



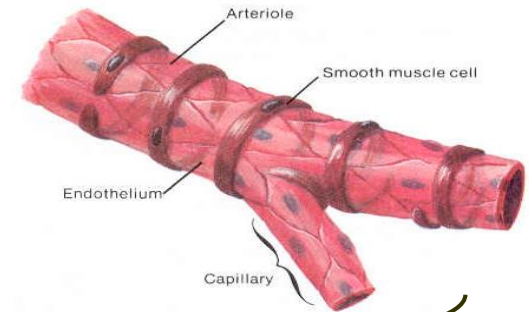
# ***Wavelet phase coherence analysis of polyfrequency skin blood flow oscillations under normal conditions in human***

- *Arina Tankanag, Andrey Grinevich, Tatiana Kirilina\**,  
*Gennady Krasnikov\*, Galina Piskunova\*,  
Nikolay Chemeris*
- Institute of Cell Biophysics, Russian Acad. Sci., Pushchino, Russia
- \* Tula State Lev Tolstoy Pedagogical University, Tula, Russia

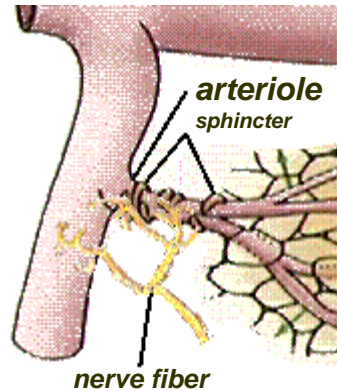
# Central or local



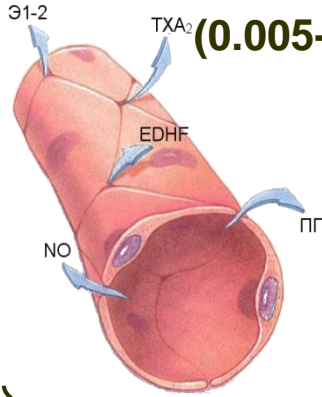
**Myogenic rhythm**  
(0.052-0.145 Hz)



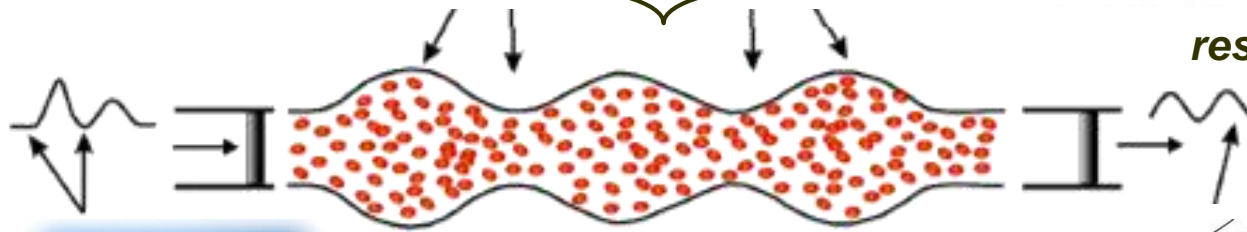
**Neurogenic rhythm**  
(0.052-0.145 Hz)



