

Appendix 1:

The MoorFLPI Review V4.0 software, Moor Instruments Ltd, allowed analysis of a single measurement at each time, as illustrated in Figure A. This procedure had a manual component and was time consuming, as it was necessary to analyse multiple measurements.

To save time and simplify the analysis of multiple measurements, raw data from the measurements were saved as text files and then transferred to Python 2.7.6 (Python Software Foundation) for automated analysis. The programmed software could, in theory, analyse an infinite number of measurements, and statistical analysis of the results could be performed directly in Python, or the data could be transferred to other commercially available statistical programs (e.g. SPSS). Figure B shows a graphic output of a flow measurement made by Python 2.7.6.

Appendix 2:

A graphic output of one measurement made on the stomach. A, B, and C represents artefacts caused by respiration, peristalsis, and cardiac action, respectively. The vertical line represents the start of an apnoea period set in the MoorFLPI software. Green dots are measurements made every second during approximately 30 seconds, and the horizontal line represents the median-value (542.3 LSPU, range: 459.6 - 858.5) of these measurements. The mean-value of the measurements in this case (574.4 LSPU, SD: 97.2), gives an overestimation of microcirculation.

Legends for appendixes

Appendix 1

Fig. A:

Graphic output and statistical analysis of one measurement made by the MoorFLPI Review V4.0.

Fig. B:

An example of the graphic output of one measurement made by Python 2.7.6 (Python Software Foundation). The software was programmed to give a median value (horizontal green line) of all the data obtained for 30 seconds from the start of an apnoea period set in the MoorFLPI software (vertical line).

Appendix 2

Graphic output of one measurement made by the LSCI technique. A, B, and C represents artefacts caused by respiration, peristalsis, and cardiac action, respectively.