Sex Differences in Control of Cutaneous Blood Flow

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Women are far more likely than men to suffer from Raynaud’s disease. The purpose of this study was to determine whether there are gender differences in local or central control of cutaneous blood flow that could account for the increased incidence of Raynaud’s disease in women. To assess cutaneous blood flow, hand blood flow (HBF), finger blood flow (FBF), or skin perfusion (SP) was measured by fluid plethysmography, mercury strain-gauge plethysmography, or laser Doppler spectroscopy, respectively, in 47 volunteers. Basal HBF in men exceeded that of women (12.1±2.0 versus 6.2±1.5 ml/100 ml/min). Likewise, FBF in men surpassed that of women (19.5±4.1 versus 7.7±1.8 ml/100 ml/min). Similarly, SP in men was greater than that of women (270±42 versus 81±16 perfusion units). However, after total body warming (to induce a thermal sympatholysis), HBF in women exceeded that of men, suggesting that the lower basal HBF in women was due to increased sympathetic outflow to the extremities. Mental stress and deep inspiration reduced HBF and SP in men. Paradoxically, both of these maneuvers increased HBF and SP in women. To determine whether these paradoxical responses in women were due to the women’s elevated basal sympathetic tone, these experiments were repeated after total body cooling in men to increase sympathetic tone and after total body warming in women to reduce sympathetic tone. Total body cooling reduced HBF and SP in men. Under these conditions, mental stress and deep inspiration induced vasodilation. In women, total body warming for 10 minutes increased HBF. Under these conditions, mental stress and deep inspiration induced vasoconstriction. In conclusion, basal cutaneous blood flow is reduced in women. This appears to be due to a basal increase in sympathetic tone rather than to a local structural or functional difference in the cutaneous circulation. In addition, a paradoxical vasodilation in response to mental arithmetic and deep inspiration is unmasked at high levels of sympathetic tone. The gender differences in cutaneous blood flow may account for the increased incidence of Raynaud’s disease in young women. (Circulation 1990;82:1607–1615)

Raynaud’s disease is a vasospastic disorder characterized by excessive vasoconstriction of the cutaneous circulation of the extremities. Attacks of Raynaud’s disease are precipitated by ambient cold or mental stress and are thought to be mediated by increases in sympathetic nervous outflow to the cutaneous vasculature. A “local fault” in the digital circulation is thought to predispose subjects to excessive vasoconstriction during elevations in sympathetic tone. Women are far more likely than men to suffer from Raynaud’s disease. It is not known if this increased incidence in women is due to local structural or functional differences in the cutaneous circulation or if increased sympathetic tone to the limbs predisposes women to this disorder. Thus, the purpose of this study was to determine if there are gender differences in local or central control of cutaneous blood flow that could account for the increased incidence of Raynaud’s disease in women.

Methods

Subjects

Informed consent was obtained from the 23 men and 26 women who participated in this investigation, which was approved by the institutional review board of the Mayo Clinic. The participants (age range, 22–38 years) were in good health and, with one
exception, did not use tobacco. On the day of the study, they were asked to refrain from consuming vasoactive substances, including caffeine.* Subjects were studied in a postprandial state and were lightly clothed in hospital scrub suits. Subjects rested quietly in a supine position in the laboratory (room temperature, 23° C) for 20 minutes before data were collected. External stimuli were reduced to a minimum.

Techniques

Three complementary techniques were used to assess cutaneous blood flow: 1) volume plethysmography of the hand, 2) mercury strain-gauge plethysmography of the finger, and 3) laser Doppler spectroscopy of the finger. Volume plethysmography of the hand provides highly accurate and reproducible measurements of hand blood flow over a wide range of flow. A disadvantage of this technique is that although hand blood flow predominantly reflects cutaneous blood flow, a portion of the total value is contributed by skeletal muscle. Conversely, finger blood flow almost exclusively represents cutaneous blood flow, and this is the strength of using finger plethysmography. However, mercury strain-gauge plethysmography of the finger is not as accurate or reliable as the former technique, particularly at higher values of flow. Laser Doppler spectroscopy measures skin perfusion of a small volume of tissue (a hemisphere with a radius of 1 mm) beneath the probe head. It therefore exclusively reflects cutaneous blood flow. An additional advantage is the short time constant of this technique; however, measurements are only semiquantitative.