**Endothelial rhythm**  
(0.005-0.021 Hz)



**pulse wave**

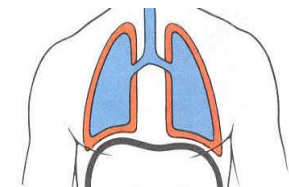


**respiratory function**

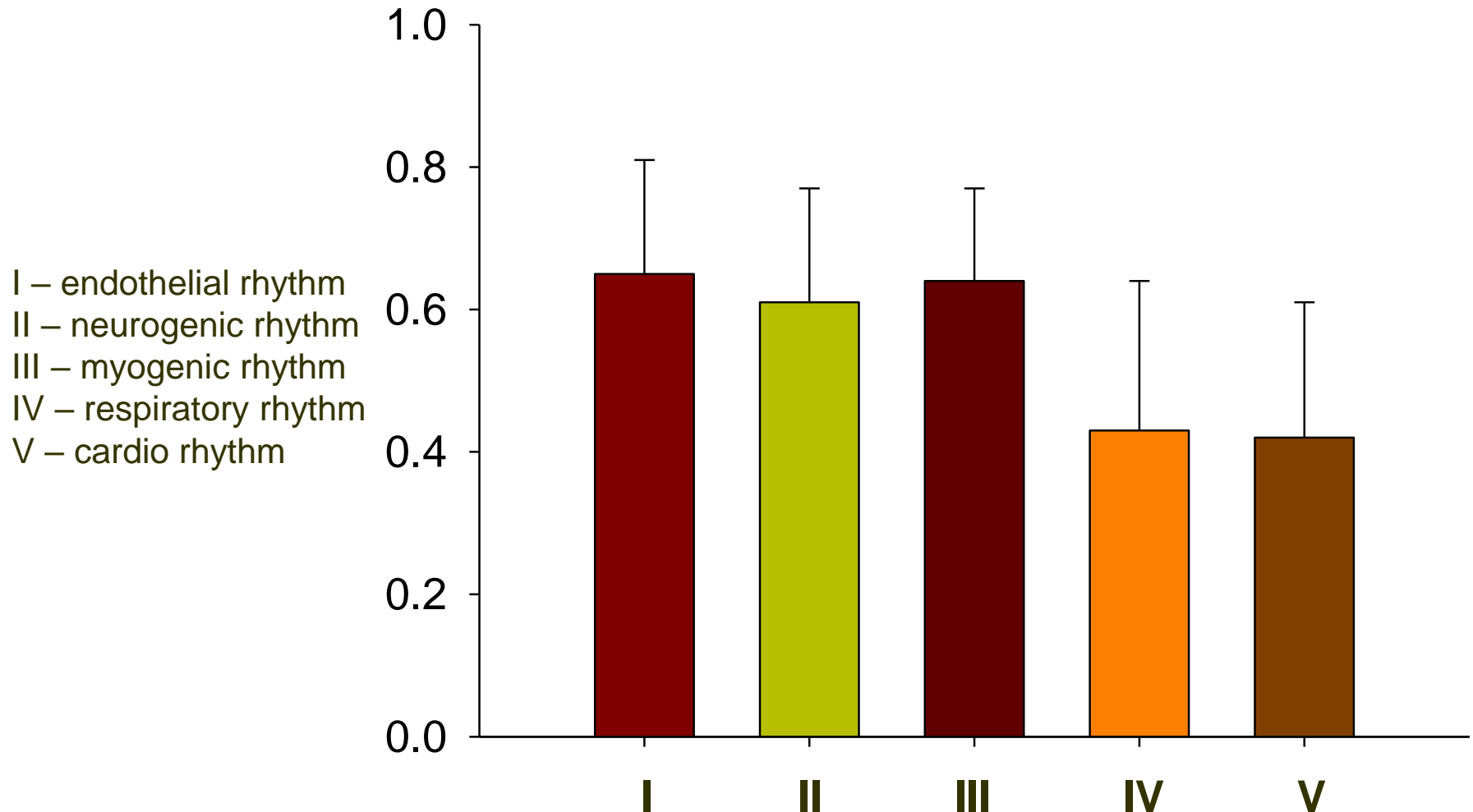
**Cardio-rhythm**  
(0.6-2 Hz)



**Respiratory rhythm**  
(0.145-0.6 Hz)



# Cross-correlation function



# Aim of the study

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The aim was to detect the frequency intervals for the peripheral blood flow oscillations in contralateral sites of forearm skin with high statistically reliable degree of wavelet phase coherence

# Participants

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20 healthy young women  
aged from 18 to 22 years

Weight:  $60 \pm 11$  kg

Height:  $166 \pm 5$  cm

Arterial blood pressure:  $119 \pm 7/69 \pm 7$  mm Hg

Heart rate  $73 \pm 11$  bpm

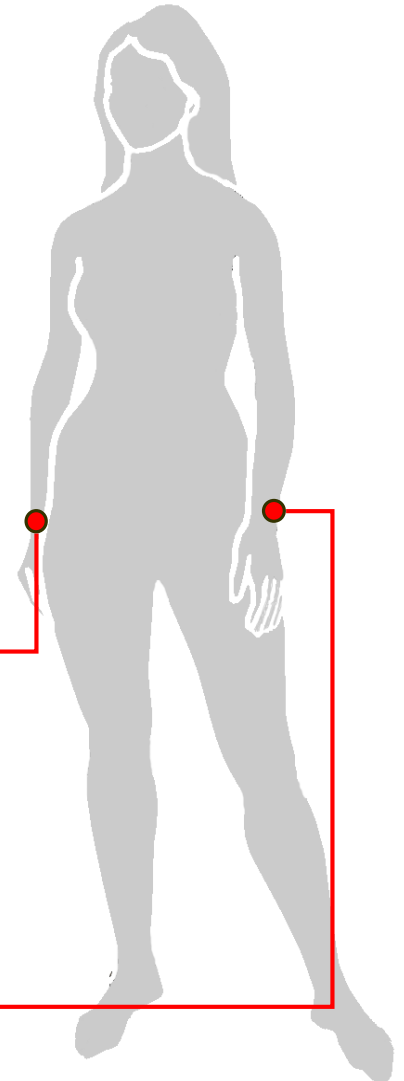
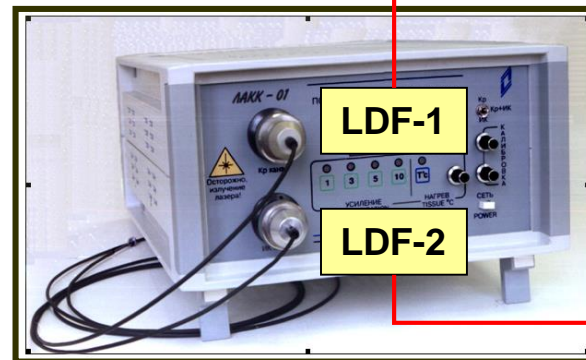
The exclusion criteria were previous history of any illnesses.  
The study was approved by the local Committee for Human Biomedical Research Ethics and was carried out in accordance with the principles outlined in *Declaration of Helsinki*

# Measurement procedure

Skin blood perfusion was recorded using laser Doppler flowmetry (LDF) technique by dual-channel flowmeter LAKK-02 ('LAZMA', Russia) with two identical channels (wavelength 0.63 mkm, emission power 0.5 mW).

