Despite advances in anesthesia, cardiac surgery and cardiopulmonary bypass, brain injury remains a major concern after cardiac surgery with cardiopulmonary bypass. Early detection and/or identifying the causes of such complications may help in prevention or formulating therapeutic strategies. Cerebral hypoperfusion, emboli (macro and micro), and brain hypoxia are considered the most common causes of such injuries (1, 2). Trans Cranial Doppler has been used for early detection of cerebral emboli and measuring cerebral blood flow velocity during cardiac surgery with cardiopulmonary bypass (CPB) (2). Routine use of such monitor with other brain monitors may help in early detection or reducing the incidence of cerebral complications after cardiac surgery.