To measure hand blood flow, a water-filled plethysmograph was used. The water temperature of the plethysmograph was thermostatically controlled and continuously monitored and could be adjusted to warm or cool the hand. The outlet of the plethysmographic chamber was connected by stiff plastic tubing to a pressure transducer. Before each experiment, the transducer was calibrated volumetrically. With the subject supine, the hand was inserted into a loosely fitting surgical glove affixed to the plethysmograph. The position of the plethysmograph was then adjusted to maintain the hand at a level above the right atrium. The upper extremity was supported by a padded arm board, and the patient's position was adjusted to maximize comfort and minimize respiratory artifact. A collecting cuff was applied to the wrist, and its position was adjusted to reduce inflation artifact; pressures of 40–70 mm Hg were used to impede venous return, and were delivered automatically by a servosystem (Periflow, Janssen Scientific Instruments). The minimal pressure evoking the greatest rate of increase in hand volume was determined for each subject. Hand volume was determined volumetrically, and hand blood flow was expressed in milliliters per 100 milliliters of tissue per minute. Each blood flow determination is the average of five successive blood flow recordings made at 10-second intervals. The effect of a deep inspiration on hand blood flow is transitory, and only the first recording of hand blood flow after this maneuver was analyzed.

To measure finger blood flow, mercury strain-gauge plethysmography was used. The strain gauge was calibrated, placed circumferentially around the distal phalanx of the second or third digit, and connected to a Hokansen plethysmograph. A 2.5-cm cuff was placed at the base of the finger and inflated to the lowest venous occlusion pressure (30–50 mm Hg) required to produce the maximum increase in finger circumference for each subject. Finger blood flow was derived from the rate of change in finger circumference during acute venous occlusion and was expressed in milliliters per 100 milliliters of tissue per minute. Each measurement of finger blood flow comprised 10 serial blood flow determinations.

Skin perfusion was assessed by laser Doppler spectroscopy (laser Doppler Flowmeter Periflux 3). The probe head was fixed to the volar aspect of the thumb by an adhesive ring. Movement artifact was made negligible by the use of a rigid arm support. The analog output from the flowmeter (as well as that from the plethysmograph) was continuously monitored with a strip-chart recorder. A reference baseline for the flowmeter recordings corresponding to zero perfusion was obtained by inflating an arm cuff to supraphysiological pressures and recording the Doppler signal during this time. Each skin perfusion value is the average of 10 measurements at 5-second intervals. In some experiments, blood pressure was measured by sphygmonanometry.

Specific Protocols

Changes in cutaneous blood flow in response to regional temperature changes may be under central control (i.e., changes in sympathetic nervous activity) or local control (i.e., changes in affinity of the adrenoceptors in the vessel wall). To study the gender differences in local and central control of cutaneous blood flow, the following protocols were followed.

Gender differences in basal cutaneous blood flow. To determine if there were gender differences in basal cutaneous blood flow at room temperature (23° C), hand blood flow, finger blood flow, or finger skin perfusion was measured in 49 subjects (23 men and 26 women).

Gender differences in the interaction of central and local control. To study the interaction of central and local control of cutaneous blood flow in response to local temperature changes, the following study was performed. Hand blood flow was measured simultaneously in both extremities at 32° C. The temperature in one plethysmograph was maintained at 32° C.

*One female subject used oral contraceptives, and another was on thyroid hormone replacement therapy. Their responses were not different from those of the other female subjects and are thus included in the study. One male subject was an occasional smoker, but he refrained from tobacco on the day of the study.
The temperature in the other plethysmograph was increased to 42°C (local warming) and thereafter reduced by decrements of 4°C every 5 minutes to a final temperature of 22°C (local cooling) while continuously monitoring flow in both hands. Any changes occurring in flow to the hand maintained at 32°C are due to central effects (i.e., changes in sympathetic outflow to the extremities). Additional change in flow of the warmed or cooled hand is then due to local superimposed effects of the temperature change.

Gender differences in local control. The following experiment was performed to examine local control of cutaneous blood flow in the absence of central control. Hand blood flow was measured simultaneously in both extremities at 32°C. One plethysmograph was then heated to 42°C (local warming), and the other was cooled to 22°C (regional cooling). Subsequently, subjects were placed between two hypothermia blankets with fluid inflow temperatures of 45°C. Total body warming was performed for 40 minutes to abolish sympathetic tone ("thermal sympatholysis"). This way, the local control of cutaneous blood flow in response to regional temperature changes could be evaluated in the absence of sympathetic tone. Hand blood flow, blood pressure, and oral temperature were measured every 10 minutes.