The LDF probes were fixed above the outer surface of the right and left forearms close to the wrist on the skin sites with similar blood flow levels.

The duration of recording was 750 seconds.



# Wavelet phase coherence

For each signal a complex spectral function  $X(\omega_k, t_n) = a_{k,n} + ib_{k,n}$  was determined. The phase differential for a pair of signals  $x_1(t)$  and  $x_2(t)$  at any time point  $t_n$  and frequency  $\omega_k$  was calculated, and the coefficients were determined

$$\cos(\Delta\phi_{k,n}) = \frac{a_{1k,n}a_{2k,n} + b_{1k,n}b_{2k,n}}{\sqrt{a_{1k,n}^2 + b_{1k,n}^2}\sqrt{a_{2k,n}^2 + b_{2k,n}^2}} \quad \sin(\Delta\phi_{k,n}) = \frac{b_{1k,n}a_{2k,n} - a_{1k,n}b_{2k,n}}{\sqrt{a_{1k,n}^2 + b_{1k,n}^2}\sqrt{a_{2k,n}^2 + b_{2k,n}^2}}$$

The coefficients were determined and averaged over the whole time of registration N

$$\langle \cos(\Delta\phi_{k,n}) \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \cos(\Delta\phi_{k,n}) \quad \langle \sin(\Delta\phi_{k,n}) \rangle = \frac{1}{N} \sum_{n=1}^N \sin(\Delta\phi_{k,n}).$$

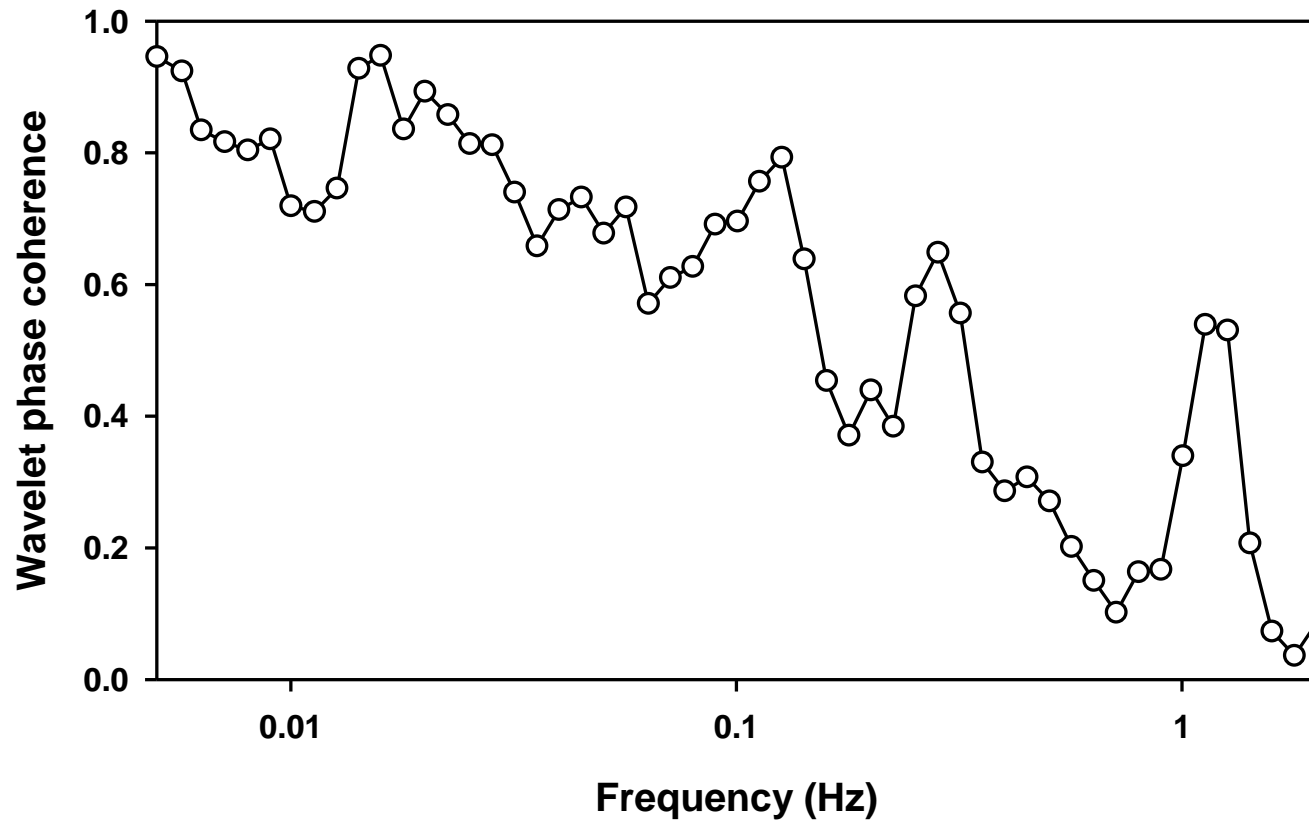
The degree of correlation between the phases of the analyzed signals was estimated from the value of the wavelet phase coherence for each analyzed frequency  $\omega_k$

$$C_\phi(\omega_k) = \sqrt{\langle \cos(\Delta\phi_{k,n}) \rangle^2 + \langle \sin(\Delta\phi_{k,n}) \rangle^2}$$

The  $C_\phi(\omega_k)$  function takes the values from 0 to 1.

