The Transceiver has 2 connection ports, which are identical in function. They are labeled "A" & "B." These channels provide the sound from the Doppler Shunt or Doppler Probe that is connected to it. Pressing the "A" or "B" will select/activate the channel port. A channel port is active by default upon powering on the Transceiver. Plugging in the Doppler wire does not require twisting. A simple push will do fine.

Troubleshooting considerations (A-D): when there is no sound, check the following:

A) POWER/Batteries - be sure that the batteries are installed in the properly indicated directions. (8 AA batteries) A black knob unscrews and reveals the sliding battery panel underneath. You will know that the Transceiver is powered on due to the lights associated with Volume and Channel being lit up.

B) Low Battery - the light below the battery image on top of the Transceiver signals a low battery. This light will flash when the battery power is low. If the light starts flashing after the Carotid Endarterectomy has begun, then the speaker unit will likely have enough power to last through the time needed to complete the shunt's purpose.

C) Channels - be sure that the Doppler Shunt cable is plugged into the active channel ("A" or "B").

D) Breaks - the white wire is attached to the Doppler Shunt and should not be pulled with any force that would break and nullify the purpose and reliability of the Doppler function. Excessive tension will cause the Doppler to break from the white wire, possibly resulting in an exposed wire and a broken Doppler Shunt.

*In order to Test the Doppler within the sterile field before it’s usage by the Surgeon:
1) Plug the Doppler wire into the Transceiver while maintaining the standard Sterility practices.
2) Use a syringe to apply saline inside the Shunt in a few short bursts. As the saline passes the Doppler Crystal, it will produce a “rushing liquid” sound.
Alternatively: tap near the Doppler Crystal with a finger or tool, which results in a thumping sound.