

The Comprehensive Neurodiagnostic Checklist to the 1020 Power (CNC-1020). The CNC-1020 is a three hundred item checklist which takes the client a little over an hour to complete, and identifies forty-two neuropathologies (Brownback, 2011). Professionals in the neurofeedback practice developed this checklist after realizing the need for a subjective assessment where all clients and their significant others could evaluate a broad range of neuropathologies at the beginning of the neurotherapy process. For clinical decision-making and protocol selection, it is critically important to understand the underlying rationale for the link between healthy neurophysiology (brain function) and neuropathology (brain dysfunction).

To support healthy brain function, each of the nineteen scalp sites must have a normal amount of microvoltage at each frequency and a normal amount of connection to all other placements. When the microvoltages at any frequency and/or connections at any frequency are not normal, this often leads to neuropathology. The CNC-1020 displays to what degree a client may have these neuropathologies by arranging four color-coded system heads (Brain Masters, n.d.). The first head looks primarily at frontal cortical neuropathologies (Figure 27). The second essentially looks at posterior cortical neuropathologies (Figure 28). The third dives into deeper structures, including the cingulate, hippocampus, and amygdala (Figure 29). The fourth system head is used to consider frequency abnormalities more than the particular placement abnormalities (Figure 30) (Brownback, 2011). The CNC-1020 guides the clinical interpretation of the qEEG in order to customize training protocols for each client (Brownback, 2011; Brain Master, n.d.).

The CNC-1020 is an internationally recognized method used to describe the location of qEEG scalp electrodes. Trans Cranial Technologies (TCT) (2012) states, “the number ‘10’ and ‘20’ refer to the fact that the distances between adjacent electrodes are either ten percent or

twenty percent of the total front-back or right-left distance of the skull” (p. 1). The four color-coded system heads represent the qEEGs four anatomical landmarks that are used for the essential positioning of the electrodes: first the nasion, which is the point between the forehead and the nose; second, the inion which is the lowest point of the skull from the back of the head (normally indicated by a prominent bump); and the pre auricular points anterior to the ear (TCT, 2012).

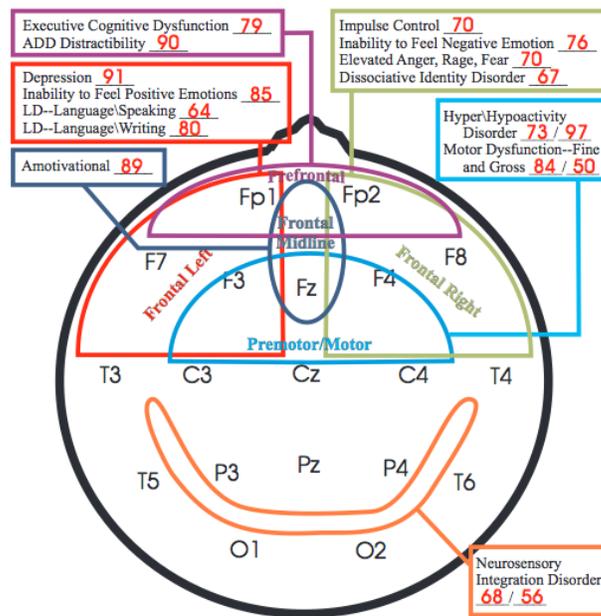


Figure 27. CNC-1020: Cortex. The first color-coded system head displays the frontal cortical neuropathologies. Results are given through the systematic relationships of electrodes (F1-F4, F7, F8, Fz, C3, Cz, C4, P3-P4, T5-T6 and Pz) and their underlying area of cerebral cortex (TCT, 2012). Source of Image: BrainMaster