To determine the effectiveness of the thermal sympatholysis, the flow responses to mental stress as well as to deep inspiration were observed at 10-minute intervals. Mental stress was induced by asking subjects to perform mental arithmetic using standardized sums. After performing mental arithmetic, the subjects were asked to take a deep breath to maximal inspiratory capacity and then exhale passively.

Gender differences in central control. First, the initial protocol was designed to assess central control of cutaneous blood flow in the absence of local changes in temperature that might affect local control. Therefore, while local temperature was held constant (plethysmograph temperature, 32°C), hand blood flow was examined during reflex activation of sympathetic tone (mental stress and deep inspiration).

Second, the above protocol revealed paradoxical vasodilation to mental stress and deep inspiration in women. To determine if the paradoxical responses were associated with an elevated basal sympathetic tone, the following experiment was performed. Hand blood flow and skin perfusion were measured in five men at rest and during mental stress and deep breath. Subsequently, the men were placed between hypothermia blankets for 5 minutes of total body cooling (inflow temperature, 5°C) to elevate sympathetic tone, and the flow measurements were repeated. Similarly, eight women were placed between hypothermia blankets (inflow temperature, 45°C), and hand blood flow response to mental arithmetic (n=8) and deep inspiration (n=5) were assessed before and after total body warming (to reduce sympathetic tone).

### Table 1. Effect of Deep Inspiration on Skin Perfusion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subjects</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Skin perfusion (perfusion units)*</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Basal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>270±42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>81±16‡</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooled men§</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>106±22‡</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Arbitrary perfusion units, as measured by laser Doppler spectroscopy.
†p<0.05, significantly different from basal value obtained under standard environmental conditions.
‡p<0.05, significantly different from value observed in men.
§Men were subjected to total body cooling for 5 minutes.

Hormonal effects on control of cutaneous blood flow. To determine if the gender differences were phasically affected by the estrous cycle, the following experiments were performed. Oral temperature, blood pressure, and hand blood flow were measured twice weekly for 1 month in six women and three men. The female volunteers recorded their rectal temperature daily as well as the onset and duration of menses. After completing the hand blood flow measurements, 7 ml of venous blood was obtained on each experimental day from each female subject for measurement of estradiol and progesterone.

Statistics

Most of the 49 subjects participated in several of the experimental protocols during a period of 6 months and had measurements obtained on as many as 12 different occasions.

Values are given as mean±SEM. Statistical evaluation of the data was by Student's t test for paired or unpaired observations. Where multiple comparisons were made, an analysis of variance was used, followed by a Newman-Keuls test. A p value of less than 0.05 was considered significantly different.

Results

Basal Cutaneous Blood Flow

Basal hand blood flow in men (n=13) exceeded that of women (n=14) at a plethysmograph temperature of 32°C (12.1±2.0 versus 6.2±1.5 ml/100 ml/min, p<0.02).* Likewise, at room temperature, basal finger blood flow in men (n=8) exceeded that of women (n=11) (16.9±4.8 versus 7.7±1.8 ml/100 ml/min). Similarly, skin perfusion in men was greater than that in women under standard environmental conditions (Table 1). These differences in cutaneous blood flow were due to differences in vascular resistance; hand vascular resistance in men (n=8) was less than in women (n=8) (4.7±0.6 versus 21.4±6.8 Wood units, p=0.02).

Interaction of Central and Local Control

Warming the hand (plethysmograph temperature, 42°C) caused hand blood flow to increase in both

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*Where multiple determinations of basal hand blood flow were made in one individual under the same conditions, these results were averaged and expressed as one value.
groups (men: 15.6±1.9 to 20.7±1.9 ml/100 ml/min, n=9, p=0.04; women: 9.2±2.7 to 16.9±2.5 ml/100 ml/min, n=9, p=0.03). During local warming, blood flow in the contralateral hand (control, maintained at 32°C) did not change in either group (Figure 1). Therefore, the increased flow in the warmed hand is not due to withdrawal of sympathetic tone to the extremity but probably is due to local antagonism of adrenergic responsiveness.6

Cooling the hand (plethysmograph temperature, 22°C) caused blood flow to decrease significantly in both groups (men: 15.6±1.9 to 2.3±0.6 ml/100 ml/min, n=9, p=0.006; women: 9.2±2.7 to 2.4±1.0 ml/100 ml/min, n=9, p=0.02). The reduction in flow was greater in men than in women (Figure 1).

