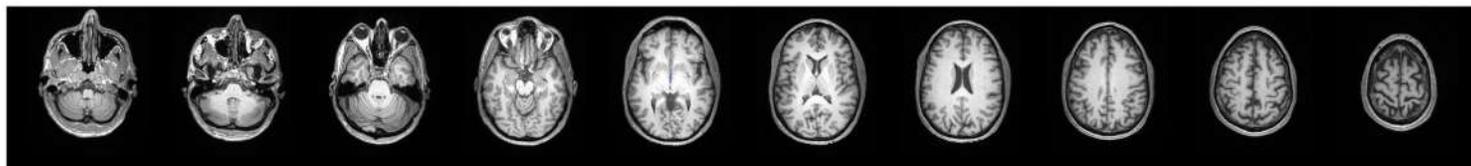
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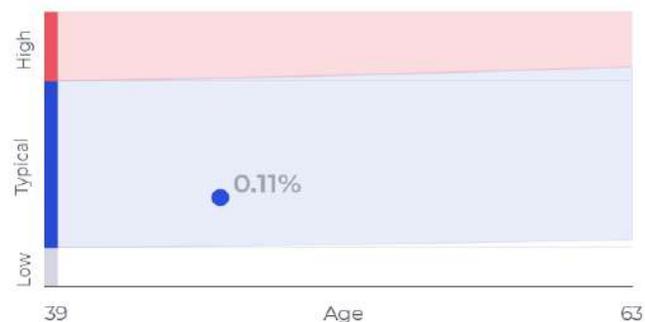
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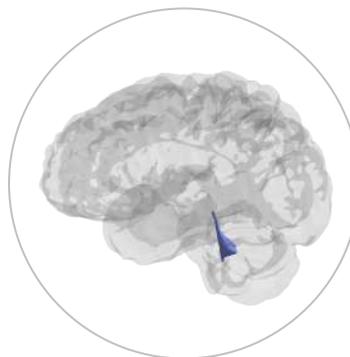
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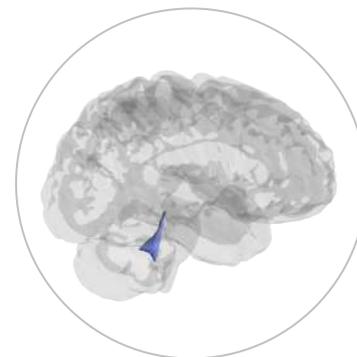
Fourth Ventricle: in the typical range for men your age



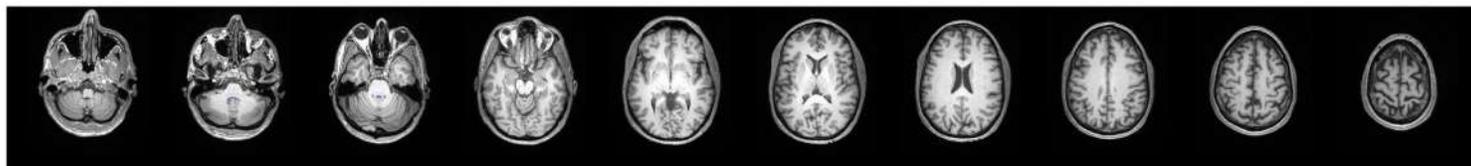
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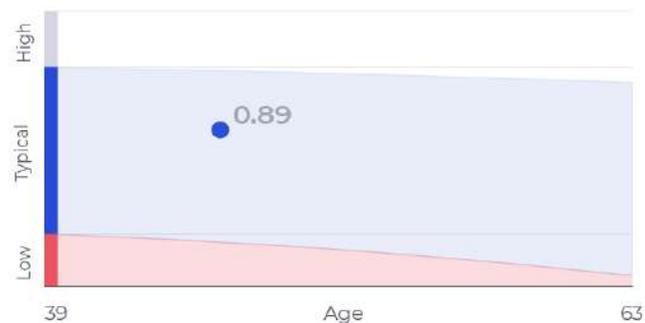
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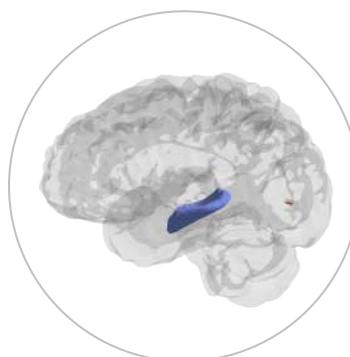
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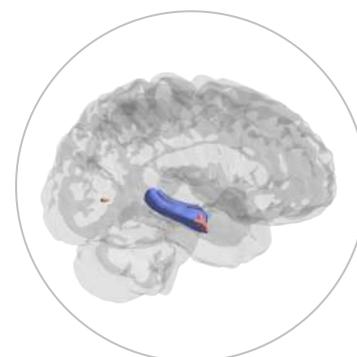
Hippocampal Occupancy: in the typical range for men your age



