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Reproducibility of skin blood flow

**REPRODUCIBILITY OF CUTANEOUS VASCULAR CONDUCTANCE RESPONSES
TO SLOW LOCAL HEATING ASSESSED USING 7-LASER ARRAY PROBES**

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ABSTRACT

Objective. Gradual local heating of the skin induces a largely nitric oxide(NO)-mediated vasodilatation. However, use of this assessment of microvascular health is limited because little is known about its reproducibility.

Methods. Healthy volunteers (n=9) reported twice to the laboratory. Cutaneous vascular conductance (CVC), derived from laser Doppler flux and mean arterial pressure, was examined in response to a standardised local heating protocol (0.5°C per 150s from 33-42°C, followed by 20-minutes at 44°C). Skin responses were examined at two locations on the forearm (between-site). Heating was repeated after a break of 24-72 hours (between-day). Reproducibility of skin-responses at 33-42°C is presented for absolute CVC and relative CVC-responses corrected for maximal CVC at 44°C (%CVC_{max}).

Results. Between-day reproducibility of baseline CVC and %CVC_{max} for both sites was relatively poor (22-30%). At 42°C, CVC and %CVC_{max} responses showed less variation (9-19%), whilst absolute CVC-responses at 44°C were 14-17%. Between-day variation for %CVC_{max} increased when using data from site 1 on day 1, but site 2 on the subsequent day (25%).

Conclusion. Day-to-day reproducibility of baseline laser Doppler-derived skin perfusion responses is poor, but acceptable when absolute and relative skin perfusion to a local gradual heating protocol is utilised and site-to-site variation is minimised.

Keywords: skin microcirculation; endothelial function; nitric oxide; local heating;
microvasculature

ABBREVIATIONS

AR	Axon-reflex
CV	Coefficient of variation
CVC	Cutaneous Vascular Conductance
%CVCmax	CVC normalised to the maximal flux achieved during 44°C
LDF	Laser Doppler Flowmetry
NO	Nitric Oxide
PU	Perfusion units
RBCF	Red blood cell flux

INTRODUCTION

Recent studies suggest that microvascular abnormalities may represent the detectable manifestation of future cardiovascular disease, preceding abnormalities in larger conduit arteries and arterioles [2,4,18,23,29]. These observations support the clinical relevance of examining microvascular function. The cutaneous microcirculation is an easily accessible microvascular bed which is believed to reflect systemic microcirculatory function and health. Using laser-Doppler flowmetry (LDF), previous studies have examined skin responses to local heating protocols to explore (skin) microcirculatory function.

The cutaneous microcirculation in humans is under direct influence of neurogenic reflexes (e.g. axon-reflex) and locally released substances (e.g. nitric oxide (NO)), which contribute to the vasodilation that occurs during local heating [3,8,10,11,20]. The NO-mediated dilation is of special importance as NO is a potent anti-atherogenic agent, and inability of the endothelium to produce NO is an early atherogenic event [3,4,29]. Crucially, the rate of skin heating seems to alter the contribution of NO to local heating responses. Rapidly heating the skin by 0.5°C per 5-seconds causes an axon-reflex (AR)-mediated vasodilation, followed by gradual vasodilation that is perhaps 60-70% NO-mediated [3,17,20]. More recently, Black *et al.* found that slowly heating the skin (i.e. 0.5°C/5-min) avoids AR evocation and results in a largely NO-mediated vasodilatation [3]. Whilst the reproducibility of rapid heating protocols has been demonstrated to reach acceptable levels [12,25], no previous study explored the reproducibility of the largely NO-dependent, slow heating protocol introduced by Black and colleagues [3]. Such information is of particular importance in repeated measures experiments which aim to assess the effect of interventions on microvascular function and health. We therefore examined the between-day

variability of cutaneous vascular conductance measures derived in response to gradual skin heating in healthy subjects.