During local cooling, blood flow in the contralateral hand (control, maintained at 32°C) decreased in each of the men (n=9) (15.8±1.9 to 6.7±1.3 ml/100 ml/min, p=0.009). Paradoxically, in three of the women (n=9), the contralateral hand vasodilated; for this reason, in women the reduction in flow in the contralateral (control) hand did not reach significance (8.9±2.2 to 6.8±1.4 ml/100 ml/min, p=NS).

The reduction in hand blood flow in the contralateral (control) hand was greater in men than in women (Figure 1). The reduction of flow in the contralateral hand is due to activation of sympathetic nervous outflow. Since basal sympathetic tone appears to be increased in women, further elevation of sympathetic tone may be limited. This would explain the reduced response to cooling in women. If basal sympathetic tone is elevated in women, maneuvers to reduce sympathetic tone should cause female hand blood flow to increase to a greater degree. To test this hypothesis, blood flow was measured during thermal sympatholysis. In addition, during total body warming, one hand was cooled and the other was warmed to determine if local temperature changes had effects on flow in the absence of sympathetic tone.

Local Control of Hand Blood Flow

Total body warming induced a significant and identical increase in core temperature in both groups (men: 36.8±0.1°C to 37.7±0.1°C, n=8, p=0.03; women: 36.9±0.1°C to 37.7±0.2°C, n=8, p=0.04). In both groups, this increase in core temperature induced a “thermal sympatholysis” as evidenced by an increase in hand blood flow (Figure 2) and abolition of the vasoconstriction with mental stress after 40 minutes of body warming (data not shown). After total body warming, hand blood flow in women (n=9) exceeded that of men (n=9) (54.2±4.2 vs 42.8±3.2 ml/100 ml/min, p<0.001).

Despite the attenuation of central control, there remained a persistent difference in flow between the
warmed and the cooled hands (46.5±1.6 versus 34.4±2.4 ml/100 ml/min, p<0.001, n=15). The difference in flow between warmed and cooled hands was similar in men and women (men: 12.6±1.7 ml/100 ml/min, n=8; women: 11.6±5.1 ml/100 ml/min, n=7) after total body warming for 40 minutes (Figures 2A and 2B).

These experiments suggest that in both men and women, there appear to be local mechanisms mediating hand blood flow responses to temperature changes in the absence of sympathetic control. Furthermore, the lower basal hand blood flow in women appears to be due to enhanced sympathetic activity rather than to local functional or structural differences in the vascular bed. The subsequent experimental protocol was designed to determine whether the increase in basal sympathetic tone to the cutaneous vasculature altered reflex vasomotor responses.

Central Control of Hand Blood Flow

Mental stress reduced hand blood flow and skin perfusion in men (Figures 3 and 4A). Deep inspiration had the same effect in men (Figure 5A and Table 1). Paradoxically, both of these maneuvers caused an increase in hand blood flow and skin perfusion in women (Figures 3, 4B, and 5B and Tables 1 and 2).

In a subset of subjects, measurements of arterial pressure were also obtained during these maneuvers to calculate hand vascular resistance. These measurements revealed that during these maneuvers, the observed decrease in hand blood flow in men was due to increased hand vascular resistance (Table 2). Conversely, the increase in hand blood flow in women was due to a decrease in hand vascular resistance (Table 2).

To determine if these paradoxical responses in women were due to their elevated basal sympathetic tone, these experiments were repeated after total body cooling in men (for 5 minutes) to increase sympathetic tone and total body warming (for 10 minutes) in women to reduce sympathetic tone. Total body cooling caused a reduction in hand blood flow and skin perfusion in men. Under these conditions, the responses to mental stress and deep inspiration were qualitatively different from those in men during basal conditions. Mental stress now increased hand blood flow (Figure 4C). Similarly, deep inspiration increased skin perfusion (Table 1).
In women, total body warming for 10 minutes increased hand blood flow. Under these conditions, the responses to mental stress and deep inspiration were qualitatively different from those of women during basal conditions. Deep inspiration now reduced hand blood flow, and mental stress no longer induced vasodilation (Figures 4D and 5D). To summarize, in a setting of reduced sympathetic tone (basal conditions for men, or cooled women), vasoconstriction is observed during deep inspiration.

Conversely, with increased sympathetic tone (basal conditions for women, or cooled men), a paradoxical vasodilation is observed during deep inspiration and mental arithmetic.

