

SCP Training has never been easier

The SCP Suite is a complete training system for clinicians wanting to add the benefits of Slow Cortical Potentials training into their practice. By combining pioneering research & decades of clinical experience into one simple package, the SCP Suite brings all of the benefits of SCP training to you.



Fully-automated program

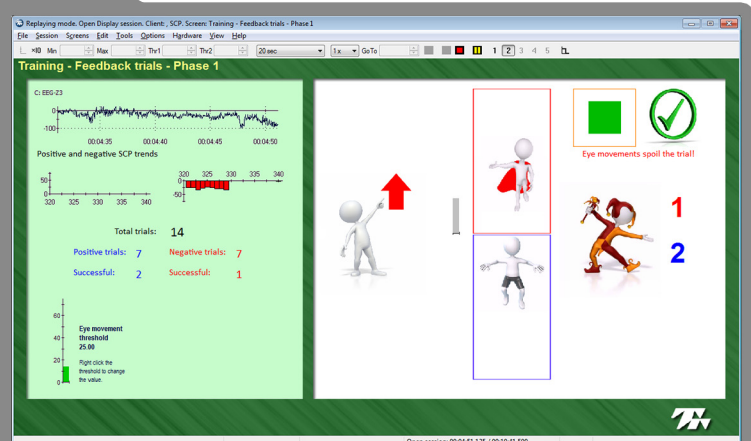
Peer-reviewed protocols

Research-grade accuracy

Simple, affordable & easy-to-use system

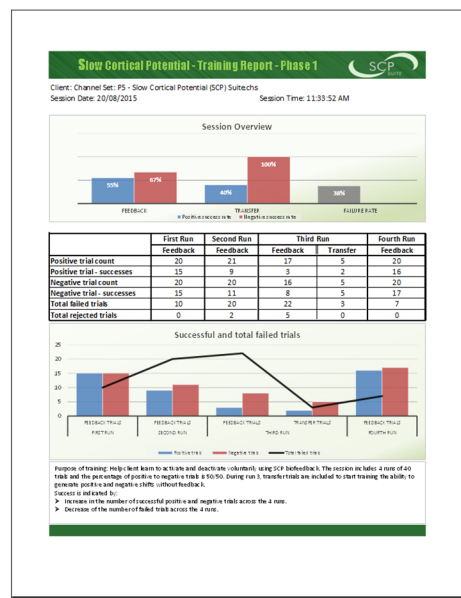
From a complex science,
to a simple solution.

Reliably extracting Slow Cortical Potentials from raw EEG is a complex science. Each event-triggered SCP must be measured with millisecond accuracy & properly controlled for artifacts. Anything less is simply unreliable. Using state-of-the-art technology, the SCP Suite ensures that recorded SCPs are of the highest quality.



Training EEG, bi-directionally!

The SCP Suite teaches self-regulation of Slow Cortical Potentials in both directions enabling learning of activation as well as inhibition of overall neural activity. The SCP Suite's fully-automated & bidirectional protocols will empower your clients to gain confident control over their general brain state.



Review your progress,
encourage your success.

With each session of the program,
print out your client's detailed report
to review their progress, each and
every step of the way.

The SCP suite was developed from pioneering research^{1,2} to provide clinicians with an accurate & easy-to-use SCP solution. The SCP Suite uses Thought Technology's line of physiological monitoring devices and requires the ProComp5 or ProComp Infiniti, the EEG-Z3 & EEG-Z sensors, along with the TT-AV Sync, our highly accurate audiovisual time-synchronizing device. Accurate enough for research, but simple enough for everyday clinical use.

1 Strehl, U. (2009). Slow cortical potentials neurofeedback. Journal of Neurotherapy, 13(2), 117-126.
2 Strehl et al. (2006) Self-regulation of slow cortical potentials: a new treatment for children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Pediatrics. 118(5):e1530-40.