LDF is typically performed across a very small portion of the skin, which makes it difficult to use anatomical landmarks to ensure similar placement when performing repeated measurements. A significant portion of the between-day variation of cutaneous vascular conductance (CVC) responses to local heating may relate to errors in site re-selection. Indeed, significant between-site variation is described for baseline CVC [7,14,27]. Since relatively little is known about the importance of variation in location on the CVC responses to local heating, we also assessed the between-site variation of assessment of cutaneous flow responses to local heating.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Subjects

Nine (male N=5, female N=4) healthy subjects (aged 18-40 years) were recruited. Subjects with a history of cardiovascular disease, hypertension (systolic blood pressure ≥ 140 mmHg, diastolic blood pressure ≥ 90 mmHg [1] or hypercholesterolemia (total cholesterol > 6.5 mmol/l [22]), as well as regular smokers, were excluded. We also excluded individuals on drugs that influence the cardiovascular system and individuals taking vitamin or any other supplements. All females were tested during the early follicular phase of their menstrual cycle, because of the known hormonal influences on skin blood flow [5]. All procedures undertaken within this investigation were approved by the Ethics Committee of Liverpool John Moores University. This study was carried

out in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki. Written informed consent was obtained from all subjects.

Experimental Design

All subjects reported twice to our laboratory. All studies were conducted in a quiet, temperature controlled environment. Subjects arrived after fasting for at least 6 hours and they were instructed to abstain from alcohol, caffeine and exercise for 24h prior to testing. Upon arrival, subjects were rested in the supine position on a bed and were instrumented for LDF measurements. Following a 20-minute rest period, baseline heart rate and blood pressure were assessed using an automated sphygmomanometer. Forearm skin responses to local heating (0.5°C/150s from 33°C to 42°C, followed by a 20-minute period at 44°C) were examined simultaneously at two distinct locations on the dominant forearm, separated by ~5 cm, to allow for the assessment of between-site variation. After the protocol, the location of both assessment sites was marked, digital photos taken, and measurement of distances from anatomical landmarks recorded to ensure similar re-selection of the probe placement on the subsequent day. On Day 2, separated by at least 24-h (and a maximum of 72 hours) from Day 1, we repeated assessment of the CVC-responses to local heating at both locations. For each subject, all sessions were conducted at the same time of the day to eliminate the possible effects of the circadian rhythm on vascular function [15].

Experimental Measures

Laser Doppler Flowmetry and local heating protocol. Two sites on the volar aspect of the dominant forearm were randomly chosen (avoiding visible veins) and separated by ~5cm. If

necessary, laser Doppler probe sites on the forearm were shaved and cleaned 24h prior to testing to avoid any inflammatory response that would otherwise affect skin blood flow. At these sites, cutaneous blood flow was measured as cutaneous red blood cell flux (RBCF) using a laser Doppler flowmeter (Periflux system 5000, Perimed AB, Järfälla-Stockholm, Sweden) and LDF 7-laser array probes (model PF 413, Perimed AB). Local thermal hyperaemia was induced placing a heater disc on the selected forearm sites (Perimed 455, Perimed AB) which were connected to a heating unit (Peritemp 4005 heater, Perimed AB). Calibration of the laser Doppler probes was undertaken before and after the experiments using two generic points, 0 and 250 PU, in accordance with calibration guidelines using a zeroing disk and motility standard (Perimed AB, Sweden). Laser Doppler probes were placed into the heater disc and both heaters and probes were firmly attached to the skin using double-sided stickers and medical tape.

Baseline skin blood flow measures were recorded with the local heating disc temperatures set at 33°C for 10 minutes. The temperature was then slowly raised in steps of 0.5°C per 150s to 42°C [3]. This was followed by a continuous recording at 42°C for 30 min. Subsequently, after confirming the presence of a perfusion plateau, temperature was increased to 44°C for an additional 20 minutes to obtain an index of maximal cutaneous blood flow [13,16,30].