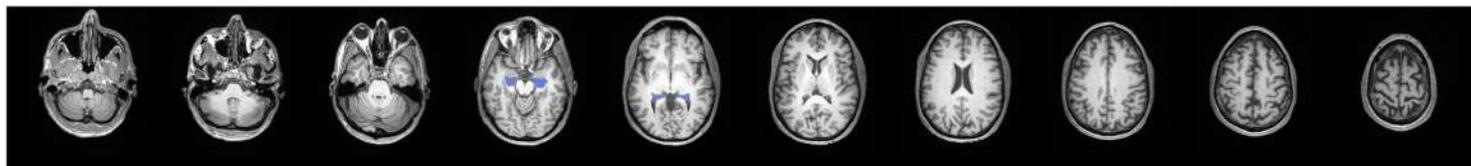
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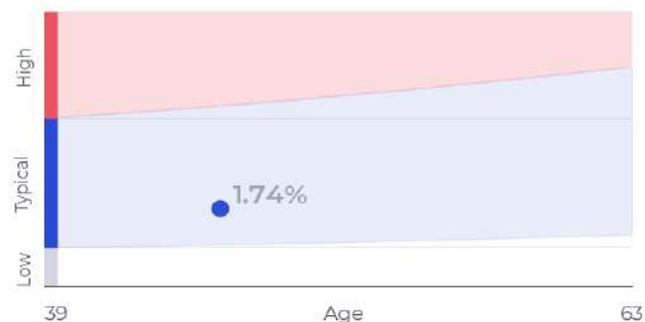
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Axial Slices



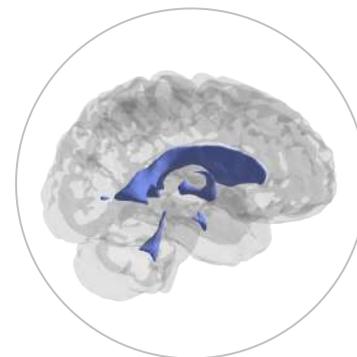
Ventricles:
in the typical range for men your age



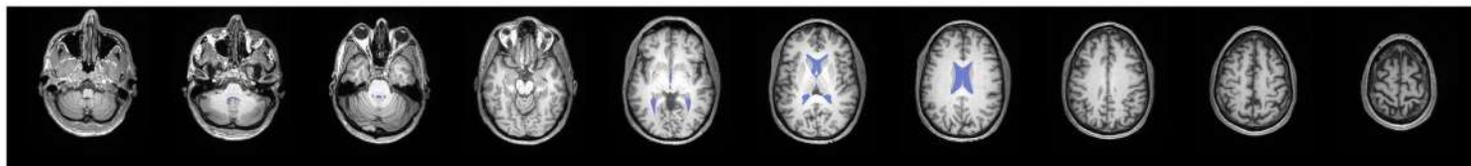
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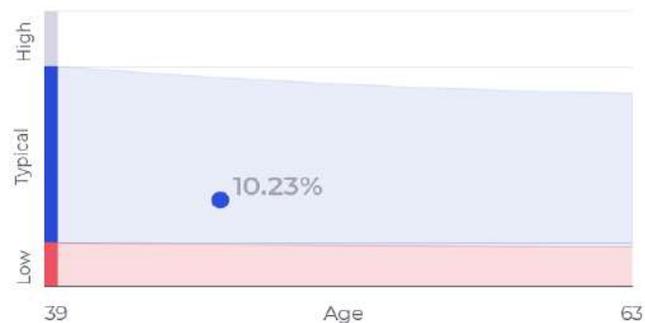
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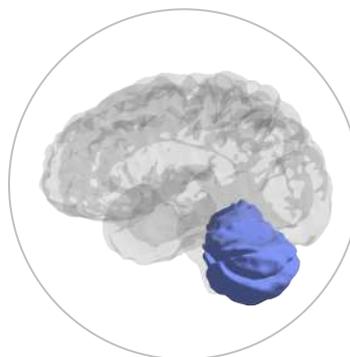
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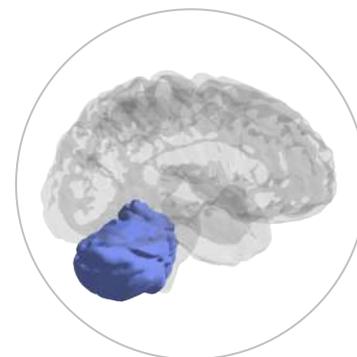
Cerebellum:
in the typical range for men your age