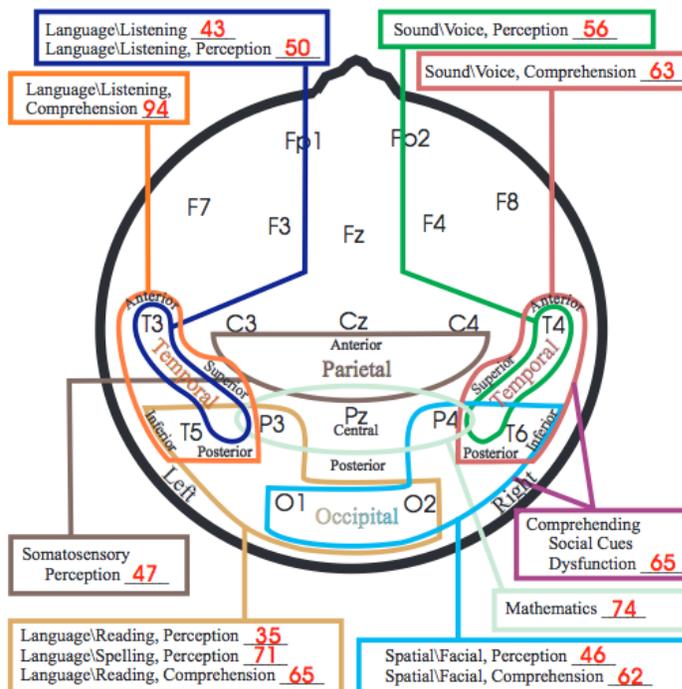


Figure 28. CNC-1020: Cortex in regards to Learning Disabilities. The second of the color-coded system head displays the posterior cortical neuropathologies. Results are given through the systematic relationships of electrodes (T3-T6, P3, P4, Pz, O1-O2, C3-C4, and Cz) and their underlying area of cerebral cortex (TCT, 2012). Source of Image: BrainMaster

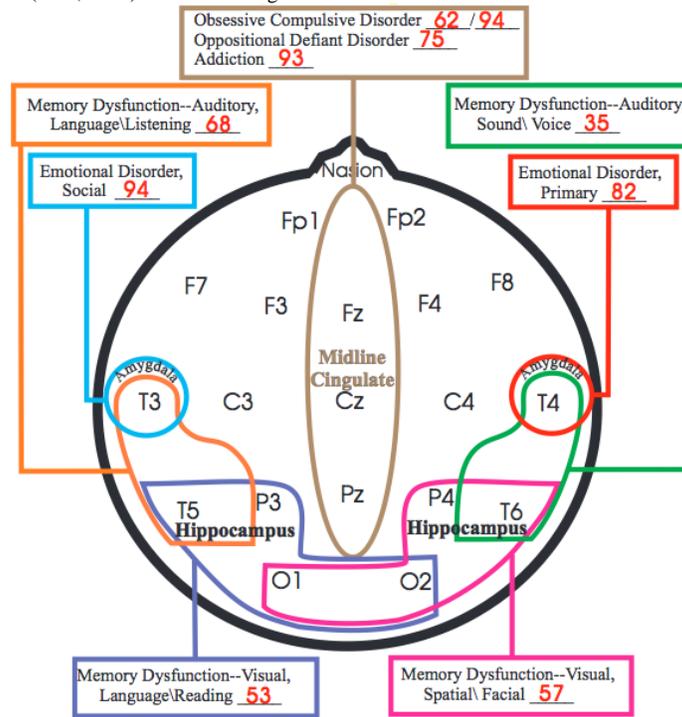


Figure 29. CNC-1020: Limbic System-Deeper Structures. The third of the color-coded system head displays the limbic system and deeper structures such as the hippocampus, amygdala and more. Results are given through the systematic relationships of electrodes (T3-T4, T5-T6, P3-P4, and O1-O2) and their underlying area of cerebral cortex (TCT, 2012). Source of Image: BrainMaster

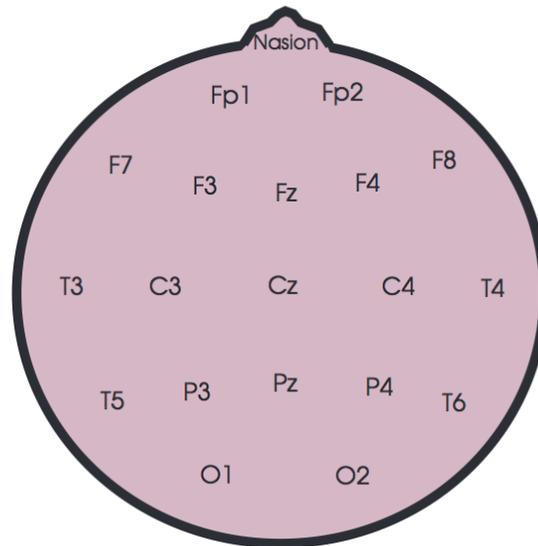


Figure 30. CNC-1020: Placement Involvement-Diffuse. The fourth and last of the color-coded system head displays other reasons for a presenting problem by evaluating frequency abnormalities. Results are given by analyzing each electrode and the frequency of brain waves in their cerebral area (Brownback, 2011). Source of Image: BrainMaster