Hemodynamics. Heart rate and blood pressure were recorded at the beginning and at the end of the 20-minute resting period using the arm distinct from that used for LDF measurements. Subsequently, mean arterial pressure and heart rate were recorded every 5 minutes during the local heating protocol using a Dinamap automatic monitor (Dinamap V100, GE Healthcare, UK). These repeated blood pressure measurements were used to calculate cutaneous vascular

conductance (CVC) for the relevant subsequent 5 minute period, which accounts for skin blood flow changes which occur as a result of changes in blood pressure [7,20].

Data analysis

Cutaneous red blood cell flux is expressed in perfusion units (PUs) and reflects local cutaneous blood flow. The change in cutaneous blood flow is expressed as cutaneous vascular conductance (CVC), defined as flux divided by mean arterial pressure (in PU/mmHg) [7]. Baseline laser Doppler flux was averaged over 10 minutes. The plateau phases during heating at 42°C and 44°C were averaged over the last 5-minutes of the protocol. Positive and negative spikes in the data points, due to unwanted movement of the subject, were identified and deleted. Subsequently, data were presented as absolute flux (CVC; baseline, 42°C and 44°C), whilst data at baseline and 42°C were also normalised to the maximum flux achieved during 44°C (%CVC_{max}). All data were collected in LabChart 7.0 (ADInstruments, Dunedin, New Zealand).

Statistics

Data were expressed as mean±SD. Statistical significance was set at P<0.05. The coefficient of variation (CV) was calculated to test the between-day reproducibility of the CVC and %CVC_{max} at baseline, 42°C and 44°C for both sites [11,25,31]. To examine between-site variation, CV was calculated by comparing site 1 *versus* site 2 at the different time-points (baseline, 42°C and 44°C), and by calculating the between-day reproducibility using site 1 and site 2.

Before calculating the CV, a natural logarithmic transformation was applied to correct for heteroscedasticity of the data. The CV was calculated following the classical approach based on

the pooled SD. Briefly, the root mean square of the error term (square root of the error term of the adjusted mean squares) of an ANOVA was used to calculate the pooled variance. After log-transformation, the CV was calculated by $\sqrt{[\exp(\text{var})-1] \times 100}$, where $\exp(\text{var})$ is the exponent of the pooled variation. In addition, a 95% CI (confidence interval) of the CV was calculated, based on the variation of the log-transformed data and the χ^2 distribution ($\sqrt{[\exp(\text{degrees of freedom} \times \text{variation} / \chi^2 \text{ distribution}) - 1] \times 100}$). A CV of <10% is considered good and <20% is acceptable for biological variables [28]. Bland Altman plots were constructed to demonstrate variability at an individual level. A paired t-test was used to determine significant differences between measures and a linear regression was used to assess proportional bias. A two way ANOVA was used to determine changes in blood pressure. Data were stored and transformed within Microsoft Excel (Microsoft Office 2010, Microsoft Corporation) and SPSS was used to construct Bland-Altman plots and to assess changes in blood pressure (SPSS 22, Chicago, Illinois).

RESULTS

Study population

Participant characteristics are presented in Table 1. Figure 1 shows a representative skin blood flow trace during the local heating protocol with the 3 times periods (at 33, 42 and 44 °C) that were used for data analysis clearly indicated. There was no significant change in mean arterial blood pressure throughout the heating protocol ($P=0.41$) and no difference between days ($P=0.53$) and no interaction ($P=0.36$).

Between-day reproducibility

Baseline. Average baseline skin perfusion across both sites and days varied between 18 ± 7 to 31 ± 11 when presented as perfusion units (PU) and 7 ± 2 to 10 ± 4 when corrected for maximal perfusion (in $\%PU_{\max}$). Baseline CVC across both sites and days ranged from 0.23 ± 0.09 to 0.40 ± 0.18 (in arbitrary units AU/mmHg) and from 7 ± 2 to 11 ± 4 when corrected to maximal perfusion (in $\%CVC_{\max}$). Between-day variation of baseline perfusion/CVC ranged between **19.6-30.9%**, with no consistent differences in CV when presented as absolute or relative values, or when presented in PU or CVC units (Table 2).