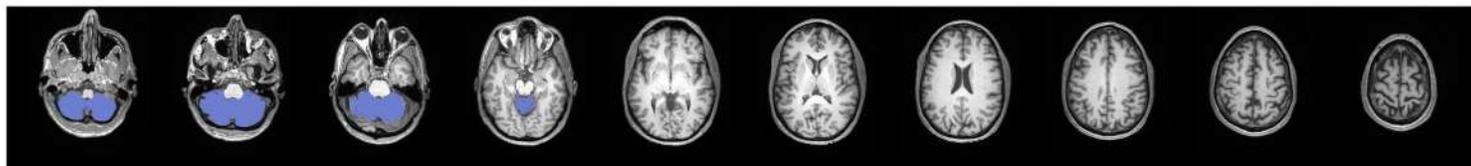
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Right



Axial Slices



Deep White

Peri

Your Personal

Hyperintensities Report

aces

Periventricu

White Matter

Your
Logo



BRAINKEY

BrainKey Hyperintensities Report

Patient: Demo Patient 1 (46, M)
Patient ID: 6698
Age at Scan: 45
Scan ID: 189140
Date of scan: May 26 2023
Branch name: Sample Clinic
www.brainkey.ai



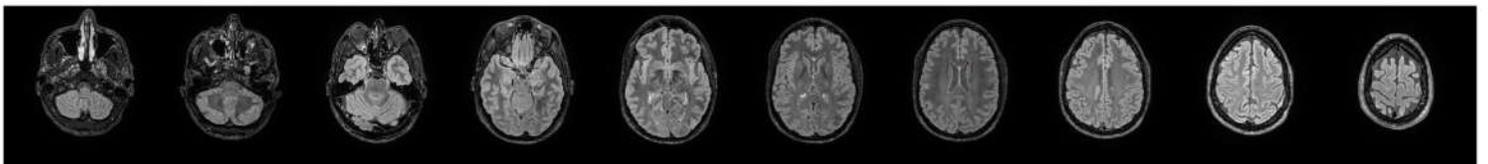
White Matter Hyperintensities Volume

Brain Region:	Volume (cm ³)	% of region	Scoring
Summary	0.57	0.09	
Basal Ganglia	0.03	0.1	
Periventricular	0.46	1.0	
Deep White Matter	0.07	0.01	

WMH Score scale: 0 None 1 Low 2 Typical for age and sex 3 Elevated for age and sex 4 High for age and sex

Summary score represents the average of the Basal Ganglia, Periventricular and Deep White Matter

