

Mechanical vibration and shock — Cold provocation tests for the assessment of peripheral vascular function —

Part 2: Measurement and evaluation of finger systolic blood pressure

ICS 13.160

National foreword

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The UK participation in its preparation was entrusted by Technical Committee GME/21, Mechanical vibration and shock, to Subcommittee GME/21/6, Human exposure to mechanical vibration and shock, which has the responsibility to:

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Summary of pages

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Part 2: Measurement and evaluation of finger systolic blood pressure

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l'évaluation de la fonction vasculaire périphérique —*

*Partie 2: Mesurage et évaluation de la tension sanguine systolique des
doigts*



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Foreword

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ISO 14835-2 was prepared by Technical Committee ISO/TC 108, *Mechanical vibration and shock*, Subcommittee SC 4, *Human exposure to mechanical vibration and shock*.

ISO 14835 consists of the following parts, under the general title *Mechanical vibration and shock — Cold provocation tests for the assessment of peripheral vascular function*:

- *Part 1: Measurement and evaluation of finger skin temperature*
- *Part 2: Measurement and evaluation of finger systolic blood pressure*

Introduction

Assessing finger systolic blood pressure (FSBP) before and after local cooling can help to identify the presence and extent of vasoconstriction of the digital arteries in response to cold provocation produced by appropriate finger cooling.

A low finger systolic blood pressure following local cooling compared to that measured before cooling can indicate digital arterial vasoconstriction caused by an exaggerated response to cold. The amount of any change in FSBP following local cooling can reflect the degree of arterial vasoconstriction.

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