

Laser Speckle Contrast Imaging (LSCI) Study Plan

Overview of Experimental Design

1. Baseline Measurement

Record baseline LSCI data from the skin region of interest before any stimulation.

2. Stimulation of Tissue

Apply one or more of the following methods to elicit a change in local skin perfusion:

- **Heating pad** (localized warming)
- **Cooling pad** (localized cooling)
- **Warming ointment** (e.g., capsaicin-based)
- **Other ideas** (e.g., postural changes, exercise, or reactive hyperemia tests)

3. Measurement Shortly After Stimulation

Acquire LSCI data immediately or shortly after application of the stimulus to capture the early phase of the physiological response.

4. Concluding Measurement

Perform a final LSCI measurement after the stimulus has been in place for a suitable duration or has been removed.

Detailed Protocol

Baseline Measurement

1. Preparation

- Ensure the participant is comfortably seated or lying down.
- Acclimate the participant to room temperature conditions for 5–10 minutes.
- Clean the skin area to be imaged if using an ointment later.

2. Baseline LSCI Recording

- Record a short video (e.g., 30–60 seconds) of speckle patterns from the region of interest.
- Note environmental conditions: temperature, humidity, lighting consistency.

Heating Pad Stimulation

1. Application of Heating Pad

- Place a heating pad on/around the measurement area.
- Set a consistent, comfortable temperature (e.g., 38–42 °C).

2. Immediate Post-Stimulation Measurement

- Within 1–2 minutes of applying the heating pad, start another LSCI recording (e.g., 30–60 seconds).

3. Ongoing Stimulation

- Keep the heating pad on for a predefined duration (e.g., 5–10 minutes).
- Optionally, perform intermittent LSCI measurements (e.g., every 2–3 minutes).

4. Concluding Measurement

- After the heating pad has been in place for your set duration (or immediately after removing it), record a final LSCI measurement.

5. Expected Reaction

- **Increased perfusion** due to vasodilation caused by warming.
- Speckle contrast analysis should show a decrease in contrast over time (indicative of higher flow).

Cooling Pad Stimulation

1. Removal of Heating Pad (if applicable) and Rest

- Allow the tissue to return to near-baseline for 5–10 minutes.

2. Application of Cooling Pad

- Place a cooling pad (e.g., 15–20 °C) on the same or a different skin area.

3. Immediate Post-Stimulation Measurement

- Within 1–2 minutes of placing the cooling pad, record an LSCI measurement (30–60 seconds).

4. Ongoing Stimulation

- Keep the cooling pad in place for 5–10 minutes, taking intermittent measurements.

5. Concluding Measurement

- After the cooling pad has been applied for the set duration, record a final LSCI measurement.

6. Expected Reaction

- **Decreased perfusion** due to vasoconstriction under cold.
- Speckle contrast should increase (indicating lower flow).

Warming Ointment Stimulation (Optional Example)

1. Application of Ointment

- Apply a thin layer of a warming ointment to the skin.
- Massage gently to ensure even coverage.

2. Immediate Post-Stimulation Measurement

- Record an LSCI measurement about 1–2 minutes after application.

3. Ongoing Monitoring

- Depending on the ointment, vasodilatory effects may develop over 5–15 minutes. Measure at intervals (e.g., 5, 10, 15 minutes post-application).

4. Concluding Measurement

- Take a final LSCI measurement after the vasodilatory effect peaks.

5. Expected Reaction

- **Increased perfusion** through chemical vasodilation.
- Speckle contrast should decrease (indicating increased blood flow).

Summary of Expected Changes

Stimulation	Mechanism	Expected LSCI Reaction
Heating Pad/Ointment	Vasodilation	Decreased speckle contrast (higher flow)
Cooling Pad	Vasoconstriction	Increased speckle contrast (lower flow)

Practical Considerations

1. Standardization

- Maintain consistent room temperature, humidity, and lighting.
- Perform baseline measurements consistently.

2. Data Analysis

- Use the same region of interest (ROI) for each measurement.
- Compare speckle contrast or perfusion indices across baseline, stimulation, and concluding measurements.

3. Repetition and Controls

- Repeat each condition on different participants.