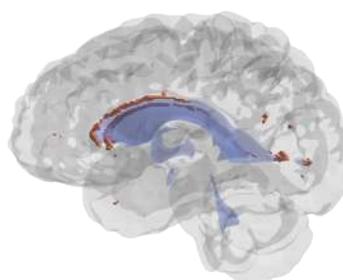
All Hyperintensities



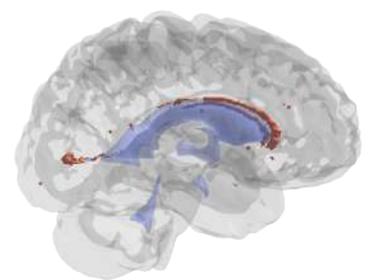
All Hyperintensities: 3D Surfaces

Hyperintensities
 Ventricles

Left

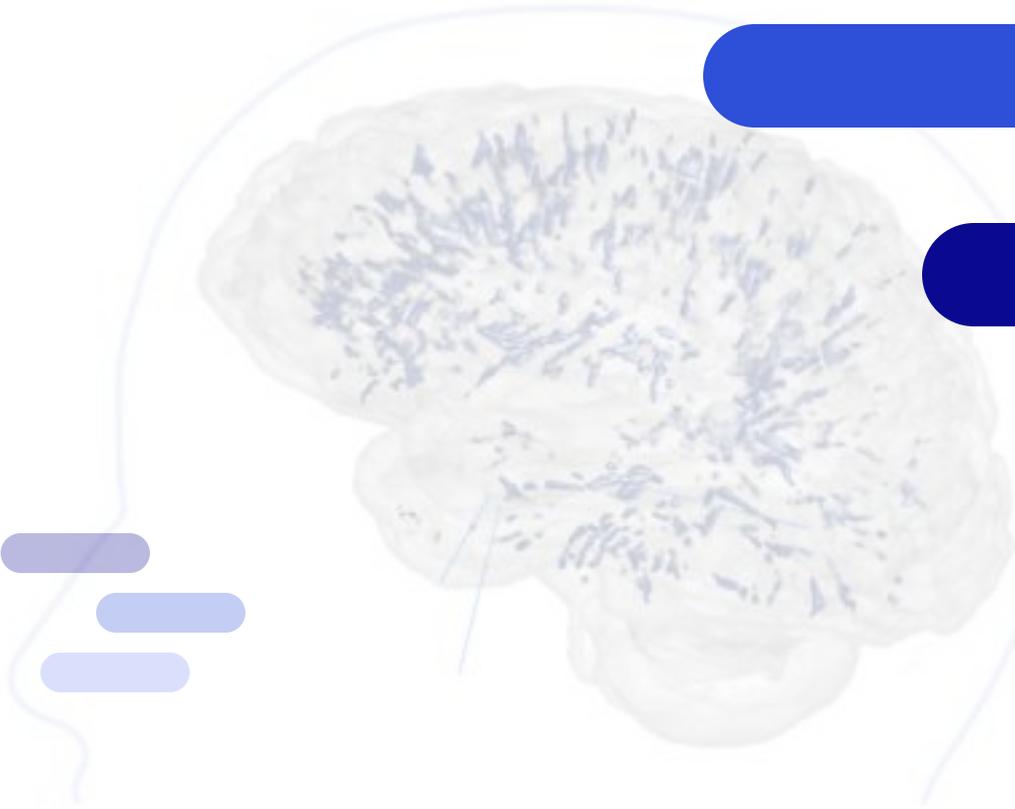


Right



Centrum Se

PVS



Your Personal

Perivascular Spaces (PVS) Report

ovale

Perivascular

Basal Ganglia

Your
Logo



BRAINKEY

BrainKey Perivascular Spaces (PVS) Report



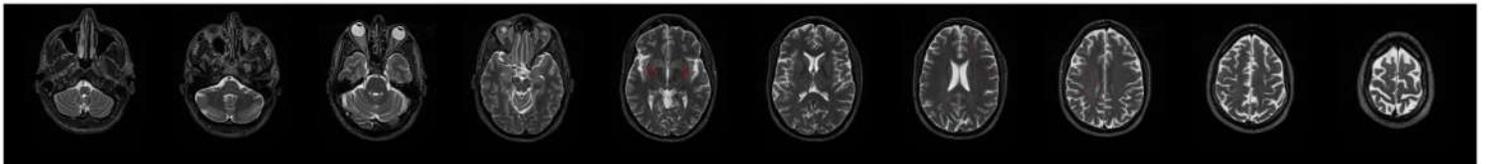
Patient: Demo Patient 1 (46, M)
Patient ID: 6698
Age at Scan: 45
Scan ID: 189140
Date of scan: May 26 2023
Branch name: Sample Clinic
www.brainkey.ai

Brain Region PVS Score

Brain Region:	Volume (cm ³)	PVS Score*
Summary	Moderate	2.0
Basal Ganglia	0.1	1
Centrum Semiovale	1.48	3

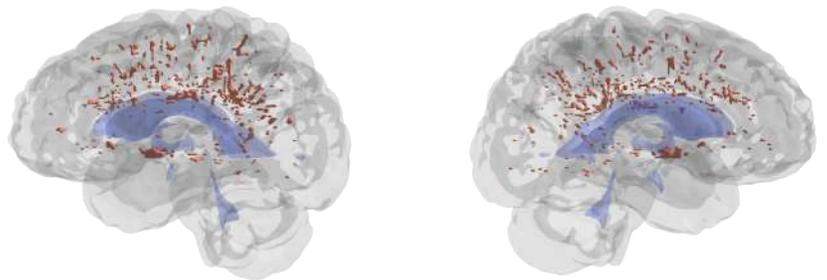
PVS Score scale from 0 to 4: 0 0 PVS 1 1-10 PVS 2 10-20 PVS 3 30-40 PVS 4 40+ PVS

Summary score represents the average of the Basal Ganglia and Centrum Semiovale scores



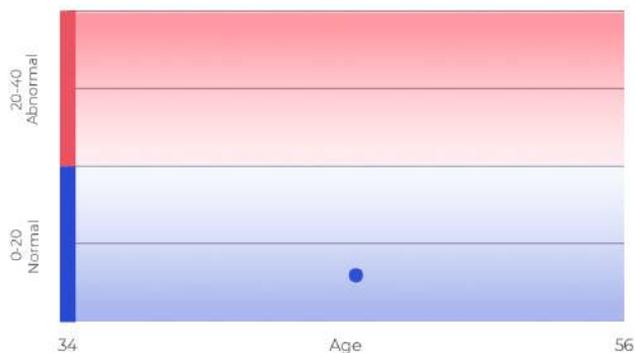
All PVS: 3D Surfaces

■ PVS
■ Ventricles



Basal Ganglia:

Perivascular space in the normal range for men your age



Centrum Semiovale:

Perivascular space in the abnormal range for men your age

