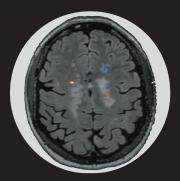
Colour-Coded FLAIR Lesion Overlay on PACS or DICOM Viewer

Lesion Segmentation:

By Anatomical Region

By Individual Lesion

Lesion volume change from a prior scan, coloured by stable, active, and resolving lesion status



NeuroQuant MS available at:

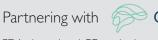
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FDA cleared and CE marked quantitative analysis solution

Published Sep 2024 VI.0

✓ ACCURATE ✓ FAST

✓ PROVEN

NeuroQuant MS Lesions, Quantified.





FAST AND ACCURATE FLAIR LESION QUANTIFICATION AND VISUALISATION WITH NeuroQuant MS

- Comprehensive FLAIR lesion segmentation and identification within minutes.
- Colour-coded slice-by-slice review of resolving, stable, or active lesions via FLAIR overlay available directly on your PACS or DICOM viewer.
- Precise quantitative measurements aid in clinical assessment, treatment planning, and disease progression monitoring.
- Verified, optimised, and trusted automated image analysis.

The NeuroQuant MS Difference

- Patented Dynamic Atlas[™] provides personalised, precise, and accurate automatic anatomical segmentation, accounting for patient age, sex, and other variables.
- Fully automated, consistent, and reproducible results.
- Lesion change overlays to identify volume change and detect new, active, and resolving lesions.
- Anatomical segmentation overlay and brain volumes of 8 important regions compared to normative values for ages 3 to 100.
- Easy-to-read reports for single time point analysis and change analysis for lesion counts and lesion volumes.
- Summary of lesion results ready to be included in a physician's report.
- Combines information from 3D T1 and 2D or 3D FLAIR MR imaging.



Patient Information		eport Information)	Site Information		
Patient ID: LesionQuant Sex: F Age: 52		an Date: 2015-09-21 an Accession: 1 rior Scan Date: 2015-0 sport Date: 2021-04-0 oftware Version: 3.10	19	CorTechs Labs, Inc 查 發 會 德 Address line 2 Preferred contact info		
Lesion Dynamics Visua	lization					
Periventricular Infrat		entorial	Deep White	Juxtacortical		
				• Strinking • Stat	eke • Enlarging • New	
Lesion Summary	Total	Juxtacortical	Periventricular	Infratentorial	Deep White	
Lesion Burden (cm³)	31.95	0.82	29.44	0.5	1.19	
Lesion Burden (% of White Matter)	7.91	0.2	7.29	0.12	0.3	
T1-Hypointense (cm ³)	6.96	0.06	6.74	0.05	0.1	
Lesion Dynamics						
Volume	Total	Juxtacortical	Periventricular	Infratentorial	Deep White	
New	0.03 cm ^a	0	0	0	0.03 cm ²	
Enlarging	0.75 cm ³	0	0.59 cm ³	0.15 cm ³	0.01 cm ³	
Shrinking	2.06 cm ³	0.65 cm ²	0.71 cm ²	<0.01 cm ²	0.68 cm ³	
Stable	31.22 cm ³	0.82 cm ³	28.83 cm ³	0.43 cm ³	1.14 cm ³	
T1-Hypointense	6.95 cm ^a	0.06 cm ²	6.74 cm ²	0.05 cm ²	0.1 cm ²	
Brain Structure Volum	es)					
Brain Structure	Current Volume (cm ³)	Prior Volume (cm²)	Volume Change (cm³)	% ICV (Change)	Normative Percentile (Change)	
Whole Brain	966.35	969.81	-3.46	74.23 (-0.01)	2 (+0)	
Cortical Gray Matter	353.99	342.57	+11.41	27.19 (+0.97)	1 (+0)	
Cerebral White Matter	403.98	420.07	-16.09	31.03 (-1.13)	65 (-20)	
Thalamus	9.74	9.89	-0.15	0.75 (~<0.01)	1 (+0)	
Inferior Lateral Ventricles	1.19	1.25	-0.06	0.09 (~<0.01)	73 (-5)	
	28.25	28.21	+0.04	2.17 (+0.01)	87 (+0)	
Superior Lateral Ventricles		1.58	+<0.01	0.12 (+<0.01)	83 (+0)	
Superior Lateral Ventricles 3rd Ventricle	1.59 7.47	100				

- Lesion dynamics visualisation provides four axial image slices from the current MR FLAIR with regional colour-coded lesions.
- Lesion summary table provides the lesion count and burden for each brain region.
- Lesion dynamics summary is a text-based summary of lesion changes.
- Brain structure volumes table summarises current volumes and change.