We assume that  $C_\phi(\omega)$  for the local mechanisms of blood flow regulation might be proximal to 0, being closer to 1 for the central mechanisms.

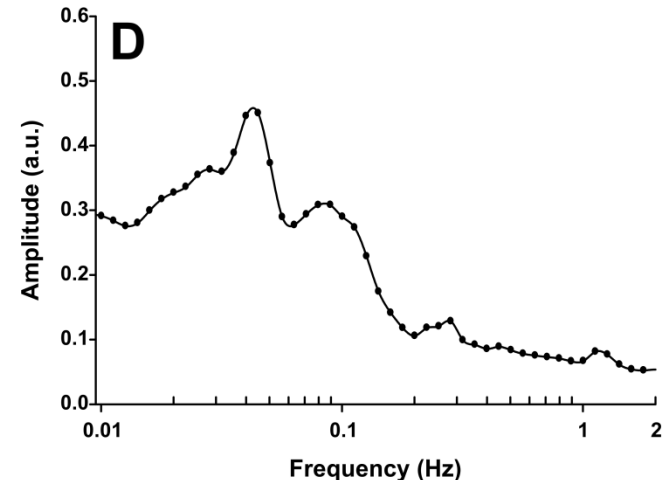
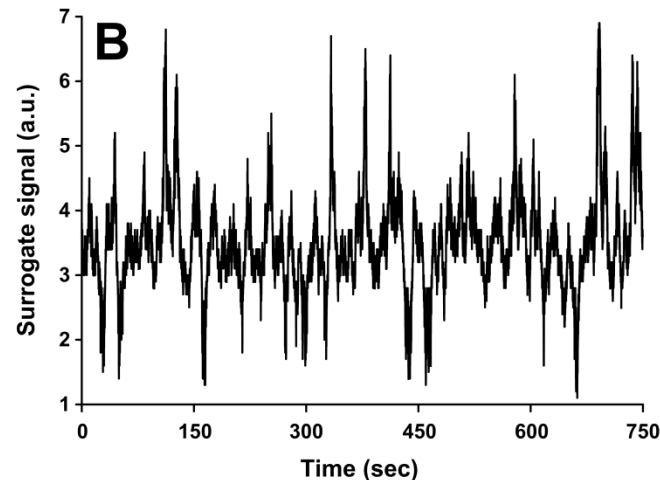
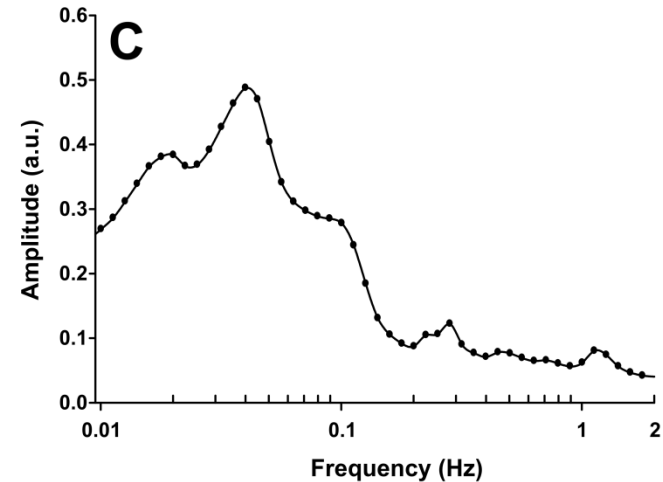
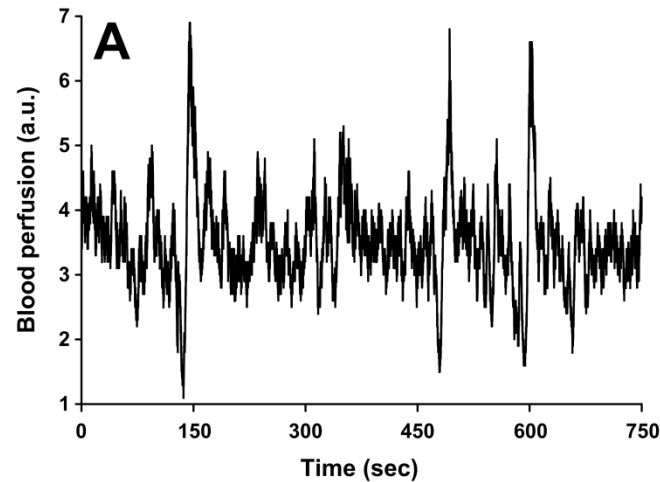
# Wavelet phase coherence