Local heating to 42 and 44°C. Between-day reproducibility of forearm skin perfusion expressed as absolute PU at 42°C showed acceptable variation for both sites (18.1 and 16.9%, Table 3). Reproducibility was further improved when data were presented after correcting for maximal skin perfusion (8.4 and 10.3%, for sites 1 and 2 respectively, Table 3). Comparable findings were found when data were presented as CVC (Table 3). Bland-Altman plots demonstrate no obvious heteroscedasticity (Figure 2). Between-day reproducibility of the maximal heating response to 44°C (for PU and CVC) was acceptable and ranged from 14.7 and 18.1% (Table 3).

Between-site reproducibility

Baseline. Poor agreement was evident between sites 1 and 2 when examining baseline forearm flux or baseline CVC skin perfusion (Table 4). CVs ranged between 29.9 and 30.9% when examining the between-day reproducibility when using site 1 on day 1 and site 2 on day 2 (Table 4).

Local heating to 42 and 44°C. The CVs between site 1 and 2 showed good agreement during the 42°C-plateau phase when data were corrected for the maximal heating response (%CVC_{max}, 6.3% on day 1 and **5.0%** on day 2, Table 4). However, CVs between sites were significantly higher when absolute flux or CVC was used (21.3-20.6 for both days; Table 4). When using site 1 on day 1 and site 2 on day 2 as data points, between-day reproducibility was poor for absolute data, but moderate-to-acceptable for relative flux and relative CVC (Table 4).

Comparing both sites during the plateau phase at 44°C, CV for absolute flux and CVC was 20.3% and 18.5% at day 1 and 2, respectively (Table 4). The CV for absolute CVC at 44°C was **25%** for the between-day variation when using site 1 on day 1 and site 2 on day 2 (Table 4).

DISCUSSION

The aims of this study were to investigate the between-day and between-site reproducibility of NO-mediated skin blood flow responses to a localised, gradual skin heating protocol. We found that baseline laser-Doppler derived cutaneous perfusion measures were variable, with poor between-day reproducibility. Moderate reproducibility was observed for laser-Doppler flux responses to local heating. Importantly, we consistently found that reproducibility improves when presented as a percentage of maximal perfusion (to 44°C). Finally, whilst site specific variability was moderate-to-good, we observed poor site-to-site variation, especially when data were expressed in absolute terms. Although variability was improved when data were corrected for maximal values at 44 °C, our findings largely support to carefully control similar placement of the laser-Doppler probes when performing repeated measurements. This information improves

our insight into the use of skin perfusion responses to reflect microvascular function and health in humans.

Rapid heating of the skin, an approach introduced by Minson and colleagues [20], demonstrates good-to-moderate perfusion response reproducibility when presented as a percentage of the maximal perfusion (CVs ranged between 4-19%) [25,31]. In agreement with these studies, we observed that skin responses to gradual heating the skin resulted in good-to-moderate between day reproducibility. Although absolute forearm CVC showed acceptable reproducibility during the plateau phase at 42°C and 44°C, variability of the data at 42°C further improved when corrected for maximal CVC at 44°C. This indicates that absolute *and* relative CVC data during the slow local heating protocol can be used as reliable repeated measures index of skin perfusion. This somewhat contrasts previous work that adopted rapid heating, as they only observed acceptable reproducibility when data was expressed as a percentage of maximal CVC. This difference may relate to the mechanisms by which the slow and rapid heating protocols induce responses. Whilst slowly heating the skin prevents significant axon-reflexes and leads to a largely NO-mediated response, rapidly heating the skin activates the axon-reflex and leads to a NO- and EDHF-mediated response [6,20]. The involvement of multiple vasoactive substances in the rapid heating response may explain the larger variation in absolute perfusion observed in previous studies compared to relatively modest variation of the slow heating protocol observed in our study.