FLAIR LESION AND ATROPHY REPORT

Patient: LesionQuant Patient ID: LesionQuant Sex: F Age: 52	Sc Sc Pr Rd Sc	an Accession: 1 rior Scan Date: 2015-0 eport Date: 2021-04-0		CorTechs Labs, Inc 信乐會位			COLICE	CI IS.CI
	AT	Patient: LesionQuant Scan Date: 2015-09-2 Patient ID: LesionQuant Scan Accession: 1 Sex: F Prior Scan Date: 2015				the white matter]. This is 2.32 cm ² higher than the		
Periventricular	ation)					d the white n	natter). This is 2.32 c	m [*] higher than the
\sim			Deep White	J	Juxtacortical			
				• Strinking • Stat	e • Enlarging • New	larging slume	Shrinking Volume 0	Stable Volume 1.27 cm ² 0.52
Lesion Summary				00000			0	0.56
Te	otal	Juxtacortical	Periventricular	Infratentorial	Deep White		0	0.14
Lesion Burden (cm [®]) 31	1.95	0.82	29.44	0.5	1.19		0	0.04
Lesion Burden (% of White 7.9 Matter)	.91	0.2	7.29	0.12	0.3		0	25.09 cm ³
T1-Hypointense (cm ³) 6.1	.96	0.06	6.74	0.05	0.1		0	0.0
Lesion Dynamics							0	0.0
Volume Te	otal	Juxtacortical	Periventricular	Infratentorial	Deep White		0	0.45 cm ²
	03 cm ¹	0	0	o	0.03 cm ³			
	.75 cm ¹	0	0.59 cm*	0.15 cm ³	0.01 cm ²			
	06 cm ²	0.65 cm ²	0.71 cm ²	<0.01 cm ²	0.68 cm ²			
-	1.22 cm ³	0.82 cm ³	28.83 cm ³	0.43 cm ³	1.14 cm ²	nary		
	95 cm ¹	0.06 cm ³	6.74 cm*	0.05 cm ²	0.1cm'	6	Left	
			ou con		012.00		30	
Brain Structure Volumes							13.17	
	Current Volume cm ³)	Prior Volume (cm²)	Volume Change (cm ³)	% ICV (Change)	Normative Percentile (Change)		4.14	
Whole Brain 96	66.35	969.81	-3.46	74.23(-0.01)	2 (+0)			
Cortical Gray Matter 35	53.99	342.57	+11.41	27.19 (+0.97)	1(+0)			
Cerebral White Matter 40	03.98	420.07	-16.09	31.03 (-1.13)	65 (-20)	T1-H	ypointense	
Thalamus 9.1	.74	9.89	-0.15	0.75 (~<0.01)	1(+0)			
Inferior Lateral Ventricles 1.1	.19	1.25	-0.06	0.09 (~<0.01)	73 (-5)			
Superior Lateral Ventricles 28	8.25	28.21	+0.04	2.17(+0.01)	87(+0)			
3rd Ventricle 1.5	59	1.58	+<0.01	0.12 (+<0.01)	83 (+0)			
Hippocampus 7.	.47	7.23	+0.24	0.57 (+0.02)	85 (+14)			

- Comprehensive, 5-page report that includes everything in the standard report and the additional sections below.
- Lesion location chart and table further defines lesions by location.
- Lesion hemisphere section lists the number and burden of lesions.
- Lesion history charts longitudinally tracked lesion burden and TI-hypointense volume across scans.
- Individual lesions section provides axial image slices of up to 20 individual lesions that have changed between scans.
- Brain structure visualisation provides colourcoded segmented images in the axial, coronal, and sagittal planes.