# Method of surrogates

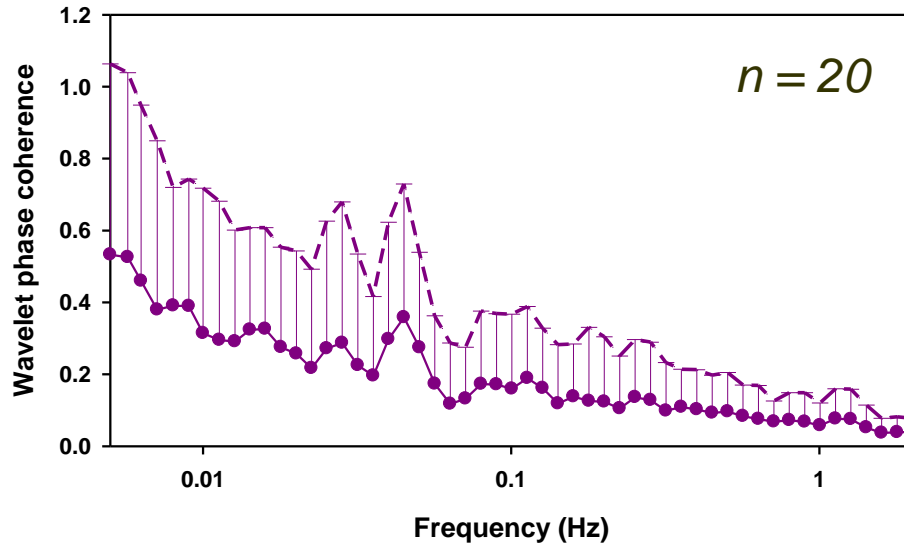
The original LDF signal (A), one of its surrogates (B) and their amplitude-frequency spectra (C and D, respectively)



The frequency axis in panels C and D is in logarithmic scale

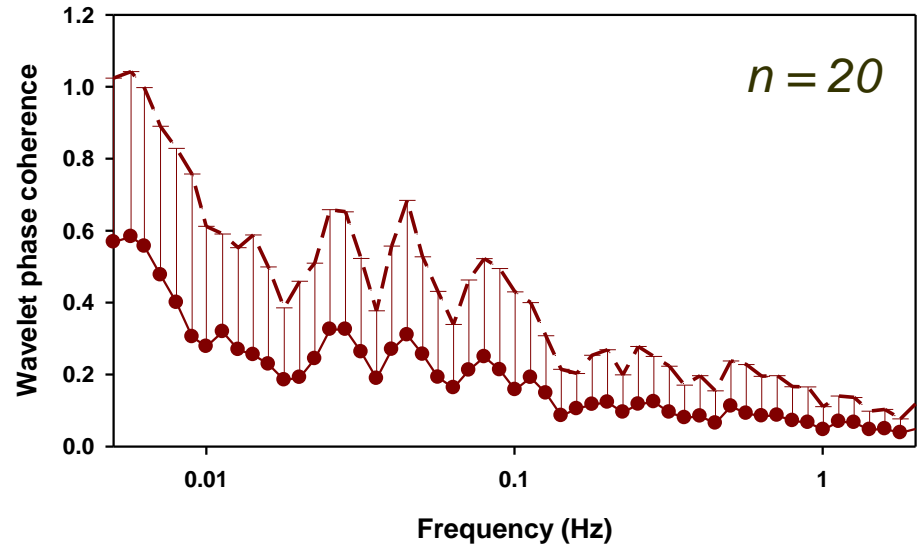
# Significance of wavelet phase coherence

left forearm



$$Th_{left}(\omega_k) = \bar{C}_{sur\_left}(\omega_k) + 2 * \sigma_{sur\_left}(\omega_k)$$

right forearm



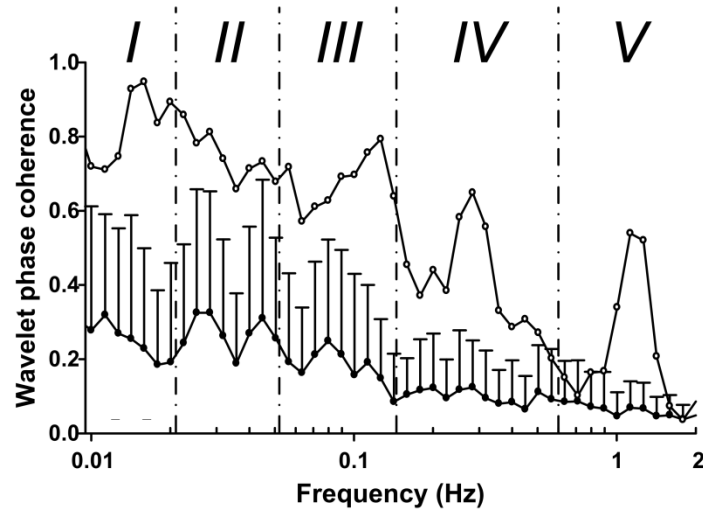
$$Th_{right}(\omega_k) = \bar{C}_{sur\_right}(\omega_k) + 2 * \sigma_{sur\_right}(\omega_k)$$

The wavelet phase coherence value  $C(\omega_k)$  at frequency  $\omega_k$  was considered **significant**, when **both** conditions  $C(\omega_k) > Th_{left}(\omega_k)$  and  $C(\omega_k) > Th_{right}(\omega_k)$  were satisfied.