Another aim of our study was to provide better insight into the impact of between-site variability. When measuring skin blood flow with LDF, only a very small portion of the skin is covered by

the heating disc ($\sim 7 \text{ mm}^2$) which could affect the site-to-site reliability of the technique. Between-site reproducibility of PU and CVC was poor for baseline perfusion, even after correction for the maximal perfusion. However, a good-to-moderate variability between both sites was found for the plateau phases. This suggests that the spatial resolution of LDF has a larger impact on baseline perfusion compared to vasodilator responses during local heating, especially when data are normalised to maximal perfusion. Furthermore, we also examined whether the reproducibility of the CVC and %CVCmax changed when using the different sites to assess between-day variation, instead of using the same site. Whilst reproducibility of absolute CVC data was poor, we found acceptable reproducibility when examining levels of %CVCmax at the 42°C plateau phase when using different sites for the between-day variation. Nonetheless, all CV values were above that observed for the between-day comparison when using the same site. These data highlight the importance of minimising variation in the measurement site but also suggest that, despite using a different measurement sites, analysis of %CVCmax at the 42°C plateau phase is robust. Nonetheless, the higher CV with different sites suggests that care should be taken to utilise the same site during repeat measurements. Alternatively, other techniques are available which may help to further limit this variability including laser speckle contrast imaging [19,24].

Limitations. A potential limitation of our study is that we have included a group of healthy volunteers, limiting the extrapolation to groups with cardiovascular risk such as older humans. Although groups with cardiovascular risk or disease typically demonstrate attenuated skin responses to local heating [3,7,9,21,32], a previous study reported similarly good reproducibility of local heating in young and older subjects [31]. Another limitation is that we included men *and*

women. Previous studies demonstrated that skin vascular reactivity to local heating is influenced by the menstrual cycle because the increase in progesterone during the luteal phase resets the threshold for active vasodilation in the skin [5,17]. To prevent such impact, we examined female subjects (n=4) in their early follicular phase to attenuate the impact of hormonal influences. Furthermore, we allowed for a minimum of 24-h and a maximal interval of 48-h between both testing days in women (and a maximal interval of 72-h in men). Since reproducibility of the data did not markedly differ between men and women, we believe that inclusion of both sexes did not alter the conclusions of our study. Whilst the normalisation to a maximal flow is commonly adopted, some (clinical) populations demonstrate impaired dilator responses to local heating [26]. Consequently, normalisation to the heating response to 44°C may not always represent normalisation to the maximal perfusion. Finally, we did not have measurements of skin temperature to ensure that heating was effectively delivered to the skin. However, the characteristic responses suggest that local heating was successful in our subjects.

In conclusion, this is the first study examining the between-day and between-site reproducibility of LDF measurements of the forearm skin during a slow, gradual local heating protocol. We found that assessment of baseline forearm skin perfusion resulted in poor reproducibility, whilst a moderate reproducibility was observed for absolute forearm skin blood perfusion responses to local heating. Reproducibility improved when data were corrected for the maximal perfusion and when site-to-site variation was minimised. These data strongly support the validity of repeated measures of skin perfusion in response to gradual heating protocols in (clinical) studies as a surrogate for microvascular function and health in humans.

PERSPECTIVES.

The aim of the study was to assess the reproducibility of a commonly used assessment of nitric oxide-mediated microvascular function in humans. Good reproducibility was reported when skin perfusion responses to localised heating were corrected for maximal perfusion and variation in measurement site was minimised. These data support the use of this technique for both cross-sectional and longitudinal studies assessing (patho)physiological adaptation in the human microcirculation.

