Troubleshooting Guide

CHEETAH monitor does not power on

- **Ensure** you are holding the on/off button for at least 5 seconds or until you hear the beep.
- Once the monitor beeps it takes ~ 30 seconds for the CHEETAH NICOM unit to boot up, and ~15 seconds for the STARLING SV.
  - If you hear the beep and the unit does not completely boot up, perform a hard shut down by holding the on/off button down for ~20 seconds for the CHEETAH NICOM or ~10 seconds for the STARLING SV.
  - If the unit fails to completely boot up the second time, the unit needs to be sent to the factory for repair.
- If you do not hear the beep, please check the following:
  - Ensure the unit is plugged into a live power outlet.
  - Ensure the power cord is securely connected to the back of the unit.
  - Check the fuses directly below the power connector on the back of the unit. If the fuses are blown, the unit needs to be sent to the factory for repair.
  - Plug the unit into a live power outlet and let it charge for half an hour. Then try again.

Touch screen not working

- Calibrate the touch screen

Not taking a NIBP reading

- Ensure NIBP cuff is properly placed on the patient
- Ensure NIBP is enabled in the setting screen
- Ensure NIBP hose is connected to the proper port on the monitor
- Ensure NIBP hose is not kinked

Troubleshooting electrical interference

- Ensure that the electrical grid setting on the CHEETAH monitor is set at 60HZ.
- The 60HZ setting will filter out most of the common 60 HZ interference that are caused by the power grid.
  - To check the 60HZ setting, select “setting” from the main menu. The “electrical grid” should be “60HZ”. If not change it to “60HZ” remembering to hit “Apply” and “OK”
- Try plugging the CHEETAH monitor into a different outlet, the red emergency outlets are tested by Biomed and are usually good if one is available.
- If the CHEETAH monitor is plugged into an extension cord, plug it directly into an outlet
- If possible unplug the electrical bed and see if that helps
- Physically move the CHEETAH monitor as far from other equipment as possible
- Try running the CHEETAH monitor on battery, but this does not always help because the leadwires can work as an antenna and might be picking up interference out of the air
- Move sensors away from other company’s sensors or leads as possible, especially external pacemaker leads
- Get the hospital Biomedical involved because the resolution will most likely encompass equipment for which they are responsible

Troubleshooting Guide

CHEETAH monitor will not calibrate when connected to a patient

- If you run up against a situation where the CHEETAH monitor will not complete the initial calibration on a patient the following troubleshooting steps will help resolve the issue.
- First and foremost keep the patient still and as quiet as possible for the first 2 to 3 minutes while the calibration is taking place. During this time the device is learning the waveforms of the patient and motion artifact will cause the CHEETAH monitor not to calibrate.
- Check and make sure all cables and leadwires are correctly connected and not being moved while the calibration is in progress.
- Insure that the sensor placement is correct, with adequate skin prep. Replace sensors if necessary.
- Take your finger and press down on the sensors making sure that there is good skin to sensor contact. It often helps to place Tegaderm or other similar products over the sensors.
- If all else fails replace the cables and CHEETAH monitor system. If it turns out to be the CHEETAH monitor please send it back to the factory for repair.

“Check Right or Left Sensors” warning message displayed

- Check sensor placement
- Check that all connections are correct and tight
- Replace sensors if needed

Correctly positioning the CHEETAH sensors

- Sensor application is simple and easy, similar to placing EKG pads. They are placed on the four quadrants of the thorax and each sensors is specifically marked to the correct quadrant and orientation. Like EKG leads, if they are not in the correct position, or not securely attached to the skin, you will receive an error message. Also, erroneous readings can be displayed if the sensor is in partial contact with the skin, but not completely detached.
- Like any other monitoring transducer or system, ensure the sensors are attached to the patient correctly to avoid inaccurate readings. If an error flag is posted, do the following:
- Check that all four sensor leads, or 8 individual electrodes, are in fact securely attached in the correct location.
- Under the menu soft key, select “test”, then “calibration. The system will take about 90 seconds to calibrate.