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| Assessment | Measured endpoints | Description |
| Flow mediated skin fluorescence | NADH\_base (AU) | Baseline NADH fluorescence before arterial occlusion |
| NADH\_max (AU) | Maximum NADH fluorescence during arterial occlusion |
| NADH\_min (AU) | Minimum NADH fluorescence after arterial occlusion |
| NADH\_end (AU) | Mean NADH fluorescence after arterial occlusion |
| Ischemic response maximum (%) | Maximum NADH fluorescence minus base NADH fluorescence divided by NADH base fluorescence. |
| Ischemic response index | NADH fluorescence AUC during occlusion divided by NADH fluorescence AUC before occlusion |
| Hyperemic response maximum (%) | Base NADH fluorescence minus minimum NADH fluorescence divided by NADH base fluorescence. |
| Hyperemic response index | NADH fluorescence AUC after occlusion divided by NADH fluorescence AUC before occlusion. |
| Flowmotion (AU) | Mean squared error of the deviation in NADH fluorescence signal from baseline before occlusion. |
| Flowmotion during reperfusion (AU) | Mean squared error of the deviation in NADH fluorescence signal from baseline after occlusion. |
| Power spectral density (W/Hz) | Total oscillations calculated by Fourier transformation. |
| Hypoxia sensitivity (AU) | Intensity of myogenic oscillations calculated by Fourier transformation during reperfusion. |
| Laser speckle contrast imaging with local thermal hyperemia | Baseline blood flow (AU) | Blood flow before initiation of skin heating protocol. |
| Maximum blood flow (AU) | Peak blood flow after 2-3 minutes after initiation of skin heating protocol. |
| Plateau blood flow (AU) | Blood flow 15 minutes after initiation of skin heating protocol. |
| Laser speckle contrast imaging with post-occlusive reactive hyperemia | Baseline blood flow (AU) | Blood flow before arterial occlusion. |
| Occlusion blood flow (AU) | Blood flow during arterial occlusion. |
| Maximum blood flow (AU) | Maximum blood flow 20-30 seconds after arterial occlusion. |
| Rest blood flow (AU) | AUC of total blood flow after arterial occlusion. |
| Near-infrared spectroscopy | mVO2 (AU) | Inverse slope of StO2 during arterial occlusion. |
| Hyperemic response speed (AU) | Slope of StO2 immediately after arterial occlusion. |
| Hyperemic response duration (s) | Time from minimum StO2 signal to maximize and return to baseline StO2 after arterial occlusion. |
| Total blood flow (AU) | Change in total hemoglobin during venous occlusion. |
| Passive leg movement | Baseline flow (mL/s) | Baseline blood flow in the femoral artery before leg movement. |
| Peak flow (mL/s) | Peak blood flow in the femoral artery after leg movement. |
| Flow CFB (mL/s) | Peak blood flow minus baseline flow. |
| Total flow (mL) | AUC of flow after leg movement. |
| Sidestream dark field microscopy | Number of crossings (n) | Total number of vessel crossings in recorded timeframe, perfused and non-perfused. |
| Number of crossings (small) (n) | Number of vessel crossings <20 μm in diameter, perfused and non-perfused. |
| De Backer Density | Density of vessels in recorded timeframe, perfused and non-perfused. |
| De Backer Density (small) | Density of vessels <20 μm in diameter, perfused and non-perfused. |
| Consensus proportion of perfused vessels (%) | Proportion of all vessels with detectable perfusion. |
| Consensus proportion of perfused vessels (small) (%) | Proportion of all vessels <20 μm in diameter with detectable perfusion. |

Table S2: Overview of all measured parameters for imaging assessments. Abbreviations: AU = arbitrary units; AUC = area-under-the-curve; CFB = change from baseline; NADH = nicotinamide-adenine-dinucleotide hydrogen; stO2 = tissue oxygen saturation [oxygenated hemoglobin / total hemoglobin].