AUTHOR CONTRIBUTIONS

E.A.D, D.A.L., D.J.G. and D.H.J.T conceived and designed the experiment. I.M., F.K., E.A.D., D.A.L., and D.H.J.T. contributed to the collection and analysis of the data along with the writing of the manuscript. All authors helped draft and/or revise the manuscript critically and have approved the final submitted version.

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DISCLOSURES

None of the authors have conflict of disclosures

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Table 1. Participant characteristics. *P*-values t-test comparison between males and females. Data are mean \pm SD (*= $P < 0.05$)

	Men (N=5)	Women (N=4)	Total (N=9)	P values
Age (years)	26.6 \pm 6.0	27.3 \pm 7.3	26.9 \pm 6.2	0.891
Ethnicity				
- Caucasian	3	4	7	
- Asian	2	-	2	
Height (cm)	174 \pm 4	165 \pm 2	170 \pm 1	0.003*
Body mass (kg)	70.0 \pm 5.6	59.3 \pm 5.4	65.2 \pm 7.7	0.025*
Body mass index (kg/m²)	23.1 \pm 1.8	21.9 \pm 2.3	22.6 \pm 2.0	0.435
Resting heart rate (beats·min⁻¹)	58 \pm 12	65 \pm 6	61 \pm 10	0.286
Mean arterial pressure (mmHg)	79 \pm 4	82 \pm 10	80 \pm 1	0.670
Dominant Arm				
- Right	5	3	8	
- Left	-	1	1	

Table 2: Baseline Skin Perfusion Results.

Resting data presented as absolute and relative flux (in perfusion units PU) and cutaneous vascular conductance (CVC) under different conditions. Data is presented as mean \pm SD. Reproducibility is calculated between-days (Day 1 *versus* Day 2). Light-grey shading indicates moderate reproducibility (CV: 10-20%).

	Day1	Day 2	Between-day CV (%)	Paired t-test
Absolute PU, site 1	25 \pm 12	31 \pm 11	23.3 (15.9-43.9)	0.037
Absolute PU, site 2	18 \pm 7	21 \pm 7	21.6 (14.8-40.5)	0.146
Relative PU, site 1	8 \pm 5	10 \pm 4	28.5 (19.4-54.6)	0.133
Relative PU, site 2	7 \pm 2	8 \pm 2	19.6 (13.4-36.7)	0.087
Absolute CVC, site 1	0.31 \pm 0.16	0.40 \pm 0.18	25.5 (17.4-48.4)	0.058
Absolute CVC, site 2	0.23 \pm 0.09	0.27 \pm 0.11	23.3 (15.9-43.8)	0.117
Relative %CVC_{max}, site 1	8 \pm 6	11 \pm 4	30.9 (21.0-59.7)	0.074
Relative %CVC_{max}, site 2	7 \pm 2	8 \pm 2	22.4 (15.3-42.0)	0.032

Table 3: Local Heating Skin Perfusion Results.

Data presented as absolute and relative flux (in perfusion units (PU)) and cutaneous vascular conductance (CVC) measured during local heating for the 2 different measurements times (Day 1 and Day 2) and during the plateau phases at 42°C and 44 °C. Data is presented as means \pm SD. Reproducibility is calculated for between-days and presented as CVs (\pm 95% CI). Light-grey shading indicates moderate reproducibility (CV: 10-20%). Dark-grey shading indicates good reproducibility (CV <10%).