**Hormonal Effects on Control of Hand Blood Flow**

Basal hand blood flow and the response to mental stress or deep inspiration remained stable in men and women over time (Figures 6A and 6B). There was no

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**Figure 4.** Plots of effects of mental arithmetic (MA) on hand blood flow (HBF) in male (●) and female (○) subjects. Panel A: MA reduces HBF in male subjects (19.3±2.2 to 12.4±2.2 ml/100 ml/min, p=0.02). Panel B: In female subjects, HBF under basal conditions is less than that in men. Paradoxically, MA induces a vasodilatation in female subjects (4.7±0.7 to 10.2±1.7 ml/100 ml/min, p=0.01). Panel C: After total body cooling (TBC), HBF in men is reduced. Under these conditions, MA induces a vasodilatation (2.4±0.7 to 3.2±0.6 ml/100 ml/min, p=0.003). Panel D: Total body warming (TBW) for 10 minutes in women causes an increase in HBF. Under these conditions, MA tends to induce a vasoconstriction (40.8±2.8 to 34.7±4.1 ml/100 ml/min, p=NS).

**Figure 5.** Plots of effects of deep inspiration (DI) on hand blood flow (HBF) in male (●) and female (○) subjects. Panel A: DI reduces HBF in male subjects (19.9±2.5 to 8.6±1.3 ml/100 ml/min, p=0.002). Panel B: In female subjects, HBF under basal conditions is less than that in men. Paradoxically, DI tends to induce a vasodilatation in female subjects (5.6±0.7 to 9.6±1.4 ml/100 ml/min, p=NS). Panel C: After total body cooling (TBC), HBF in men is reduced. Under these conditions, DI tends to induce a vasodilatation (2.8±0.9 to 4.0±0.8 ml/100 ml/min, p=NS). Panel D: Total body warming (TBW) for 10 minutes in women causes an increase in HBF. Under these conditions, deep inspiration now induces a vasoconstriction (44.7±3.4 to 26.1±2.5 ml/100 ml/min, p=0.009).
correlation between female hand blood flow and levels of serum estrogen or progesterone (Figure 7).

**Discussion**

The major findings of this study were that 1) cutaneous blood flow in women is less than that in men, 2) this gender difference is due to differences in central, rather than local, control mechanisms, 3) maneuvers generally believed to increase sympathetic outflow to the extremities induce cutaneous vasoconstriction in men but a paradoxical vasodilation in women, and 4) this paradoxical vasodilation is unmasked in men under conditions in which sympathetic tone is elevated.

The control of hand blood flow is complex, and both local and central forces are operative. Mental stress, deep inspiration, or local cooling are generally believed to increase sympathetic outflow, resulting in cutaneous vasoconstriction. Conversely, elevation of core temperature reduces basal sympathetic outflow and attenuates the vasoconstriction to mental stress and deep inspiration—thermal sympatholysis. Thus, the central nervous system, through sympathetic effects, exerts a strong influence on cutaneous vasoemotion.

The cutaneous vasoconstriction induced by increased sympathetic tone is due in part to the release of norepinephrine from sympathetic nerve endings. More recently, it has become apparent that other cotransmitters may be released with norepinephrine from sympathetic nerve endings, including neuropeptide Y, ATP, and 5-hydroxytryptamine. Both ATP and norepinephrine are released from sympathetic nerve endings in canine cutaneous vessels, and together they are responsible for cold-induced vasoconstriction.

In humans, 5-hydroxytryptamine probably plays a significant role in cold-induced vasoconstriction. Serotonergic receptors have been demonstrated in human digital arteries. Furthermore, the reflex reduction in finger blood flow induced by body cooling is attenuated but not abolished by α-adrenergic antagonists; the remaining vasoconstriction is reversed by ketanserin, the 5-HT₂ antagonist.

However, local changes in the temperature of the hand also induce regional effects that are not mediated by the central nervous system. Local changes in temperature alter vascular smooth muscle contractility through effects on calcium permeability and by

**TABLE 2. Hemodynamic Effects of Mental Stress or Deep Inspiration**

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<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Basal</th>
<th>During mental arithmetic</th>
<th>During deep inspiration</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>HBF</td>
<td>HVR</td>
<td>MAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Men (n=4)</td>
<td>20±4.4</td>
<td>5.2±1.0</td>
<td>92±4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Women (n=5)</td>
<td>2.9±0.8</td>
<td>40±11</td>
<td>84±2</td>
</tr>
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</table>

HBF, hand blood flow; HVR, hand vascular resistance; MAP, mean arterial pressure; HR, heart rate.

*Significantly different from basal value.