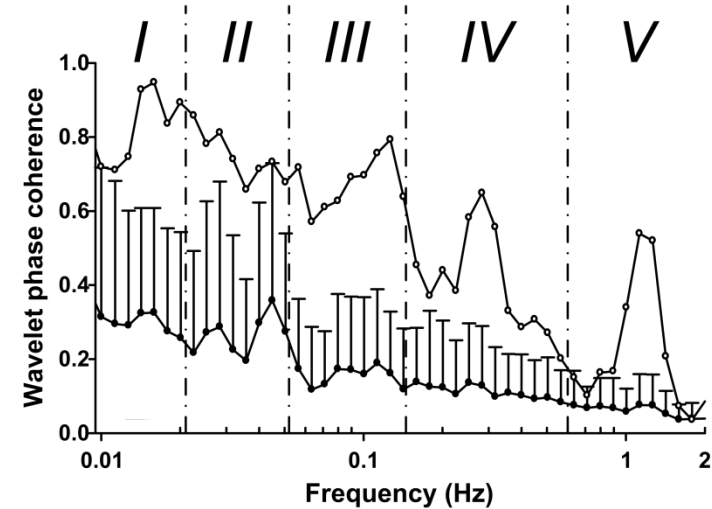
# Wavelet phase coherence

## Subject 1

left forearm

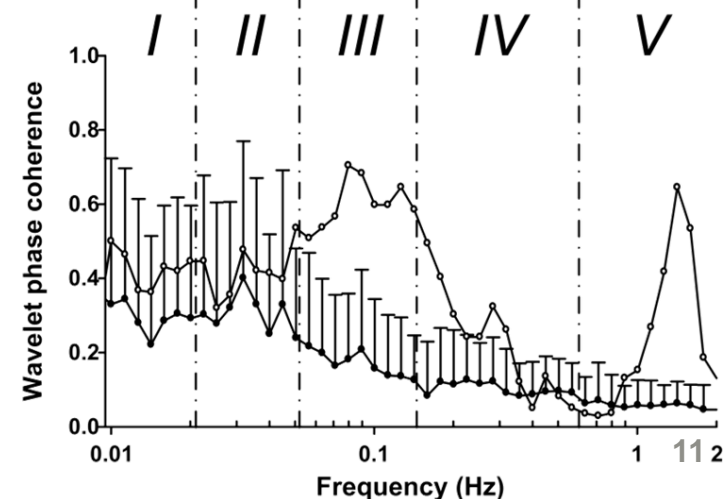
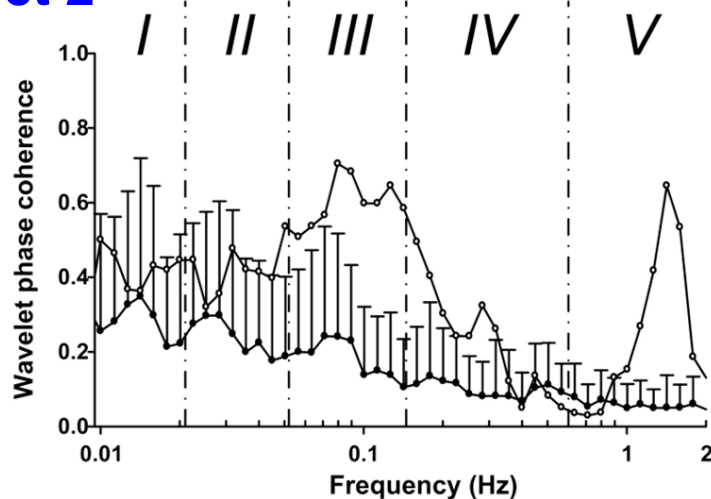


right forearm



- I – endothelial rhythm
- II – neurogenic rhythm
- III – myogenic rhythm
- IV – respiratory rhythm
- V – cardio rhythm