	Day 1	Day 2	Between-day CV (%)	Paired t-test
Plateau at 42°C				
<i>Absolute PU, site 1</i>	271 \pm 57	245 \pm 48	18.1 (12.4-33.7)	0.272
<i>Absolute PU, site 2</i>	214 \pm 55	208 \pm 67	16.9 (11.6-31.3)	0.695
<i>Relative %PU_{max}, site 1</i>	86 \pm 4	82 \pm 10	8.4 (5.8-15.4)	0.144
<i>Relative %PU_{max}, site 2</i>	85 \pm 9	81 \pm 13	10.3 (7.1-18.9)	0.336
<i>Absolute CVC, site 1</i>	3.39 \pm 0.62	3.14 \pm 0.89	18.9 (13.0-35.3)	0.394
<i>Absolute CVC, site 2</i>	2.71 \pm 0.76	2.67 \pm 1.07	17.1 (11.7-31.7)	0.834
<i>Relative %CVC_{max}, site 1</i>	85 \pm 6	83 \pm 11	8.6 (5.9-15.8)	0.612
<i>Relative %CVC_{max}, site 2</i>	84 \pm 10	82 \pm 13	9.9 (6.8-18.2)	0.698
Plateau at 44°C				
<i>Absolute PU, site 1</i>	314 \pm 63	300 \pm 41	18.1 (12.4-33.7)	0.611
<i>Absolute PU, site 2</i>	253 \pm 54	255 \pm 56	14.7 (10.1-27.1)	0.928
<i>Absolute CVC, site 1</i>	3.99 \pm 0.74	3.73 \pm 0.71	16.9 (11.6-31.3)	0.412
<i>Absolute CVC, site 2</i>	3.25 \pm 0.82	3.18 \pm 0.89	14.4 (9.9-26.6)	0.754

Table 4: Co-efficient of variation between sites:

Data presented are between-site (site 1 *versus* site 2) reproducibility is calculated during the 2 different measurements times (Day 1 and Day 2). Furthermore, we calculated the between-day CV when using site 1 for the first measurement and site 2 for the second measurement. Data is presented as CVs (\pm 95% CI). Light-grey shading indicates moderate reproducibility (CV: 10-20%). Dark-grey shading indicates good reproducibility (CV <10%).

	Day 1	Day 2	Between-day CV (%) (site 1 Day1 vs site 2 Day 2)
	CV (%) site 1 vs site 2	CV (%) site 1 vs site 2	
Baseline (33°C)			
<i>Absolute flux, PU</i>	33.8 (22.9-65.9)	32.4 (22.0-62.8)	30.7 (20.9-59.1)
<i>Relative flux, PU</i>	29.1 (19.8-55.8)	19.8 (13.5-36.9)	29.9 (20.3-57.4)
<i>Absolute CVC, AU</i>	33.8 (22.9-65.9)	32.6 (22.1-63.3)	30.9 (21.0-59.6)
<i>Relative %CVC_{max}, AU</i>	29.1 (19.8-55.8)	20.0 (13.7-37.4)	30.9 (21.0-59.6)
Plateau at 42°C			
<i>Absolute flux, PU</i>	21.3 (14.6-39.9)	20.6 (14.1-38.5)	31.6 (21.4-61.1)
<i>Relative flux, PU</i>	6.3 (4.4-11.6)	5.0 (3.4-9.1)	11.1 (7.6-20.3)
<i>Absolute CVC, AU</i>	21.3 (14.6-39.9)	20.6 (14.1-38.6)	32.2 (21.8-62.3)
<i>Relative %CVC_{max}, AU</i>	6.3 (4.4-11.6)	4.8 (3.3-8.8)	11.3 (7.7-20.8)
Plateau at 44°C			
<i>Absolute flux, PU</i>	20.3 (13.9-38.0)	18.5 (12.7-34.4)	25.0 (17.1-47.4)
<i>Absolute CVC, AU</i>	20.3 (13.9-38.0)	18.5 (12.7-34.4)	25.7 (17.5-48.7)

FIGURE LEGEND

FIGURE 1. A representative forearm cutaneous flux response during the slow local heating protocol. For our analysis, we have calculated the average flux over the last 5-minutes of: A. baseline period at 33°C, B. plateau phase at 42°C, and C. plateau phase at 44°C. The first and second arrow indicate the start and finish of the incremental steps involved in the slow heating protocol (0.5°C/2min30s until 42°C), respectively. Arrow 2 is followed by 40-minutes for the cutaneous perfusion to reach a stable plateau phase at 42°C. Arrow three indicates the increment from 42 to 44°C to assess maximal perfusion. The two spikes during the baseline and early stage of the slow heating protocol, indicated by the asterisk, are the result of slight movement of the arm.