**FIGURE 6. Plots of hand blood flow (HBF) over the course of 1 month under basal conditions and after (top panel) mental arithmetic (MA) or (bottom panel) deep inspiration (DI). HBF under basal conditions and the response to MA or DI are fairly stable over the course of 1 month in male (n=3) and female (n=6) subjects. Note that the HBF response to MA and DI is qualitatively different between the two groups.**

**FIGURE 7. Plot of hand blood flow (HBF, Δ), serum estradiol (○), and serum progesterone (●) levels over the course of 1 month in one representative female subject. There was no cyclic fluctuation in HBF related to hormonal levels in the six women studied.**
copy exclusively represents a change in cutaneous blood flow. It would therefore appear that the paradoxical vasodilation is due to cutaneous vasodilation. A paradoxical vasodilation with mental stress has also been reported in patients with Raynaud’s disease. In these subjects (all of whom were women), the performance of mental arithmetic induced an increase in finger blood flow. The increase in finger blood flow observed in this study was undoubtedly due to an augmentation of cutaneous blood flow, as muscle and bone blood flow do not contribute significantly to finger blood flow.

Because of the rapid onset of the paradoxical vasodilation, it is not of humoral origin. The time course of the response suggests a neurogenic response. However, the paradoxical vasodilation observed in Raynaud’s patients was not blocked by atropine, propranolol, or digital nerve anesthesia. More recently, Blumberg and Wallin described a reflex cutaneous vasodilation to painful intraneural stimulation in the foot. This vasodilation was enhanced by body cooling and was not blocked by atropine or propranolol but was abolished by local nerve block. This vasodilation may in part be mediated by a local axonal reflex, possibly involving release of a peptidergic neurotransmitter, since local application of capsaicin abolished the response. Possible candidates for peptidergic vasodilation include substance P (endothelium-dependent vasodilation) and vasoreactive intestinal peptide (endothelium-independent vasodilation), both of which have been demonstrated in other circulations.

The paradoxical vasodilation is probably manifested in women and patients with Raynaud’s disease because of their elevated sympathetic tone. When sympathetic tone was increased in men by total body cooling, mental arithmetic and deep inspiration induced a paradoxical vasodilation. Conversely, when sympathetic outflow was reduced in women by total body warming, deep inspiration induced vasoconstriction. It therefore appears that a vasodilatory response as well as sympathetic vasoconstriction are activated by mental arithmetic or deep inspiration. When sympathetic tone is low, vasoconstriction predominates with these maneuvers. Conversely, against a background of high sympathetic tone, the paradoxical vasodilation is unmasked. In support of this hypothesis, Oberle and colleagues recently demonstrated that the reflex cutaneous vasomotor response to deep inspiration, mental arithmetic, and painful stimuli was dependent on the ambient temperature; cooled subjects vasodilated and warmed subjects vasoconstricted in response to these stimuli.

It is possible that opposing neurogenic impulses are responsible for cold-induced vasodilation. This phenomenon is observed during extreme local cooling of the hand. Under this condition, arteriolar vasoconstriction is transiently interrupted by episodic vasodilation. Indeed, some of our female subjects exhibited cold-induced vasodilation during moderate local cooling. The physiological role of cold-induced
vasodilation may be to preserve episodic nutritive flow during states of excessive vasoconstriction. Cold-induced vasodilation may be due to opposing neurogenic impulses, intermittent abrogation of local adrenergic neurotransmission, or direct effects of cold on the vascular smooth muscle.6,13–19,27–29

To determine if the elevated sympathetic tone in women was praxisically influenced by the estrous cycle, we made serial measurements of hand blood flow as well as of plasma estradiol and progesterone. There was no apparent relation between hormonal changes and hand blood flow. It is therefore more likely that the gender differences in sympathetic control of hand blood flow are due to a tonic effect of estrogen and/or progesterone. This is supported by the observation that finger blood flow in women increases after menopause.30 Furthermore, the manifestations of Raynaud’s disease are also attenuated with aging.31 Finally, a reduction in estrogenic influence (as evidenced by increases in levels of luteinizing hormone) is associated with the vasomotor phenomenon (“hot flashes”) of menopause.32

Conclusion

We found that basal hand blood flow is reduced in women. This appears to be due to a basal increase in sympathetic tone. Furthermore, we describe a paradoxical neurogenic vasodilation to mental arithmetic and deep inspiration that is unmasked at high levels of sympathetic tone. The gender differences in control of hand blood flow may account for the increased incidence of Raynaud’s disease in young women.

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Key Words • thermoregulation • Raynaud’s disease • vasospasm • autonomic control
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Circulation. 1990;82:1607-1615
doi: 10.1161/01.CIR.82.5.1607

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