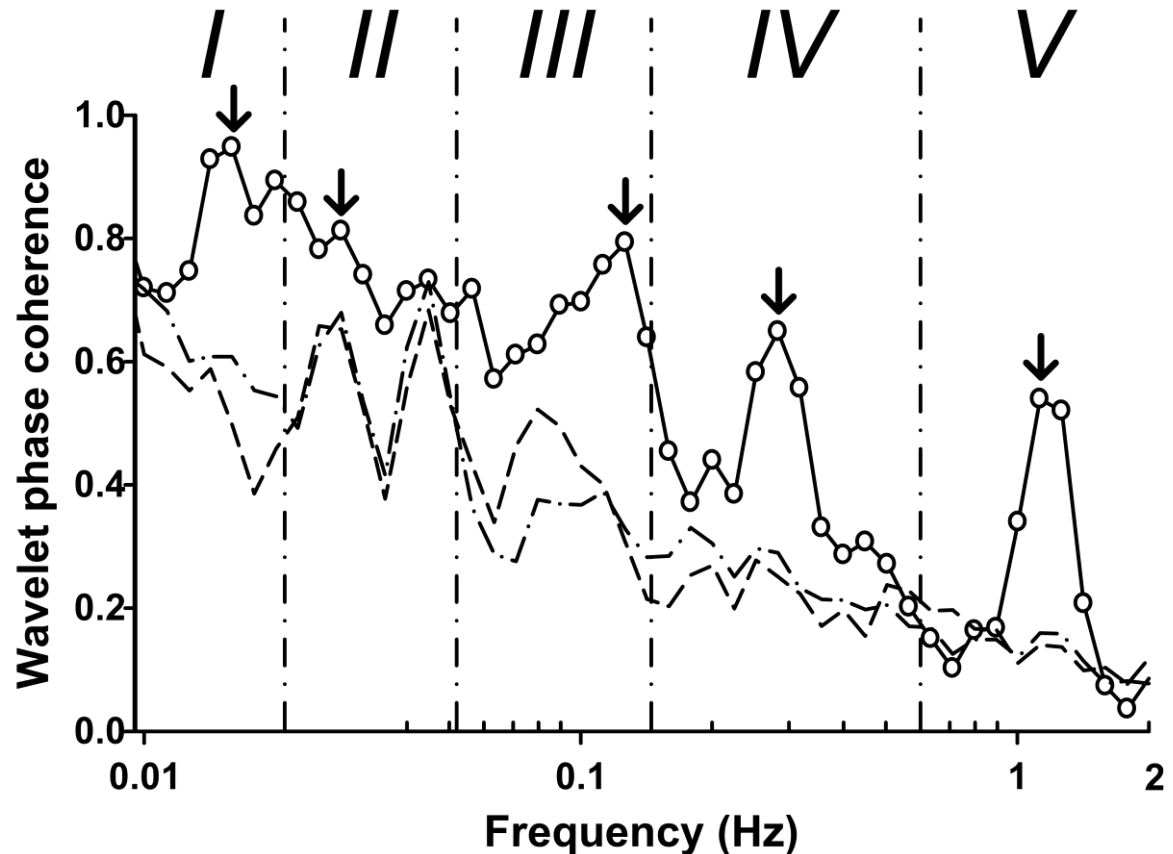
## Subject 2



# Wavelet phase coherence

Wavelet phase coherence between the blood flow oscillations of the left and right forearms (-O-), and the thresholds (mean + 2 $\sigma$ ) for the surrogates of the left (dashed line) and right (dash-dotted line) forearms. Arrows indicate the  $C(\omega)$  function values accounted in the statistical analysis.

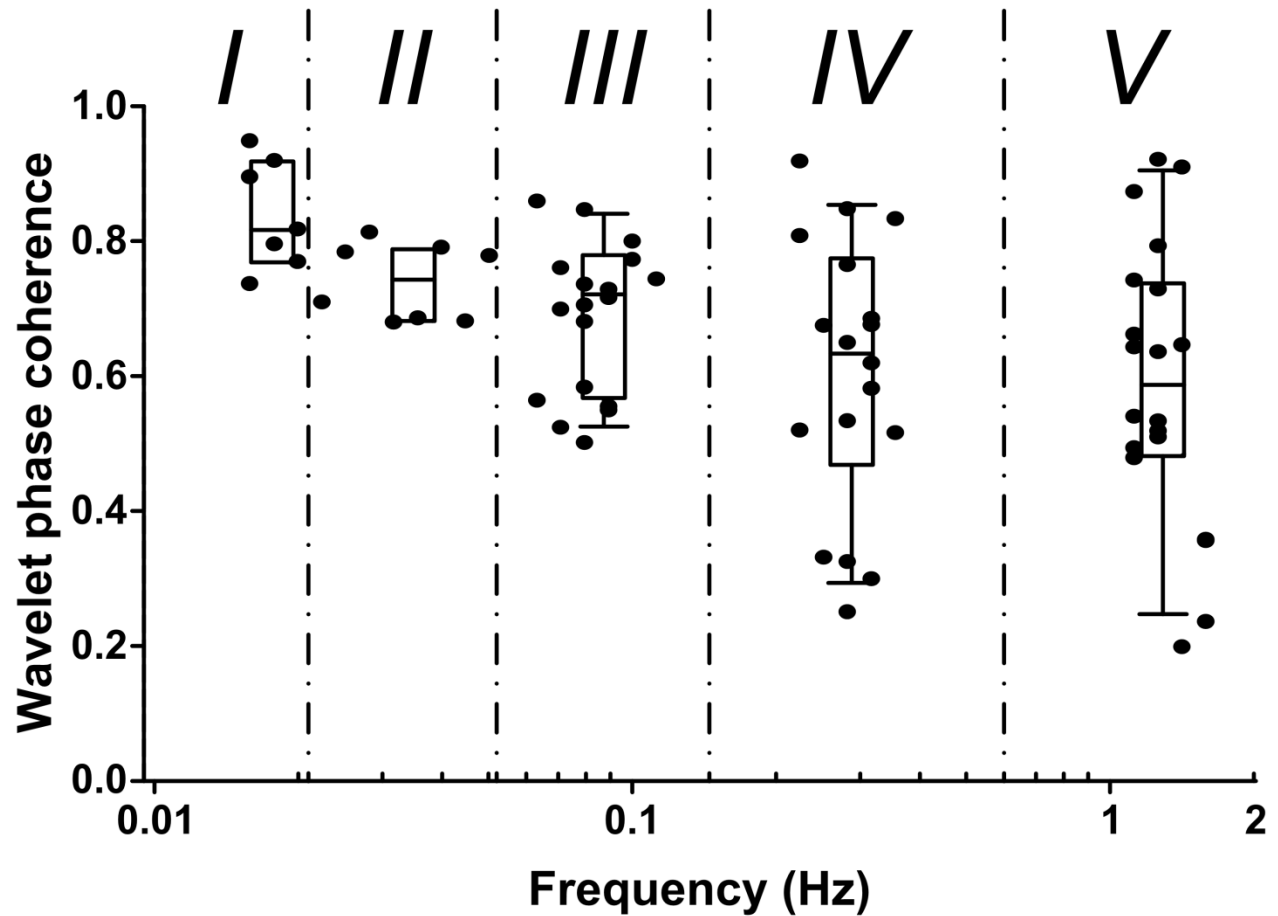
- I – endothelial rhythm
- II – neurogenic rhythm
- III – myogenic rhythm
- IV – respiratory rhythm
- V – cardio rhythm