FIGURE 2. Band-Altman plots of difference between days in CVC against the mean of the measurements in site 1 at 33°C site 1 (upper left panel), at 42°C (middle left panel) and at 44°C (lower left panel). Bland-Altman plots of the difference in CVC%max against the mean of the measurements in site 1 at 33°C (upper right panel) and at 42°C (middle right panel). Middle horizontal line denotes mean value and upper and lower lines denote 95% limits of agreement. Linear regression showed no evidence of proportional bias.

Figure 1..

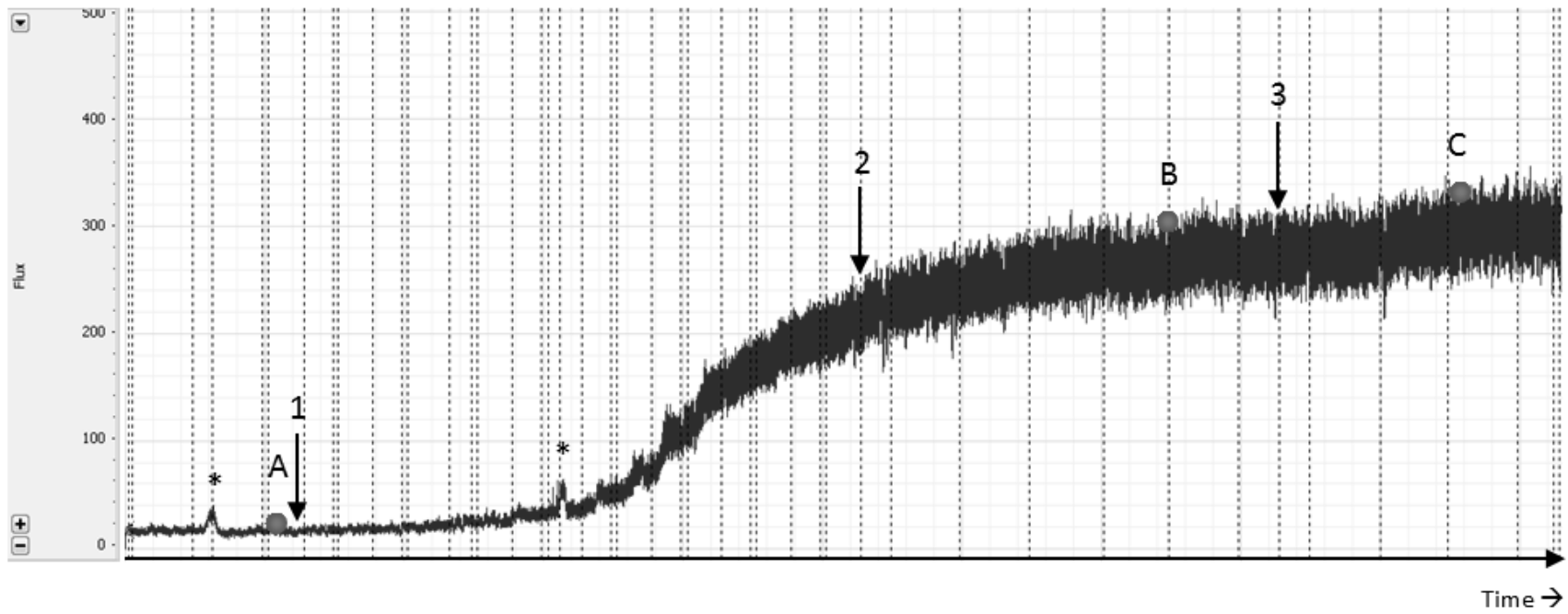


Figure 2