# Wavelet phase coherence

*Reliable values of the  $C_I(\omega)$  function (dots), the group median and boxplots of the coherence calculated within frequency intervals.*

- I – endothelial rhythm
- II – neurogenic rhythm
- III – myogenic rhythm
- IV – respiratory rhythm
- V – cardio rhythm



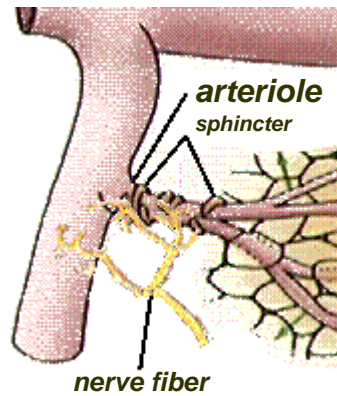
# Central or local



## Neurogenic rhythm

Me = 0.74

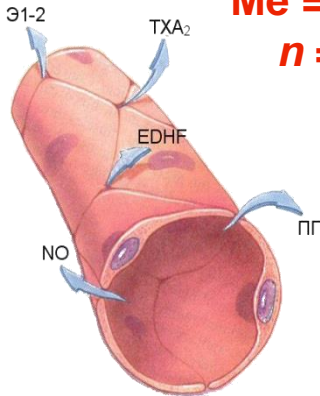
n = 8



## Endothelial rhythm

Me = 0.82

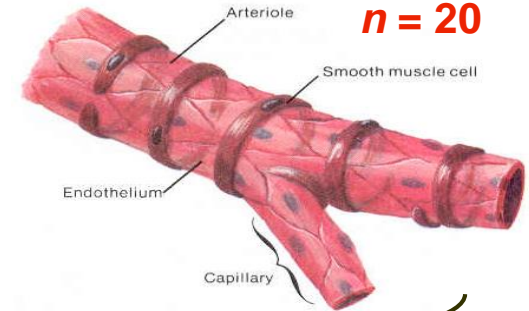
n = 7



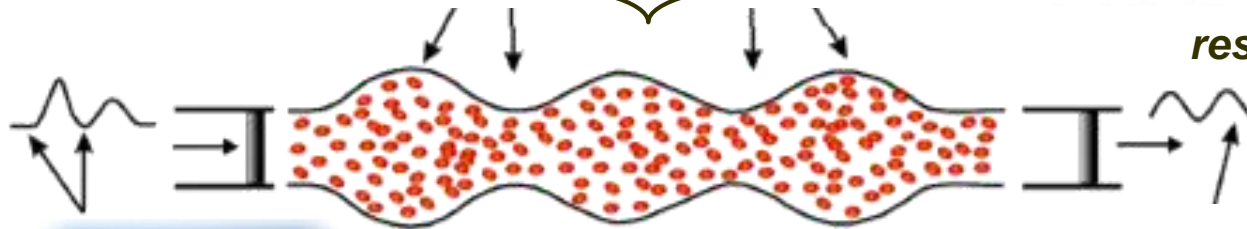
## Myogenic rhythm

Me = 0.72

n = 20



pulse wave



respiratory function

## Cardio-rhythm

Me = 0.59

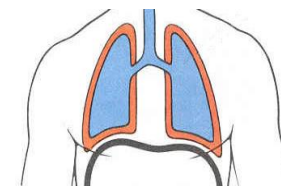
n = 20



## Respiratory rhythm

Me = 0.63

n = 18



# Conclusions

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The results obtained suggest that the microvascular blood flow possesses not only the local mechanisms of generating low-frequency blood flow oscillations, but also a central mechanism, which is likely to synchronize low-frequency oscillations throughout the whole cardiovascular system

## **Probable mechanisms**

- myogenic response
- autonomic nervous control
- central neurogenic and/or humoral regulation
- ???

A. V. Tankanag *et al.*, Wavelet phase coherence analysis of the skin blood flow oscillations in human. *Microvascular Research*, 2014, v. 95.

***Thank you for attention!***